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Ganga (terracotta) from Ahichchhatra

[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

BAREILLY

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UTTAR PRADESH

BAREILLY

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September 14, 1965.

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CONTENTS

Preface

	Chapter	*Page*
I	General	1
II	History	21
III	People	70
IV	Agriculture and Irrigation	99
V	Industries	138
VI	Banking, Trade and Commerce	151
VII	Communications	167
VIII	Miscellaneous Occupations	176
IX	Economic Trends	180
X	General Administration	205
XI	Revenue Administration	211
XII	Law and Order and Justice	236
XIII	Other Departments	260
XIV	Local Self-Government	264
XV	Education and Culture	278
XVI	Medical and Public Health Services	311
XVII	Other Social Services	328
XVIII	Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organizations	338
XIX	Places of Interest	347
Appendix		373
Glossary		439
Bibliography		441
Index		449

Graph		*Facing page*
I	Wage and Price Indices	195
II	Cumulative percentage of Holdings and of Number of Occupants	223

Illustrations

I Ganga (Terracotta from Ahichchhatra, 6th Century A. D.) ... ... *Front piece*

II Terracotta Head of Siva from Ahichchhatra ... 23

III Terracotta Head of Parvati from Ahichchhatra ... 24

IV Kinnara Mithuna (Terracotta Plaque) from Ahichchhatra 31

V Two Warrior Fighting (Terracotta Plaque) from Ahichchhatra 35

VI Stone Panel from Ahichchhatra with Scenes from Buddhist Lore 36

VII Underside of Inscribed *stone Bathing seat* from Ahichchhatra 37

VIII Ancient Cult Image (Terracotta) from Ahichchhatra 38

IX Bodhisattva from Ahichchhatra 278

X Tomb of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, Bareilly 253

CHAPTER I

GENERAL*

Origin of Name of District

The district of Bareilly (also known as Bareli or Bans Bareli) forms a part of the Rohilkhand Division and is named after its headquarters city which is also the Divisional headquarters and which came into existence about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Tradition has it that it was founded in 1537 by Bans Deo and Barel Deo, the two sons of Jagat Singh Katehriya who had founded the village of Jagatpur which is still the name of a locality in the old city. Another version recounts that Jagat Singh was a Barhela Rajput who had two sons, Bans Deo and Nag Deo, the former having built a fort in 1550 which was named Bans Bareli and the latter founding the city, the remains of the fort still being traceable in the locality known as Kot (meaning fort). The prefix 'Bans' might have been added because of the numerous bamboo groves near the city.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district lies between Lat. 28°1′ and 28°54′ N. and Long. 78°58′ and 79°47′ E. Its maximum length from north to south is about 60 miles and its maximum breadth from east to west about 47 miles. The northern boundary of the district is contiguous with that of Naini Tal, on the east lies the district of Pilibhit and on the south-east the district of Shahjahanpur. On the south and south-west it is bounded by the district of Budaun, the Ramganga forming the natural boundary between the two districts for about 19 miles and on the west lies the district of Rampur.

Area—According to the district records the area of the district is 1,578 square miles and according to the Survey of India office it is 1,591 square miles. It stands forty-fifth in the State in respect of area. The area of the district fluctuates from year to year on account of changes in the course of the Ramganga.

Population—According to the census of 1961 the population of the district is 14,78,490 (males 8,06,220 and females 6,72,270), the urban population being 3,26,323 and the rural 11,52,167. The district stands

*Figures pertaining to population relate to 1961 and those of area to 1962-63 unless otherwise indicated.

twentieth in the State in respect of population which is 35·66 per cent higher than what it was 60 years ago.

History of District as Administrative Unit

In the time of Akbar the district was a part of the subah of Delhi and was divided into the sirkars of Sambhal and Budaun, the former comprising the parganas of Balai, Kabar, Sarsawan and Hatamana and the latter those of Aonla, Barsir and parts of Sanha, Bareilly and Ajaon. In 1801, when Rohilkhand came under British rule, Bareilly was one of the two districts into which it was divided (Moradabad being the other) and embraced the 36 parganas which comprised the area now constituting the districts of Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit and Naini Tal and portions of districts Budaun and Kheri. Since the district was too extensive for a single charge, several changes were made in its boundary and area in the years that followed. Shortly after its formation the tahsil of Kashipur was transferred to the district of Moradabad. In 1805-06, Aonla and 4 parganas (now in Budaun) were transferred to it from the district of Moradabad and 15 were separated in 1813-14 to form part of the district of Shahjahanpur, 5 more being taken away in 1824-25 to form part of the district of Budaun. In 1833-34 the parganas of Pilibhit, Richha, Bilari, Jahanabad and Rudrapur were also separated but they were restored to the district in 1841-42. The parganas of Sirauli (north) and Sirauli (south) were transferred to the district (from Moradabad) in 1835 and 1841 respectively. In 1858 the parganas of Rudrapur, Bilari, Nanak Matoa, Kilpuri and Gadarpur were detached to form the district of Tarai and two years later 133 villages, forming parts of the parganas of Ajaon, Sirauli (north), Sirauli (south), Sarsawan and Chaumahla, were conferred on the nawab of Rampur. In 1865 the pargana of Puranpur was transferred to the district from district Shahjahanpur and in 1870 Nanak Matoa and Bilari, which belonged to the Naini Tal district were also attached to it but were transferred to Naini Tal again in 1872. The parganas of Pilibhit, Puranpur, Jahanabad, Richha, Chaumahla, Kabar and Sarsawan were separated from the district in 1880 (to form part of the district of Pilibhit), the last four being restored to it that very year by when the district comprised the tahsi's of Aonla, Baheri, Bareilly, Faridpur, Mirganj and Nawabganj. This arrangement continued till April, 1925, when tahsil Mirganj was abolished and its 136 villages were transferred to tahsil Bareilly, 18 to tahsil Baheri and 9 to tahsil Aonla. In 1941 the village of Parbatpur was transferred to tahsil Nawabganj from district Pilibhit and in 1951 two villages, Pathanpur of tahsil Aonla and Gajadharpur of tahsil Bareilly, were transferred to the district of Rampur.

Sub-divisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district comprises the five subdivisions of Aonla, Baheri, Bareilly, Faridpur and Nawabganj, each forming a tahsil of the same name.

The tahsil or subdivision of Aonla lies to the right of the Ramganga and contains the parganas of Aonla, Sanha, Sirauli and Ballia. It is bounded by tahsil Bareilly on the north and north-east, by tahsil Faridpur on the east (which it separated from this tahsil by the Ramganga), by the district of Budaun on the south and west and by the district of Rampur on the north-west. It has an area of 318 square miles and its population is 2,66,541 (males 1,45,619 and females 1,20,922). It contains 379 villages and a town.

The subdivision or tahsil of Baheri forms the northern part of the district and comprises the parganas of Chaumahla, Kabar, Richha, and Sarsawan. It is bounded on the north by the district of Naini Tal, on the east by that of Pilibhit, on the south by tahsil Bareilly and district Pilibhit and on the west by the district of Rampur. It has a population of 2,49,090 (males 1,36,289 and females 1,12,801) and an area of 369 square miles and contains 455 villages and a town.

To the south lies the tahsil of Bareilly which is bounded by tahsil Nawabganj and Faridpur on the east, by the latter and by tahsil Aonla on the south and by the district of Rampur on the west. It contains the parganas of Bareilly, Shahi and Sirauli, has an area of 422·8 square miles and is usually affected by the changes in the course of the Ramganga. It has a population of 6,36,127 (males 3,46,516 and females 2,89,611) and contains one town group (comprising two towns) and 604 villages.

To the south-east lies the subdivision of Faridpur which constitutes the south-eastern part of the district and contains a tahsil and a pargana, both bearing the same name as the subdivision. On the north it is bounded by tahsil Nawabganj, on the east by the districts of Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur, on the south and south-west by those of Shahjahanpur and Budaun respectively and on the west by tahsil Aonla. It has a population of 1,68,065 (males 92,000 and females 76,065), an area of 247·6 square miles and contains 390 villages and a town.

The subdivision of Nawabganj, comprising a single tahsil consisting of a pargana (both having the same name as the subdivision) is a compact and almost rectangular area and is bounded on the north and north-west by tahsil Baheri, on the north-east and east by district Pilibhit.

on the south by tahsil Faridpur and on the west by tahsil Bareilly. It has a population of 1,58,667 (males 85,796 and females 72,871), has an area of 220·6 square miles and contains 331 villages and a town.

Thanas—For purposes of police administration there are 21 *thanas* (police-stations) in the district—tahsil Bareilly having 9 of which 5 are located in the city of Bareilly. There are 4 police-stations in tahsil Aonla, 3 in tahsil Baheri, 3 in tahsil Faridpur and 2 in tahsil Nawabganj.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district is almost an open plain with slight undulations which are more pronounced in the south, the surface being diversified by numerous river valleys. The general slope is from north to south with the exception of the tahsil of Aonla where it is from west to east, the highest elevation above sea level, as recorded on the Naini Tal—Bareilly border, being 658·7 feet and the lowest, as recorded in the south-east at Fatehganj East in tahsil Faridpur, 520·3 feet. In the northern half of the district there is hardly any difference in the average elevation of the different places lying in the same latitude.

The district may be divided into four physical units—the *tarai,* the *des*, the *bangar* and the *khadar.*

The Tarai—This tract, locally known as *mar* extends in a narrow belt along the northern villages of the parganas of Chaumahla and Richha and is the continuation of the subhimalayan forest belt which at several places advances to within a few miles of the northern border of the district. In the past it extended as far as Kabar but now there is very little forest left. Though rich in humus, *tarai* soils are generally ill drained. The water-table is high and the water-logged subsoil combined with the high rainfall makes this tract unhealthy and inhospitable.

The Des—This tract, comprising the central portion of tahsil Baheri, lies to the south of the *tarai* and is locally known as the *des* which merges in the upland *bangar* to the south. The soil here is fertile loam with very little admixture of sand. It slopes towards the south and south-east as is evident from the course followed by the rivers, the large number of which forms the dominant characteristic of the tract.

The Bangar—To the south of the *des* lie the extensive tracts of *bangar* or old alluvium upland which is much higher than the alluvial flood plain (or *khadar*) and forms the inter-stream divides or watersheds. The *bangar* soils differ in composition and fertility and become light in

texture towards the south and south-east, sand-hills predominating in tahsil Faridpur. In the northern part of tahsil Aonla and to the south of the Ramganga *khadar*, the upland dwindles into a series of isolated ridges covered with light shifting soil which, under the action of the west winds, is frequently blown away to expose the hard substratum of clay.

The Khadar—The *khadar* or new alluvium of the river valleys is rather limited except that of the Ramganga, the Deoha (on the eastern border), the Bahgul (East) in its lower courses in tahsil Faridpur, the Nakatia near Bareilly and the Bahgul (West) near Shahi. It is usually a very fertile tract and is commonly utilised for growing vegetables, the finest wheat and sugar-cane. On the whole the flood plain of the Ramganga is 4 to 5 miles wide but is as wide as 16 miles in the tract between Bareilly and Aonla. It generally merges in the *bangar* upland imperceptibly except near Sirauli and a few adjacent villages where the banks are well-defined, the cliffs actually overhanging the river. The *khadar* of the Deoha is also very fertile and is a strip about a mile wide which extends 10 miles along the eastern border of tahsil Nawabganj and for 4 miles along the eastern boundary of tahsil Faridpur. The *khadar* in the lower reaches of the Bahgul (East) in pargana Faridpur is about a mile wide and is locally known as *chanda*. The *khadar* of the Nakatia near Bareilly and that of the Bahgul (West) near Shahi are also extensive and fertile.

River System And Water Resources

The main river of the district is the Ramganga which enters the district from the west and flows south east, separating tahsil Aonla from the rest of the district. The other rivers, the Siddha, the Dojora, the Bahgul (West), the Sankha, the Deoranian and the Nakatia and their tributaries, which mostly rise in the *tarai*, generally run through the district in southerly and south-easterly directions to join the Ramganga. The Bahgul (East) and the Deoha (the former running through the district and the latter only touching its eastern boundary for about 14 miles) leave the district near Fatehganj East and Maholia Jalalpur respectively. The Aril, with its tributaries, flows through tahsil Aonla.

Ramganga—Rising in the mountains of Garhwal, the Ramganga, a great tributary of the Ganga, enters the district from district Rampur near Dhimar Patti, a deserted village in tahsil Bareilly. It then flows in a south-easterly direction past Sirauli and Sheopuri, separating tahsil Aonla from the tahsils of Bareilly and Faridpur as far as Sipahia (in

tahsil Faridpur). It then forms the boundary between the district and that of Budaun as far as Saidpur where it again enters the district and, running through it for about 3 miles, again forms the boundary between the district and that of Budaun, finally leaving the district near Manpur. After being fed by many streams it becomes much larger and carves out fresh channels through the alluvium. The banks are well-defined near Sirauli and a few adjacent villages, the cliffs actually overhanging the river during the floods. Elsewhere they descend in little vertical steps. In the *khadar* of tahsil Aonla there are numerous abandoned old channels. To the west of Bareilly there are 2 channels several miles apart and the river keeps shifting from one to the other and cutting into the land in between. It cannot be used for irrigation owing to the breadth of the *khadar* and the depth of the channel below the level of the upland and, though usually navigable by vessels of small draught, becomes fordable at many places during the hot season.

Siddha—This stream (which rises in the Shahabad pargana of district Rampur) is the first tributary of the Ramganga in the district which it enters near Shamshpur, a village (in tahsil Bareilly) on the western border of the district. It then flows in a south-easterly direction through pargana Sirauli (in tahsil Bareilly) in a tortuous course and joins the Ramganga near Labhera Purohit. It has well-defined banks, which are sometimes sloping and sometimes abrupt. During the rainy season it often overflows its shallow bed, the flood causing much damage to the crops in the neighbouring villages. The tracts along its banks retain their moisture but when necessary its water is utilised for irrigation. It is joined by 3 rivulets, the Pila, the Hurhuri and the Sila, all of which drain the northern lowlands of pargana Sirauli (in tahsil Bareilly).

Dojora—This river is formed, a mile west of Khirka (in pargana Bareilly), by the union of the Bhakra and its tributary, the Dhakra (on the west) and the Bahgul (West) and its tributary, the Dhora, on the east, from which phenomenon it gets its name (meaning two pair). Flowing southward in a sinuous course, it joins the Ramganga near Bazpur in pargana Sirauli (in tahsil Bareilly). Its banks are high but it is occasionally utilised for irrigation purposes in exceptionally dry years.

Bhakra—This stream enters the district from the district of Rampur near the village of Bhurasi (in pargana Sarsawan, tahsil Baheri) on the western border of the district and runs southward till it reaches the village of Meondi Buzurg in tahsil Baheri. It then forms the boundary between the tahsils of Baheri and Bareilly for about 2 miles as far as

Bansipur (in tahsil Bareilly) where it turns west and after running for about a mile and separating the 2 tahsils it enters tahsil Bareilly and flows towards the south as far as Jauner where it is joined by the Dhakra. Flowing southwards for about 2 miles and then a mile towards the west, it runs in a south-easterly direction for about 8 miles till it meets the Bahgul (West) to form the Dojora.

Dhakra—This river touches the district about half a mile north-west of Paltha (in tahsil Baheri) and, after forming the western boundary of the district for about two and a half miles, enters the district about half a mile south-west of the village where the tahsils of Bareilly and Baheri and the district of Rampur meet. Then flowing in a winding course, it joins the Bhakra on the right near Jauner.

Bahgul (West)—This stream rises in the *tarai* area and first touches the district near Mandaiyan. After forming the boundary of the district for about a mile, it leaves it but retouches it at Chubakia (in pargana Chaumahla) only to leave it once again. Separating the district from that of Rampur for about a mile, it enters the district near Bhairpura (Bahirpura). Near Narswa it is joined by the Barai and runs southward for about a mile and a half. It then again forms the boundary between the 2 districts till it reaches Khamariya where it re-enters the district through which it flows for about 2 miles. Then, once again separating the district from that of Rampur it re-enters the former near Dhakia (in pargana Sarsawan). It is joined by the Baraur at Rustamnagar and flowing in a south-westerly direction it is first joined by the Kichha and then by the Kuli near Lakshmipur and Basai respectively. From this point onwards it flows in a southerly direction and is joined by the Dhora at Bafri Abdul Nabipur from where it again runs south-westward till it meets the Bhakra near Khirka to form the Dojora.

Baraur—Rising in the *tarai* area, this stream enters the district near Chachahit where it has been dammed to provide irrigation on its right flank. It is fed by several small streams (including the Barai and the Madmi) and being thus strengthened it has been dammed again near Manpur just before its junction with the Bahgul (West) to irrigate the area lying between the Bahgul (West) and the Khalwa.

Kichha—This stream (known as the Gola in its upper course, till it reaches the Tarai) enters the district near Mundia Mubarrakpur, a village on the northern border of the district in pargana Chaumahla (in tahsil Baheri). It then winds through the parganas of Chaumahla and Kabar

towards the south-west and is joined on its right bank by the Khalwa (a small stream) near Gularia in the latter pargana. It joins the Bahgul (West) near Lakshmipur (in pargana Kabar). Generally the river is of small dimensions except during the floods when it rises 10 feet or more attaining a surface velocity of 7 miles an hour. Its banks are high, being usually abrupt on one side and shelving on the other. Its bed is shallow, wide and sandy and so full of quicksand that it is difficult to cross even at the usual fords.

Kuli—The Kuli, which is a tributary of the Bahgul (West), touches the district near the village of Kanakpuri (in pargana Sarsawan) and separates the district from that of Rampur for about a mile. It then winds south-westwards and joins the Bahgul (West) on the right near Basai where it has been dammed to provide irrigation to the lands lying west of the Bahgul (West).

Dhora—Rising in the *Tarai* region, this stream enters the district near Madhupur (in pargana Chaumahla) after forming the northern boundary of the district for about a mile and a half. It then flows southward as far as Bijauria near which it enters pargana Richha where it has been dammed near Jasainagar. From here it flows on in a south-westerly course through the western part of the pargana. It leaves tahsil Baheri near Kurka and after separating the parganas of Shahi and Kabar for a short distance and then flowing through the former, it joins the Bahgul (West) on the left near Bafri Abdul Nabipur. Its bed and banks are of clay and its normal discharge is small except during the rains when, occasionally filled by a spill from the Gola (Kichha), it carries a large volume of water, the level rising 10 feet above the normal. It is extensively utilised for irrigation and its waters are especially suitable for the cultivation of turmeric and garden cultivation. There are two bridges on it, one on the Naini Tal road and the other near Girdharpur (in pargana Richha).

Sankha—This river, which is a tributary of the Ramganga, lies
pura it takes a south-easterly direction to join the Ramganga on the
through the central part of tahsil Bareilly as far as Khataula Beni Ram
(a village in pargana Bareilly) where it is joined by the Gora nullah
(which is reinforced by the surplus water of the Dhora canal near
Katharra). It proceeds in the same direction as far as Gokulpur, where
it turns towards the south-west, being joined a little further on near
Raghupur by the Bast (a small stream) which flows along the boundary
of pargana Shahi and runs through the pargana of Bareilly. Near Pithu-
on the east of the Dojora. It rises near Dhimri and meanders southwards

left near Aina (in pargana Bareilly). It has a well-defined channel and a stiff clay bed, never changing its course or overflowing its banks and throughout its course it is utilised for irrigation purposes. About two and a half miles south-east of Fatehganj West it is spanned by a masonry arch bridge on the road leading to Moradabad and at a short distance downstream by a rail bridge on the main line of the Northern Railway. Still further downstream, just below the rail bridge, it has been dammed to provide irrigation to the lands on either side.

Deoranian—This river, which rises on the borders of the district and that of Naini Tal, enters the district near the village of Piparia Ganesh in pargana Chaumahla and wanders south-westward through the eastern extremity of the pargana of Chaumahla and the central part of pargana Richha. Near Singtra it touches the boundary of tahsil Baheri and flows along it separating it from tahsil Nawabganj as far as Dhakiya after which it forms the boundary between the tahsils of Bareilly and Nawabganj till it reaches Maheshpur Sheo Singh where it makes a bend in tahsil Nawabganj. It then runs through tahsil Bareilly and again touches its eastern boundary near Dabora Khanjanpur, separating it from tahsil Nawabganj for about a mile. Re-entering tahsil Bareilly about a mile north-east of Bhojipura, it is crossed by the line of the North-Eastern Railway and the Naini Tal road to the south of the village. At Bareilly it is crossed by the Moradabad road and the Northern Railway and joins the Ramganga in the west of the city. The river has a bed of alluvial silt with banks about 4 feet high which, during the dry weather, are tilled right down to the water's edge producing good crops of maize and cotton. During the monsoon its volume swells by a considerable spill from the Dhora and it sometimes rises to a height of 10 feet, flooding the surrounding country. It is utilised for irrigation throughout its course, though its water is considered to be injurious to pulses.

Nakatia—This stream rises near the village of Khamaria Gopa Dandi in the south-eastern part of tahsil Baheri and flowing southward for about 2 miles enters tahsil Nawabganj. After traversing the western part of the tahsil, between which and that of Bareilly it forms the boundary for about a mile, it enters the latter near Doharia Jagir. Near the village of Aspur Khub Chand it is crossed by a masonry bridge on the Bareilly-Pilibhit road and further south by a ferry on the road going to Bisalpur, the metalled road and the railway line of the Northern Railway leading to Shahjahanpur crossing it by iron bridges near Saidpur Khajuria (a village to the east of Bareilly city) and at Lakhaura (a village lying to the south of the Bareilly cantonment). To the

north-east of Harauria it again flows along the boundary of tahsil Bareilly separating it from tahsil Faridpur for about a mile and a half and comes quite close to the Ramganga (near the south of the village) where it enters tahsil Faridpur through which it runs in a south-easterly direction to join the Ramganga near Khalpur. It almost dries up during the summer but attains a considerable dimension by the spill from the Bahgul (East) in its upper course during the rains when it frequently floods a large area in tahsil Nawabganj. On the whole the banks of the river are gently sloping. Its bed consists of alluvial mud resting on a stratum of clay and there are deposits of *kankar* (nodular limestone) in its banks as also in the upland between it and the Deoranian. Throughout its course it is utilised for irrigation, earthen dams being built annually across it.

Bahgul (East)—This river, an important tributary of the Ramganga, rises in pargana Kilpuri (district Naini Tal) and after touching the district to the north of Chitauna Malhpur (a village on the northern border of the district in pargana Richha) forms the boundary of the district for about a mile. It then runs through the pargana past Mundia Nabi Bukhsh, Churaila and Ataria. From the last-named place onward it forms the boundary between the tahsils of Baheri and Nawabganj, leaving the former at Baraur and entering the latter tahsil in which it is crossed by the North-Eastern Railway to the west of the Bijauria railway station. Running southward it leaves the tahsil at the village of Kamuai and runs through the eastern part of tahsil Bareilly where it is crossed—at Manpuriya Janki Prasad—by a girder bridge on the unmetalled road leading to Bisalpur. It leaves tahsil Bareilly at Udaipur Jasrathpur and runs through tahsil Faridpur. Flowing southeastward it is joined on the left (at Faiznagar) by the Kandu nullah and travels southward. Further on it receives the waters of the Kailas (from the left) opposite Imalia and is joined by the Gundhia (also from the left) opposite Bhadpura. From here it forms the boundary of the district which it leaves near Fatehganj East where it is crossed by a road bridge and a rail bridge of the Northern Railway leading to Shahjahanpur. It flows between narrow limits in parganas Richha and Nawabganj where the lands on its high bank (locally known as Dhaya) are exceptionally good. Its bed is sandy and in its lower reaches it has a highly fertile *khadar* area (about a mile in width) known as *chanda*. The soil above the high banks is poor in this part. Its waters are useful for irrigation and it is under the control of the irrigation department as far as Manpuriya Janki Prasad beyond which there are several earthen dams. The two weirs—one at Churaili (in pargana Richha) and the

other at Girem (in pargana Nawabganj)—feed the channels that are on either side of the river.

Kailas—This stream is formed (near the village of Mundia Chaudhari in tahsil Nawabganj) by the union of the Pangaili and the Absara and runs southward till it reaches Dandia Met Ram where it is crossed by a ferry on the unmetalled road leading from Bareilly to Bisalpur (in district Pilibhit). It then flows towards the south-west to join the Bahgul (East) on the left (opposite Imalia). It has well-defined banks of stiff clay and a sandy bed and a small *khadar* area in its lower reaches into which it extends considerably during the monsoon.

Pangaili—This stream rises in pargana Jahanabad (in district Pilibhit) and forms the boundary of the district adjacent to the village of Sali Jagir and then again between the villages of Dhaiya Bojh and Arsia Bojh after which it enters the district and runs for a short distance through tahsil Baheri. It then flows through pargana Nawabganj leaving it near Khajuria and enters the district again near Mianpur (a village in tahsil Nawabganj). Further on it is crossed by a bridge on the North-Eastern Railway to the east of the railway station of Bijauria and then by the Pilibhit road at the town of Nawabganj, the Banarsi nullah joining it about two miles south-east of the town. From here it flows through the tahsil till it reaches Mundia Chaudhari where it is joined by the Absara to form the Kailas.

Absara—This stream (which is also known as Apsara, Apsareha or Afsarha) rises in the Naini Tal District. Traversing pargana Jahanabad in district Pilibhit, it first touches the district at Adhkata Nazrana and then flows on to the north of Nawadia Qassab where it enters tahsil Nawabganj after forming the boundary of the district for about a mile. Running through the district for about two miles it again forms the boundary of the district as far as the village of Abhairajpur where it again leaves the district. Once again entering the district to the north of Mohammadpur, it flows south-westward through tahsil Nawabganj till it reaches Mundia Chaudhari where it meets the Pangaili to form the Kailas.

Gundhia—This stream (which is also known as Guneya or Sohania) rises near Budhauli in pargana Faridpur and flows through the pargana as far as Ghulupura after which it forms the boundary between the district and that of Shahjahanpur till it joins the Bahgul (East) on the left opposite Bhadpura.

Deoha—This is a large and important river which touches the district to the north-east of Bahir Jagir (a village in tahsil Nawabganj) and runs southwards separating the district from that of Pilibhit as far south as Jarpa Mohanpur (in tahsil Faridpur) where it leaves the district. It touches the district again in the north-east of Shaikhapur (in tahsil Faridpur) and, forming the boundary of the district for about 4 miles (to separate it from district Pilibhit) finally leaves the district near the village of Maholia Jalalpur. It becomes fordable during the hot season when its maximum discharge is 200 cubic feet per second but it becomes swollen during the rains due to violent floods when the maximum discharge is 26,000 cubic feet per second. As its bed is broad and much below the level of the surrounding terrain, it is useless for irrigation but its *khadar* is extensive and fertile.

Aril—This river, which is the chief tributary of the Ramganga (on its right bank), rises in district Moradabad and touches the district of Bareilly in the south-west of Gularia Aral. It then forms the southern boundary of pargana Sirauli (tahsil Aonla) which it separates from the district of Budaun for about 14 miles. After reaching the village of Chakarpur Gahi at which it enters the district, it runs south-eastward through tahsil Aonla. At Mau Chandpur it is crossed by the unmetalled road going from Aonla to Sirauli and near Deokola it is joined by the Pairiya and further on, at Phulasi, it supplies water to the Nawab Nadi or Amis. It then flows on in the same direction as far as Lohari where it is crossed by a masonry bridge on the unmetalled road going from Bareilly to Aonla. Near Darwarpur it bifurcates to reunite near Bagarpur where it leaves the district after enclosing a large area, the road from Aonla to Bhamora crossing the right and the left branches at Sendha and Kuddha, respectively by means of ferries. Its valley is a well-defined depression about half a mile in breadth in its upper reaches where the flow from the high ground on either bank is rapid but it is extensively utilised for irrigation near Aonla where it debouches on a wide and level plain of stiff clay. The villagers have dammed it at Deokola and Attar Chandi and there are also two smaller dams in the lower reaches of its course.

Bahja—This stream (which is a small tributary of the Aril) rises near Bisharatganj and traversing pargana Sanha leaves the district at Serohi.

Andheria—This is also a small stream (also an affluent of the Aril) which rises in pargana Ballia and leaves the district at Gharra.

Pairiya—This river rises in the swamps near Gurha in the north of pargana Sirauli and runs southward to join the Aril on the left near Deokola. Its bed is well-defined as there is an abrupt rise to the sandy uplands on the west but to the east the ground is low and covered with swamps.

Nawab Nadi (or Amis)—This stream is a canal from the Aril which was dug during the days of Ali Mohammad Khan the Rohilla Chief (1737—1754) to supply water for his elephants and cattle when Aonla was the capital of the Rohillas. It emerges from the Aril near the village of Phulasi and then runs southward and takes a south-easterly course in the east of Aonla to join the right branch of the Aril at Danpur. The channel has silted up but carries water during the rains as a result of which the area traversed by it suffers from waterlogging. To the north of Aonla the stream is crossed by a bridge on the Aonla-Bareilly road which was also made by Ali Mohammad Khan.

Lakes—There are several lakes (locally known as *dabris*) along the Ramganga and the Bahgul (West), the largest being Lilaur Buzurg (in pargana Sirauli, tahsil Aonla) and Surla (in pargana Bareilly) each being about a hundred acres in area. Other lakes are at Ashokpur (46 acres), Jerh (19 acres) and Richha (17 acres), all of which are in tahsil Faridpur. Among other lakes which deserve mention are Ballia, Kiara Mustakil and Gauntara (all in tahsil Bareilly) and Daulatpur in tahsil Faridpur. There are others which usually dry up during the winter and none is used for irrigation purposes. Fish are found in most of them and they are visited by water-fowl during the winter. Most of them are used for the cultivation of *singhara* (water-nut) and *bhasenda* (the stem of the lotus, part of which is edible).

Geology

Geologically the district forms a part of the Indo-Gangetic alluvium, which consists of sand, clay, *kankar* and *reh*. The foot-hills of the Siwaliks lie about 70 to 80 miles to the north and the east of the city of Bareilly. The presence of boulders in the northern part of the district in the river beds at a depth of 10 feet or less, indicate that in the not very remote past the Himalayan detritus found its way farther south than observed at present. As regards the nature and depth of the alluvium, the data obtained from several borings in it indicate the presence of coarse sand and sandy silt with occasional beds of clay and *kankar* to a depth of 250 feet. Among minerals, only *reh* (a saline effervescence), *kankar* and clay are found in the district.

Reh—This mineral is rare in the district and the quantity obtained is insignificant.

Kankar—This is also scarce and is practically absent in the northern part of the district, the deposits elsewhere being poor. The chief quarries are at Fatehganj East and between Bareilly and Bhojpura on the Naini Tal road).

Clay—Clay (suitable for making bricks, earthen toys and utensils) is found almost everywhere in the district, especially near Bareilly.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is the same as that in the other sub-Himalayan districts in the State. It is influenced by the district's proximity to the hills and the *tarai* swamps to the north. Although the air is dry in summer it contains moisture during the rest of the year. There are four seasons. The cold season, from December to February, is followed by the summer which continues till about the middle of June. The south-west monsoon then ushers in the rainy season which lasts till the end of September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall—The district has nine raingauge stations—Aonla. Baheri, Bareilly, Dhaiya Bojh, Faridpur, Kundra, Mirganj, Nawabganj. and Pandhera with records ranging from 68 to 97 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Table IV (i) of the Appendix. The rainfall generally increases from the south-west towards the north east, the annual rainfall varying from 982·1 mm. (38·66″) at Aonla (in the south-west corner of the district) to 1259·7 mm. (49·60″) at Baheri (in the north). About 87 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon season, July being the month with the maximum rainfall. The normal rainfall in the district is 1102·0 mm. (43·39″) but the variation (from year to year) is appreciable. During the period from 1901 to 1950, the heaviest rain, amounting to 167 per cent of the normal, fell in 1936 and the lowest in 1918 when it was only 57 per cent of the normal. During the same period there were 11 years when the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal, no 2 being consecutive but at individual stations 2 or 3 consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred. At Pandhera 5 and 6 consecutive years of low rainfall occurred during 1937—41 and 1943—48, respectively. At Kundra 8 consecutive years of rainfall—less than 80 per cent of the normal—occurred during the period 1937—44 and in 32 years the

annual rainfall in the district was between 900 mm. (35·43") and 1,400 mm. (55·12"). The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 533·4 mm. (21·00") at Nawabganj on July 7, 1882.

A statement regarding the frequency of the annual rainfall in the district is given below for the period 1901—50:

Range in mm.	Number of years
601—700	4
701—800	4
801—900	3
901—1000	9
1001—1100	6
1101—1200	8
1201—1300	5
1301—1400	4
1401—1500	1
1501—1600	3
1601—1700	1
1701—1800	1
1801—1900	1

On an average there are 46 rainy days (days with rainfall of 2·5 mm. or more) in a year, the variation in different parts of the district being negligible.

Temperature—There is a meteorological observatory at Bareilly the records of which may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions in the district. A statement regarding the temperature conditions of the district is given in Table IV (ii) of the Appendix. From about the middle of November, temperatures decrease rapidly and in January (the coldest month), the mean daily minimum temperature is 8·1°C. (46·5°F.) and the mean daily maximum 21·6°C. (70·9°F.). In association with the cold waves in the wake of western disturbances

passing eastward, the minimum temperatures may go down to the freezing point of water and frosts may occur. Temperatures rise rapidly after February. May and early June constitute the hottest period of the year. In May the mean daily maximum temperature is 39.7°C. (103.5°F.) and the mean daily minimum 25·2°C. (77·4°F.). The hot dry and often dusty westerly winds (known as "*loo*") make the heat more intense but rarely blow after sunset. Thunderstorms usually follow dust-storms in this period and bring some relief from the heat. The hot winds usually cease by mid June when, with the advance of the south-west monsoon, day temperatures drop appreciably but nights continue to be as warm as in the summer. The increased humidity during the rainy season causes general oppressiveness. During breaks in the rains in September, day temperatures increase slightly. In October nights become cool although day temperatures continue to be as high as in the monsoon season.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Bareilly was 46·7°C. (116·1°F.) on May 29, 1884, and the lowest minimum temperature was 0·0°C. (32°F.) on February 2, 1905.

Humidity—A statement regarding the relative humidity of the district is given in Table IV (ii) of the Appendix. The air is very humid in the monsoon season and to a lesser extent when the monsoon is over. There is a considerable decrease in humidity in the cold season. The summer season is the driest part of the year when the humidity in the afternoon can be as low as 20 per cent.

Cloudiness—During the monsoon season the skies are heavily clouded, particularly in July and August but during the rest of the year they are clear or lightly clouded except for short spells during the cold season when, in association with the passing western disturbances, they become cloudy

Winds—Winds are generally light or calm in the mornings. Westerlies and north-westerlies are more common from October to April. By May the wind region is reversed and east and south-west winds predominate thereafter and continue during the rainy season. The mean wind speed for the district in kilometres per hour is 2·6 in January, 3·4 in February, 4·3 in March, 4·5 in April, 5·0 in May, 5·0 in June, 3·9 in July, 3·1 in August, 2·9 in September, 1·8 in October, 1·5 in November and 2·1 in December, the mean annual speed being 3·3.

Special Weather Phenomena—During the summer months the district experiences dust-storms and thunderstorms, with occasional

squalls. In the monsoon months, the rain is often associated with thunderstorms which also occur in association with spells of inclement weather during the winter when fog is fairly common.

A statement regarding the frequency of the special weather phenomena monthwise for the district is given below.

Months		Mean number of days with				
		Thunder	Hail	Dust storm	Squall	Fog
January	..	1·4	0·1	0·0	0·0	7·0
February	..	3·0	0·3	0·0	0·1	2·0
March		1.3	0 0	0.0	0.1	0.3
April	..	2.0	0.0	0 3	0.1	0.0
May	..	4.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0
June		4.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0
July	..	6.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
August	.	5.0	0.0	0.1	0 0	0.1
September		5.0	0 0	0.1	0.0	0.0
October	..	0.8	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.2
November	..	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
December	..	0 0	0·0	0 0	0.0	9.0
Annual		33·4	0·6	1·9	0 5	21·7

Flora

The district forms a part of the tropical thorn type of the vegetation division but it is practically devoid of any extensive natural vegetation cover. The total area of forest under the forest department in the district is 160 acres all of which lie in tahsil Bareilly. The area of the forest under the *gaon sabhas* is 213 acres of which 100 acres lie in tahsil Baheri, 45 acres in tahsil Faridpur, 43 acres in tahsil Bareilly and 25 acres in tahsil Nawabganj. The area of the *banjar* (barren tract) and lands unfit for cultivation under the *gaon sabhas* is 32,759 acres, 17,062 acres being in tahsil Bareilly, 4,455 acres in tahsil Nawabganj, 6,861 acres in tahsil Aonla, 3,213 acres in tahsil Faridpur and 1,168 acres in tahsil Baheri. A major portion of these lands lies in the *khadar* of the Ramganga and has expanses of sand and only small areas of

natural vegetation. The tahsils of Aonla and Faridpur have respectively 476 and 521 acres of waste lands under the forest department.

The chief varieties of trees found in the forests and waste lands of the district are *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *babul* (*Acacia arabica*), dhak (*Butea monosperma*), *haldu* (*Adina cordifolia*) and *kachnar* (*Bauhinia variegata*).

The district has a small area under forest but it has a large number of trees which have been planted in and around village sites, alongside of roads and in the form of orchards and groves, presenting a well wooded appearance. The area under groves is 16,633 acres of which 6,510 acres are in tahsil Bareilly, 3,943 acres in tahsil Aonla, 2,560 acres in tahsil Faridpur, 2,403 acres in tahsil Nawabganj and 1,217 acres in tahsil Baheri. These groves consist chiefly of mango trees (which provide both fruit and timber). Other trees found throughout the district are *jamun* (*Eugenia jambolana* or *Syzygium cumini*), neem (*Azadirachta indica*), *siris* (*Albizzia lebbek*), *safed siris* (*Albizzia procera*), *gular* (*Ficus glomerata*), *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *pakar* (*Ficus infectoria* or *Ficus lacor*), *bargad* or banyan (*Ficus bengalensis*), guava (*Psidium guajava*), orange (*Citrus aurantium*), litchi (*Litchi sinensis*), peach (*Prunus persica*), bel (*Aegle marmelos*), *mahua* (*Madhuka indica*), *khirni* (*Manilkara hexandra*), *aonla* (*Emblica officinalis*) and *kathal* (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*). The groves are usually surrounded by hedges of bamboo which grows abundantly in the district. In some places there are avenues of ornamental trees along the roads, the chief being that of eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.). *ashok*)*Polyalthia longifolia*), *gul mohal* (*Delonix regia*) and *kanakchampa* (*Pterospermum acerifolium*).

The villages with the highest acreage of groves are in tahsil Aonla—Gaini (with 161 acres), Nagaria Satan (with 149 acres) and Abadanpur (with 124 acres). In tahsil Bareilly the chief fruit-producing villages are Saidpur Hakins (with 114 acres), Saidupur Lashkariganj (with 117 acres) and Manpur Ojhapur with 66 acres. The villages of Chachahit and Bahadurganj (both in tahsil Baheri) have 50 and 33 acres under groves respectively and that of Faridpur (also in the same tahsil) 18 acres. The chief villages in tahsil Faridpur which have the highest area under groves are Shaikhapur (with 53 acres), Dalpatpur (with 42 acres) and Tiswa (with 41 acres) and those in tahsil Nawabganj are Senthal (with 67 acres), Bija Mau (with 53 acres) and Narharpur Gauri Khera (with 46 acres). Other places where fine groves are found are Aonla, Fatehganj East, Kuan Danda (the last two in tahsil Faridpur) and in the northern suburbs of the city

Fauna

In former days a large number and variety of wild animals was found in the district, most of which was covered with forests and grass lands. The *tarai* forest belt extended as far as the south of Kabar and a vast forest stretched from Aonla to Budaun covering the valley lying to the west of the Ramganga, which for centuries remained the hunting preserve of the sultans of Delhi. It is said that Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-1388) prohibited the land in this area from being brought under the plough in order to preserve it as a hunting-ground. Due to the increasing pressure of population the forests of the district were gradually cleared and the lands brought under cultivation, leaving a very small area under forest, the number and variety of the wild animals in the district consequently diminishing considerably. The wolf (*Canis lupus*) is usually found in tahsil Nawabganj and is also sometimes seen in the tahsils of Bareilly and Faridpur. The *nilgai* (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), which damages the standing crops, is found in the villages adjoining the Ramganga in the northern part of tahsil Aonla. The *chital* or spotted deer (*Axis axis*) is found throughout the district. The tiger (*Panthera tigris*), panther, leopard or *guldar* (*Panthera pardus*) visit the northern fringes of the district from the adjoining districts of Naini Tal and Pilibhit. The jackal (*Canis aureus*), *para* (*Axis porcinus*), *sahi* (*Hystrix leucura*), sambar (*Cervus unicolor*) and fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*) are found throughout the district. Wild boar (*Sus cristatus*) is found in the beds of the Kichha and the Deoha and is also seen in the thick groves of bamboo and thorn in the northern part of the district.

Birds—Among the game birds the most common are the grey partridge (*Francolinus pondiceriancis*), common quail (*Coturnix coromandelicus*), black partridge (*Francolinus francolinus*) and the florican (*Sypheotides indica*), the last-named occasionally being found in tahsil Baheri. The common snipe (*Cappella gallinago*) is found in abundance in the winter. The goose (*Anser anser*), common teal (*Anas crecca*), red-crested pochard duck (*Netta rufina*), white-eyed pochard (*Aythya rufa*) and widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) visit the district in the winter and inhabit the fringes of rivers, lakes and swamps. Some other birds which are commonly found in the district are the little grebe (*Podiceps ruficollis*), spotbill (*Anas poecilorhyncha*), common peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), blue rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), Indian ring-dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), spotted dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), little cormorant (*Phalacrocorax nigher*), snake-bird (*Anhinga melanogaster*),

grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), pond heron (*Ardeola grayii*), cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), black kite (*Milvus migrans*) sparrow hawk (*Accipiter nisus*), griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), parakeet (*Psittacula*), cuckoo (*Cuculus micropterus*), *koel* (*Eudynamis scolopaceus*), mottled wood owl (*Strix ocellatum*), night jar (*Caprimulgus asiaticus*), common king-fisher (*Alcedo atthis*), blue jay, (*Coracias benghalensis*), hoopoe (*Upupa epops*), black drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*), jungle myna (*Aethiopsar fucus*) house crow (*Corvus splendens*) and yellow-throated sparrow (*Gymnorhis xanthocollis*).

Reptiles—Snakes are common in the district especially in the rural areas, the chief being the cobra (*Naja naja*), krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*) and rat-snake (*Ptyas mucosus*). The number of deaths by snake bite in the district in 1963 as reported by the district medical officer of health was 9. Of sauria the most important is the monitor lizard which is found in the northern parts. The *gharial* (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and mugger (*Crocodilus palustris*), which were formerly found in the Ramganga, have now become extinct, partly as the result of indiscriminate shooting and partly due to the silting up of the bed of the river.

Fish—Fish are found in the rivers, *jhils*, ponds and artificial reservoirs of the district, the common species being *rohu* (*labeo rohita*), *karonch* (*Labeo calbasu*), *khursa* (*Labeo gonious*), *nain* (*Cirrhina mrigala*), *catla* (*Catla catla*), *rewa* (*Cirrhina reba*), *sol* (*Ophiocephalus marulius*), *girai* (*Ophiocephalus punctatus*), *patra* (*Notopterus notopterus*), *tengra* (*Mystus seenghala*), *parhin* (*Wallagonia attu*) and *singhi* (*Heteropneustis fossilis*).

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

The early history of the region covered by the present district of Bareilly is not without interest. It once formed part of the ancient country of Panchala which is said to have extended from the foot of the Himalayas in the north to the river Chambal in the south.[1] Later, when Panchala was divided into North Panchala and South Panchala (with the Ganga as the line of demarcation),[2] the Bareilly district was included in the former and it has the distinction of having possessed Ahichchhatra or Chhatravati, the capital of that kingdom, which was one of the most celebrated places in ancient India and is identified with the ruined site of this name which is outside the village of Ramnagar in pargana Sirauli of tahsil Aonla.[3] In fact the kingdom of North Panchala has often been mentioned in early literature as the principality of Ahichchhatra (Ahichchhatra-janapada or Ahichchhatra-vishaya).[4] In the centuries preceding the advent of the Muslims the region north of the Ganga and west of Avadh had come to be known as Katehr, a name which persisted till about the middle of the eighteenth century when it was replaced by the term Rohilkhand, the district of Bareilly lying almost in the centre of this region

That the region was already inhabited in primitive times is testified to by the presence here of certain very old indigenous peoples like the Bhils, Bihars, Bhuinhars, Bhars, Ahars and Ahirs, who possibly represent the remnants of the aborigines of this area.[5] Local traditions associate Ahichchhatra with the non-Aryan Nagas,[6] Kabar (in tahsil Baheri) with the mythical Raja Vena (who is said to have been

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[1] Cunningham, A. . *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. I, p. 255

[2] Bajpai, K. D. : *Ahichchhatra*, p. 3 ; Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kanauj*, p. 212

[3] Cunningham, *op. cit.*, p. 255 ; Dev, N. L. : *Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India*, p. 2 ; Law, B. C. : *Panchalas and their Capital Ahichchhatra*, pp. 1 ff.

[4] *Mahabharata*, Adi-parva, Ch. 138, v. 76 ; Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 3

[5] Moens, S. M.. *Report on the Settlement of the Bareilly District North-Western Provinces*, (Allahabad, 1874), p. 19 ; Atkinson, E. T. (Ed) : *Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. V, pp. 577, 644, 647; Nevill, H. R.: *Bareilly* : *A Gazetteer*, pp 85, 88, 146-147

[6] Cunningham, *op. cit.*, p. 256

anti-Brahmanical)[1] and Balai Khera and Parsua Kot (both formerly in this district but now near its north-eastern border in the Pilibhit district) with the demon or Asura king Bali.[2]

From the archaeological point of view Ahichchhatra, with its ruined fort, occupies the first place among the ancient sites of the region.[3] The vast interior of the fort itself, together with a large number of mounds of different sizes outside it, attracted the attention of modern archaeologists very early and the place has served as the type-site for this region. The ruins were first examined in 1833 or thereabout by Hodgson of the survey department. Parts of the site were excavated and explored in 1862 by Cunningham and in 1888 by a landlord of Ramnagar. Further partial excavations and explorations were made in 1891-92 by Fuhrer and more systematic and extensive work was carried out by the archaeological survey department during 1940-44.

As a result of the operations of 1940—44 the thick accumulations at the place excavated for investigation revealed nine strata ranging from a date prior to 300 B. C. to *circa* 1100 A. D. In the lowest levels no structures were met with but the presence of 'painted grey ware' (actually brownish red in colour) was noticed; in fact this type of ware was for the first time specified as such at the time of these excavations although a number of other sites in northern India, particularly those which like this place are associated with the story of the *Mahabharata*,[4] have yielded it. The distinctive ceramic industry producing such ware is believed to have belonged to the crucial age that followed the disappearance of the Harappa culture and preceded the emergence of the historical period and to have been characteristic of the culture of the early Aryan settlers in these parts, the outer and lower time limits for this ware having been determined as *circa* 1500 B. C. and *circa* 600 B. C. respectively.[5] At Ahichchhatra, specimens of this ware were found to be superimposed by another class of pottery, known as the 'northern black polished ware', which is believed to have been its successor and is dated about the sixth-fifth

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[1] Cunningham, A., *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. I, pp. 355-356, 359 : Moens, *op. cit.*, pp. 19, 20-21; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 647, 748, 770-771

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 644, 762-763, 797 ; Cunningham, *op. cit*, pp. 357-58.

[3] For details the following may be seen : Cunningham, A. : *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. I, pp. 255-65 ; Fuhrer, A. : *Progress Report of the Epigraphical and Architectural Branches of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, 1891-92, pp. 1 ff and *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, pp. 26-29; *Ancient India*, (Bulletins of the Archaeological Survey of India), nos. 1, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11

[4] *Ibid.*, No. 1, p 58; No 8, p. 12; No. 10-11 p. 12

[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 9, 150, 151



Terracotta Head of Siva from Ahichchhatra

[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

to the second century, B. C.[1] Besides pieces of 'northern black polished ware', the startum assigned to *circa* 300-200 B. C. revealed traces of some mud-brick buildings which seem to have continued to be in use in the next period (*circa* 200-100 B. C.). The first structures of kiln-burnt bricks were noticed in the succeeding levels, assigned to the first century B. C., when the city was also fortified by a three and a half mile long peripheral brick wall built over two earlier earthern ramparts. In the stratum corresponding to *circa* A. D. 350-750, a temple complex with large-sized Brahmanical images made of baked clay was discovered. Elsewhere in the fortified area the ruins of two large terraced temples were discovered, which appear to have been built in the Gupta period and to have continued to be in use till about the twelfth century A. D. The two strata, corresponding to the periods *circa* A. D. 750-850 and 850 1100 respectively, indicate that there was not much building activity during these periods.[2]

Ahichchhatra has also proved to be one of the most prolific centres in northern India for the discovery of terracotta objects of ancient times. The numerous specimens of various types of terracotta figurines found here range in date from *circa* 300 B. C. to A. D. 1100 and include figures (assigned to *circa* 300-200 B. C.) representing a type of 'the mother-goddess'; early moulded plaques representing couples or *mithuna* (man and woman) figures belonging to *circa* 200-100 B. C. and *dampati* (husband and wife) figures pertaining to *circa* 100 B. C.-A. D. 100 to which period are also assigned some figures—dancing females, mother and child, man holding a lute in the left hand, a nude boy, a standing ascetic, etc. To the period *circa* 100-350 A. D. belong the figures of dwarfs and grotesques (including drummers, bagpipe players, etc.) and specimens of votive tanks, each consisting of a small enclosure with lamps and birds and dwarf musicians squatting inside against the walls with cups in front of them. Religious terracottas comprising a number of figures of various Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain gods and goddesses range from the Gupta to the beginnings of the mediaeval period. Some plaques from the Siva temple (*circa* 450-650 A. D.) depict scenes from Saiva mythology. Moulded plaques of the Gupta period with male and female figures are remarkable for the great variety of styles of hair-dressing. Some of the later husband-and-wife plaques are of a secular character

[1] *Ibid.*, p. 7; No. 1, pp. 55-56. For a summary classification of the principal pottery types found on the site of Ahichchhatra during excavations of 1940-44, *ibid.*, pp. 37ff may be seen

[2] *Ibid.*, No. 9, pp. 137, 140

and have holes perhaps for suspension for purposes of decoration. Other terracottas from the place, belonging to the post-Gupta and early mediaeval periods, include heads with head-dresses of a distinctive foreign style; woman suckling an infant or with an infant in arms or with a child in the left arm and a ball or rattle in the right hand; feline figures and those of horse-and elephant-riders; three headed female figures (probably cult-goddesses presiding over child-birth and fertility); figures of *mallas* (wrestlers); thin plaques of deities (which perhaps served the purpose of votive offerings at the village shrines); and *satti-satta* (a sati and her deceased husband) plaques which were probably used as offerings near sati-stones.[1] These terracotta figurines. which may be regarded as the media of artistic expression of the common people, shed a flood of light on the tastes, fashions, religious beliefs, practices and social and economic conditions of the people of the district in those times.

Similarly numerous beads of different materials, varieties, shapes and sizes, ranging in date from *circa* 300 B. C. to A. D. 1100, were discovered in these ruins. They include etched beads, beads of agate, carnelian, chalcedony, crystal-like yellow quartz, amethyst, aquamarine, beryl and green jasper, of faience, of glass of different colours and of copper, terracotta, shell, bone and seed. Some of the carnelian beads have a very high polish which testifies to the excellent workmanship of the lapidaries of ancient Ahichchhatra. The faience beads also bear a very high glaze and one of the perforated beryl beads shows that in spite of the hardness of the material, the minuteness of the drill and the craftsman's ability to meet the bore in the same axis were remarkable. A very fine pendant of serpentine representing a pregnant woman in a squatting position, carved with great skill and minuteness of detail notwithstanding the hardness of the material used, was also discovered here. It is assigned to the Sunga period (*circa* 200-100 B. C.) and was probably used as a charm against difficult child-birth.[2] Several specimens of ancient Indian glass, blue and green in colour, belonging to the first century A. D., were also unearthed.[3]

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[1] Agrawala, V. S. : 'Terracotta Figurines of Ahichchhatra, District Bareilly, U. P.'—*Ancient India* (Bulletin of the Archaeological Survey of India), No. 4, 1947-48, pp. 101-179; *Indian Archaeology* 1957-58—*A Review*, *p.* 71; *Indian Archaeology* 1959-60—*A Review*, p. 76; Mukerjee, Radhakamal : *The Culture and Art of India*, pp. 60-61

[2] Dikshit, M. G.: 'Beads from Ahichchhatra'—*Ancient India* (Bulletin of the A. S. I.), No. 8, pp. 33-63

[3] Lal, B. B. : 'Examination of some Ancient Indian Glass Specimens'—*Ancient India* (Bulletin of the A. S. I.) No. 8, pp. 17-27



Terracotta Head of Parvati from Ahichchhatra

[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

A large number of coins dating from the late Maurya period to early mediaeval times, many stone images associated with the Saiva Vaishnava, Buddhist and Jain religions, and remains of temples, shrines, stupas, monasteries, tanks, fortifications, streets, houses, buildings, etc., were also brought to light.[1] In fact, excavations and explorations here have laid bare the remains of an ancient brick-built city of a considerable size with streets leading from the gateways and converging to the centre of the city where a lofty temple stood, the houses being found arranged on both sides of the streets.[2] These archaeological discoveries prove that for centuries prior to the advent of the Muslims this site had been a flourishing and prosperous metropolis which reflected the high stage of the civilization and culture, the trade and commerce, the arts and industries, the social conditions and the political status of the region of which it was the capital.

Like other prominent ancient cities of Uttar Pradesh, Ahichchhatra was also a great centre, simultaneously, of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism, with the traditions of each of which it has been intimately associated and which even now is held by the Jains to be a sacred place of pilgrimage.[3]

The earlist known Aryan people who settled in this region were the Panchalas who were the close allies of the Kurus, as is indicated by the joint name, Kuru-Panchala.[4] The Panchalas, however, do not find mention in the *Rigveda*, nor does Panchala their country, but their older name is said to have been Krivis, the people being a Rigvedic tribe connected with the Kurus.[5] The Krivis originally seem to have lived on the banks of the Indus and the Chenab and later to have moved to the east across the Yamuna to the land which afterwards came to be known as Panchala,[6] their territory roughly corresponding to the present Bareilly, Budaun, Farrukhabad and adjoining districts in Uttar Pradesh[7]

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[1] Cunningham, *op. cit.*, pp 255-265; Further, *op. cit.*, pp 26-29

[2] Sastri, K. A. Nilakanta (Ed.): *A comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 710

[3] Bajpai, *op. cit.*, pp. 14, 18-19; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 818-823; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp 146, 252, 255-257; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 29; *Vividha-tirtha-kalpa*, ed. by Jinavijaya, p. 14; Jain, J. C.: *Bharat-ke-prachin-Jain-tirth*, pp 42-43; Watters, T.: *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, Vol. I, pp. 331-332

[4] Majumdar and Pusalker (Ed.): *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p 253

[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 246, 247, 253; *Vedic Index*, Vol I, p. 469

[6] Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, p. 246

[7] Raychaudhuri, H. C.: *Political History of Ancient India*, (fourth ed., 1958), p 59

There is, however, no doubt that during the reign of Sudasa, who was the son of Chyavana and probably fifth in descent from Divodasa, the kingdom rose to great prominence. He is credited with extensive conquests and is also said to have conquered the kingdom of Samvarana, the Paurava king of Hastinapur but after his death the fortunes of the Panchalas began to wane. He was succeeded by Sahadeva who in his turn was followed by Somaka, probably from whom Samvarana recovered his own territory.[1] After Somaka came Jantu, one of whose descendants was killed in battle by Ugrayudha of the Dvimidha dynasty and his son driven out of the kingdom.[2] Prishata, the exile's son, who was in his time claimant to the North Panchala throne, sought refuge at the court of Kampilya (the capital of South Panchala) and it was he who revived the dynasty. The celebrated Paurava prince, Bhishma, killed Ugrayudha and restored Prishata to his ancestral kingdom of Ahichchhatra.[3] Bharadvaja (a Brahmana) was a friend of Prishata and his son, Drona, was playmate and fellow student of Prishata's son, Drupada. The two were taught the art of war by Bharadvaja himself and other subjects by Agnivesha in this very region.[4] Prince Drupada had assured Drona of royal help and favour when he became king but when the time came he treated him with scorn.[5] Disheartened and dejected, Drona went away to Hastinapur where, being a master archer and warrior, he was readily appointed by Bhishma to give training in arms and the art of war to the royal princes, the sons of Pandu and Dhritarashtra.[6] On the completion of their training he demanded as his fee the defeat and capture of Drupada. Consequently the Hastinapur princes invaded the kingdom of North Panchala, a great battle was fought and Drupada was defeated, captured and brought as prisoner to Drona who, however, made peace with his old friend Of both the North Panchala and South Panchala regions which had been conquered, he kept the former for himself and gave the latter back to Drupada.[7]

In the great Mahabharata War Drupada sided with the Pandavas and Drona fought on the side of the Kauravas and from the eleventh to

[1] Pargiter, *op. cit.*, pp. 117, 281

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 117, 166, 282: Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, pp. 294-295

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 294; Pargiter, *op. cit.*, pp. 166

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 294: *Mahabharata*, Adi-parva Ch. 67, v. 69· Ch. 129, vv. 41, 42; Ch. 130, vv. 40--42

[5] *Ibid.*, ch. 130, vv. 1- 11, 46, 62, 64—78

[6] *Ibid.*, ch. 130, vv. 14, 29, 36, 39—79

[7] *Ibid.*, ch. 137.

the fifteenth day of the battle he was the supreme commander of the Kaurava forces but was killed at the hands of Drupada's son, Dhrishtadyumna.[1] Drona's son, Ashvatthama, was the last commander of the Kaurava host. He was responsible for the slaughter of Dhristadyumna and the surviving sons of the Pandavas when they were asleep, having stealthily entered the Pandava camp by night. Eventually suffering disgrace and struck with remorse he went to the forest after which nothing was heard of him.[2]

As both Drona and Ashvatthama lived at Hastinapur they do not seem to have ruled the kingdom of Ahichchhatra directly. The village of Gurgawan (in pargana and tahsil Aonla) is traditionally associated with Drona (the guru)[3] and the village of Lilaur (in the same tahsil) is also said to date from these times.[4] Local traditions also ascribe the foundation of the city of Ahichchhatra, at least the building of its grand old fort and of the Adi Sagar tank near it, to Raja Adi, an Ahir, whose future elevation to sovereignty was foretold by Drona when he had found the Ahir asleep and guarded by a snake (*ahi*) with an expanded hood. The fort is, therefore, also called Adi Kot, Adi-kshetra or Ahi-kshetra.[5] In Gurgawan there is still a very large community of Ahirs who claim descent from this Adi.[6]

It appears that Adi was a servant of Drona and was deputed by him to administer his kingdom of Ahichchhatra (North Panchala) for him. After Drona's death and the disappearance of Ashvatthama from history shortly afterwards, this Adi seems to have assumed royalty and ruled over the kingdom of Ahichchhatra where his line might have continued for a considerable time.

Practically nothing is heard in the post-Mahabharata period of North Panchala or even of South Panchala, the common name Panchala being used for the entire region, of which Kampilya (in the Farrukhabad district) was the chief city which had till then been the capital of South Panchala. Most of the famous Panchala kings belonging to this period

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[1] Pargiter, *op. cit.*, Drona-parva

[2] *Ibid.*, Shalva-parva ch. 65, vv. 34-37, 44; Sauptika-parva, ch. 8, vv. 17-132; ch. 16, v. 20; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, p. 309; Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 6

[3] Moens, *op. cit.*, p. 17 ; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 641; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 30

[4] Moens, *op. cit.*, p. 17 ; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 644

[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 644, 821; Cunningham, *op. cit.*, pp 255, 258; Furher, *op. cit.*, p. 28; Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 1

[6] Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 236

ruled from Kampilya which now became one of the prominent centures of Brahmanical learning and culture.[1] The Panchalas and their kingdom are the third in the list (preserved in the *Puranas*) of the ten ruling dynasties and their kingdoms which flourished at the end of the Mahabharata War and continued till the time of the Nandas but except the number of their kings—which is said to be twenty-seven (or twenty-five)—who ruled one after the other during this period, no details are forthcoming.[2] It is not known if any one or more of these kings ruled over the Bareilly region directly or indirectly. A *Jataka* story seems to suggest that a Chedi prince went to the north and formed the North Panchala kingdom with colonists from the Panchala and Chedi countries.[3] The Ahir rajas of Ahichchhatra, who had been ruling over this region probably as petty princes sometimes independently and sometimes as feudatories of their powerful neighbours (the Panchala kings of Kampilya), might have been superseded by the dynasty set up by this Chedi prince. Some other dynastic changes might also have taken place.

About this time the rise of the Nagas in northern India is also an admitted fact[4] and there is reason to believe that in the ninth eighth centuries B. C. a Naga dynasty was ruling at Ahichchhatra. According to the Jain tradition the twenty-third *tirthankara*, Parshvanatha (*circa* 877-777 B. C.), visited this city as an ascetic, practised austerities in the neighbouring forest and, when standing in complete bodily abandonment in a state of ecstatic abstraction, was harrowed by a terrible flood of rain and hail brought on by the jealousy of a demon who had been his enemy in his previous births. On that occasion the Naga king, Dharanendra, with his queen Padmavati, came to his rescue, the Naga's expanded hood forming an umbrella over the saint.[5]

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[1] Law, B. C. : *Panchalas and their Capital Ahichchhatra*, p. 7; Bajpai, *op. cit.*, pp. 1, 7; Mookerji, R. K. : *Ancient Indian Education*, pp. 134, 367; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, pp. 106, 108; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, pp 253, 325

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 319, 325; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 281; Pargiter, F. E.: *The Purana Text of the Dynasties of the Kali Age*, pp. 23-24, 69

[3] Law, B. C.: *Ancient Indian Tribes*, p 32; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, p. 325

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 320; Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 6

[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 2-3; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 822, *Vividha-tirtha-kalpa*, p. 14; Jain, J. P. *Bharatiya Itihas Ek Drishti*, pp. 45-46. It may be interesting to note that Parshvanatha himself belonged to the Naga race, that Dharanendra and Padmavati are, in Jain mythology, his devoted attendants, that his cognizance is a cobra (*ahi* or Naga) and that he is generally represented in sculpture as sitting or standing under the outspread hood (*chhatra*) of a many-headed hydra of that species. A fair is still held at Ahichchhatra during the month of Chaitra in honour of Parshvanatha



Kinnara Mithuna (Terracotta Plaque) from Ahichchhatra

[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

According to the Buddhist tradition, outside this ancient city (Ahichchhatra) there was a *nagahrida* (serpant tank) near which the Buddha preached the dharma for seven days to the Naga king of this place, who, after his conversion to Buddhism probably formed a canopy with his expanded hood over the Buddha.[1] The four previous Buddhas are also said to have been associated with this place.[2] According to a *Jataka* story, green grocery was sold at the four gates of Ahichchhatra.[3]

Panchala figures as the tenth in the list of the sixteen premier states of the time of Mahavira and Buddha[4] and is said to have comprised the region covered by the present districts of Bareilly, Budaun and Farrukhabad.[5] About the middle of the fourth century B. C. this territory was annexed to the Nanda empire of Magadha, probably in the reign of Mahapadma Nanda.[6] After the Nandas the district came under the domination of the Mauryas and Ashoka is credited by tradition with the building of the great stupa (identified with the mound known as Pisanhari-ka-chhatar) at Ahichchhatra on the hallowed spot which marked the site of the Naga king's conversion by the Buddha.[7] Kautilya describes Panchala as being a corporation,[8] which indicates that under the Mauryas this region was not directly governed by them but was perhaps in the form of a dependency which was republican in character. He also mentions a variety of gem known as Ahichchhatraka (probably so named because of the association with Ahichchhatra).[9]

According to a recent interpretation of the relevant portion of the text of the *Yuga-Purana* (a section of the *Gargi Samhita*) the final breaking up of the Maurya empire of Magadha was brought about by the joint forces of the Panchalas, the rulers of Mathura and the Yavanas (Indo-Greeks) who, however, abandoned the fruits of their joint victory on account of a terrible mutual feud that had arisen among themselves.[10] Their work

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[1] Watters, *op. cit.*, Vol. I. p. 332; Cunningham, *op. cit.*, p. 256

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] Mookerji, R. K. : *Ancient India*, p. 126; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 191

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 153

[5] Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p 97

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 107

[7] Cunningham, *op. cit.*, p 256

[8] *Kautilya's Arthasastra*, Ed. and Tr. R. Shamasastry, (7th ed., 1961), p. 407

[9] *Ibid.*, p. 78

[10] Mankad, D. R. : 'A Critically Edited Text of the *Yuga-Purana*'- *The Journal of the U. P. Historical Society*, Vol. XX, Parts 1-2 (1947), pp. 38, 39, 40, 63, and. Text vv. 94-95, 112-116 on pp. 54-55

was finished by the Sungas who, probably taking advantage of this situation, superseded the Mauryas in Magadha.

With the downfall of the Mauryas commences the most glorious period of the kingdom of Ahichchhatra within strictly historical times. The archaeological discoveries made here go to show that its rise or rejuvenation might have began about 300 B. C. and that at least since *circa* 200 B. C. for a thousand years or so its capital was one of the pre-eminent cities of northern India. The numerous coins discovered from the ruins of Ahichchhatra and the adjoining regions, which are generally assigned to *circa* 200 B. C. to A. D. 350,[1] reveal that at least twenty-seven kings ruled over this region from their capital Ahichchhatra more or less independently of any other power.[2] All these rulers do not seem to have belonged to a single dynasty but to several royal lines which might have flourished one after the other with or without an interval between any two. The chronology of these dynasties and the kings of each dynasty or the sequence in which they ruled over this region is also not quite certain. These local rulers or dynasties of Ahichchhatra are usually designated the Panchala or the Panchala kings. They struck coins in their own names and sometimes took a royal title.[3] Opinions differ as to whether they were connected directly or indirectly with the Sungas (*circa* 185-72 B. C.) of Magadha. Some scholars believe that they were definitely feudatories of the Sungas[4] or that they were perhaps scions of the Sunga family originally acting as their governors and continuing as their feudatories for some decades.[5] But there are others who opine that there is no evidence to support these presumptions and that there was no connection between the Sungas and these Panchala kings of Ahichchhatra who ruled almost independently in their own right.[6]

It, therefore, appears that the Panchalas of this period probably started as feudatories of the Mauryas and gradually gained power as the

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[1] Allan, J. : *British Museum Catalogue of Coins of Ancient India*, pp. CXVI-CXXI, Introd., pp. 131-138, 192-204; Cunningham, A.: *Coins of Ancient India*, p. 79; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 173

[2] Bajpai, *op. cit.*, pp. 8-10; Puri B. N.: *India in the Time of Patanjali*, pp. 43-47; Sastri, K A. N. (Ed.) : *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 106

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 389; Allan, *op. cit.*, pp. CXVI-CXXI

[4] Law, B. C. : *Panchalas and their Capital Ahichchhatra*, pp. 9, 27

[5] Sastri, K. A. N., *op. cit.*, p. 101

[6] Mookerji, *op. cit.*, pp. 191-192; Puri, *op. cit*, p. 47; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 169; Cunningham, A.: *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. XII, p. 168

fortunes of the latter declined—perhaps themselves helping in expediting that decline but were subsequently weakened by feuds with their own allies and might have therefore been brought under subjugation by the newly risen imperial power of the Sungas. This subordination, however, seems to have lasted only for a short time because the Sunga power itself soon became prey to the centrifugal forces which possibly received a fillip from the incursions of the Greeks (Demetrius and his lieutinent Menander).[1]

It has been suggested on the basis of the *Yuga-Purana* that 'the viciously valient Greeks overran Saketa, Panchala and Mathura and reached Pataliputra', that there was a complete breakdown of administration but that fortunately the invader was unable to reap the fruits of his military success as he had to hasten back to his home.[2] Probably the same Greek invasion has been alluded to in the *Mahabhashya* of Patanjali, the high priest of Pushyamitra Sunga (*circa* 185-149 B. C.),[3] who also notices in his work the existence of the kingdom of North Panchala with its capital at Ahichchhatra, distinguishes northern Panchala from eastern Panchala and uses the term Panchala *manavakah* for 'pupils or students hailing from Panchala'.[4] Numismatic evidence also testifies to the existence of the independent principality of Ahichchhatra at least from about this time[5] which synchronises with the Greek invasion variously assigned to some date between *circa* 187 and 162 B. C.[6]

If a tentative sequence of the Panchala kings of this region as known from their own coins is attempted it would appear that Rudragupta, Jayagupta and Damagupta were amongst the earliest.[7] This particular line of rulers was succeeded by another to which probably belonged Vishvapala, Yajnapala and Bangapala. According to the Pabhosa inscription,[8] Bangapala was the son and successor of Shonakayana who might have been a successor of Yajnapala or of Vishvapala. Bangapala's son and successor was Bhagavata who in turn was succeeded by his son Ashadhasena, the donor of the Pabhosa cave (in the Allahabad

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[1] Sastri, K. A. N., *op. cit.*, p. 104

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 95, 98; Puri, *op. cit.*, pp. 28-29; *The Cambridge History of India* Vol. I, p. 491

[3] *Ibid.*; Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 95; Puri, *op. cit.*, pp. 11, 27-28

[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 47, 80, 81, 87, 149

[5] Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 104

[6] *Ibid.*, pp. 95, 98; Puri, *op. cit.*, pp. 28-31; *The Cambridge History of India* Vol. I, p. 491

[7] Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 8

[8] *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. II, pp. 240 ff; Sircar, D. C : *Select Inscriptions*, Vol. I, p. 97

district). The son of Ashadhasena's sister, Gopali, was Bahasatimitra who was probably the ruler of Kaushambi at that time and is assigned to *circa* 123 B. C.[1] Ashadhasena's successor on the throne of Panchala was probably Vasusena.

About 100 B. C. this dynasty seems to have been succeeded by another, some fourteen kings of which, all having names ending in 'mitra', are known from their coins and are hence often designated the Mitra kings of Panchala. They are Agnimitra, Anumitra, Ayumitra, Bhanumitra, Bhumimitra, Dhruvamitra, Indramitra, Jayamitra, Phalgunimitra, Prajapatimitra, Suryamitra, Varunamitra, Vishnumitra and Vrihaspatimitra. The coins of these rulers which are circular in shape are more or less uniform in type and style bearing on the obverse the three Panchala symbols under which the name of the king is inscribed in Brahmi characters and on the reverse a god or goddess seated on a pedestal and a tree enclosed by a railing.[2] On the reverse of those of Agnimitra and Suryamitra are engraved the symbols of Agni (fire) and Surya (the sun) respectively, the deity with whom each seems to have identified himself. This unique series of coins has also been found very helpful in the study of the iconography of the devices inscribed on them.[3] It is, however, not possible to ascertain the sequence and dates of these kings on the basis of their coins and though they are generally believed to have flourished between *circa* 100 B. C. and *circa* A. D. 200, it cannot be said with certainty whether one or more of them did not belong to earlier times or had no connection with Ashadhasena or his line.[5] Because an Agnimitra figures in the list of the Sungas and a Bhumimitra in that of the Kanvas it has been conjectured that these Mitra kings of Panchala might have been connected with those dynasties of Magadha But such an identification has not been found tenable by numismatists and other scholars.[6]

The rule of the kings of this distinctly local dynasty of Ahichchhatra also seems to have been confined mostly to the limits of the North

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[1] *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 479; Sastri, *op. cit.*, pp. 106, 107, Scholars like D. C. Sircar, however, assign these inscriptions to the first century B. C. cf. *Select Inscriptions*, Vol. I, p. 97 n. 1

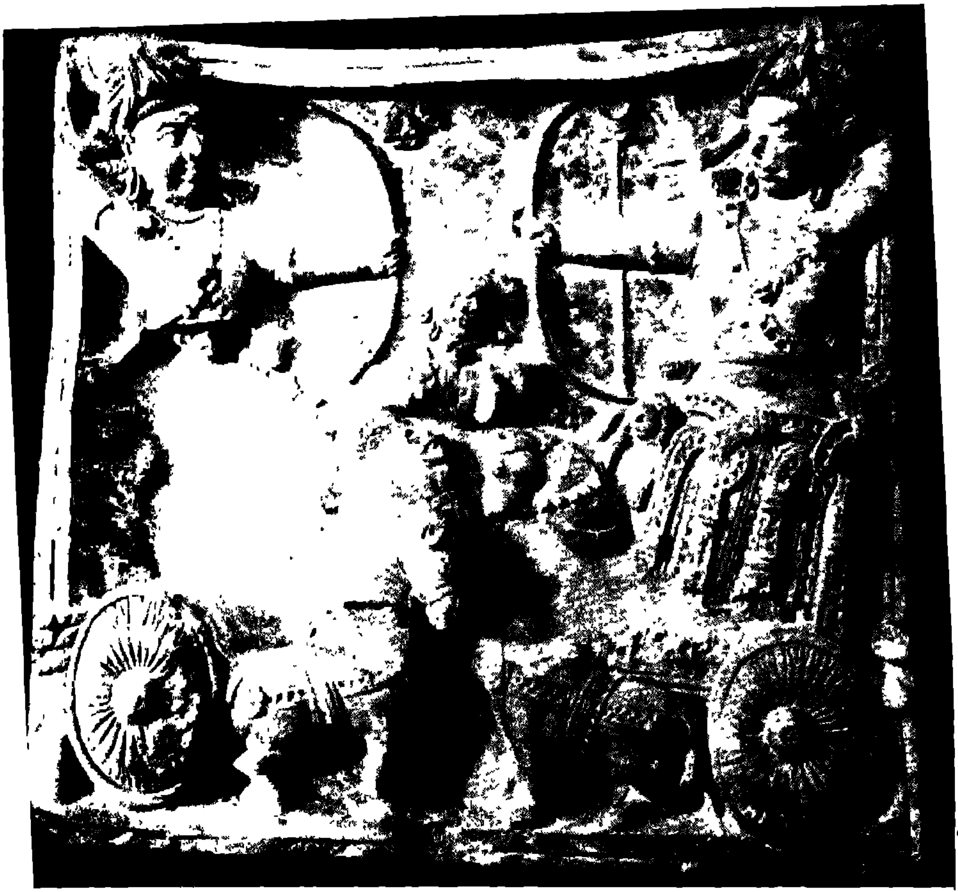
[2] Allan. *op. cit.*, Introd., pp. 107-108; Cunningham, A. · *Coins of Ancient India*, pp. 78-74

[3] Sastri, *op. cit*, p. 600

[4] Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p. 256

[5] Sastri, *op. cit.*, pp. 106-107

[6] *Ibid*, pp. 100, 103, 105; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol I, pp. 169, 172, 173, Allan, *op. cit.*, pp. CXX, CXXI, Introd. pp 131-138



Two Warriors Fighting (Terracotta Plaque) from Ahichchhatra

[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

Panchala territory, only a few of their coins having been discovered elsewhere. Coins of Bhumimitra alone have been found as far as Hoshiarpur in Punjab and those of Agnimitra and Indramitra as far east as Patna, the last-named ruler also finding mention in an inscription at Gaya.[1] These exceptions may indicate that these three rulers reigned for long periods and ruled over more extensive territories.[2]

About the beginning of the second century A. D. when the Kushana power under Kanishka expanded eastward, the Mitra rulers of Panchala seem to have been subjugated by it and were probably allowed to live as feudatories.[3] But when the Kushana rulers showed signs of weakness, about the close of the second century, their feudatories, including the chiefs of Ahichchhatra, rose in revolt simultaneously in several parts of the country and together pulled down the mighty edifice of the Kushana empire.[4] A few Kushana coins, including one or two of Vasudeva, have been discovered in the district. That Ahichchhatra was a famous and important city in the second century is also attested to by its mention under the name of Adisadra by the geographer Ptolemy (c 150 A. D.).[5] The period between the decline of the Kushana empire and the rise of the Gupta was marked by the emergence in northern India of a number of republican and monarchical states, Ahichchhatra being one of latter [6]

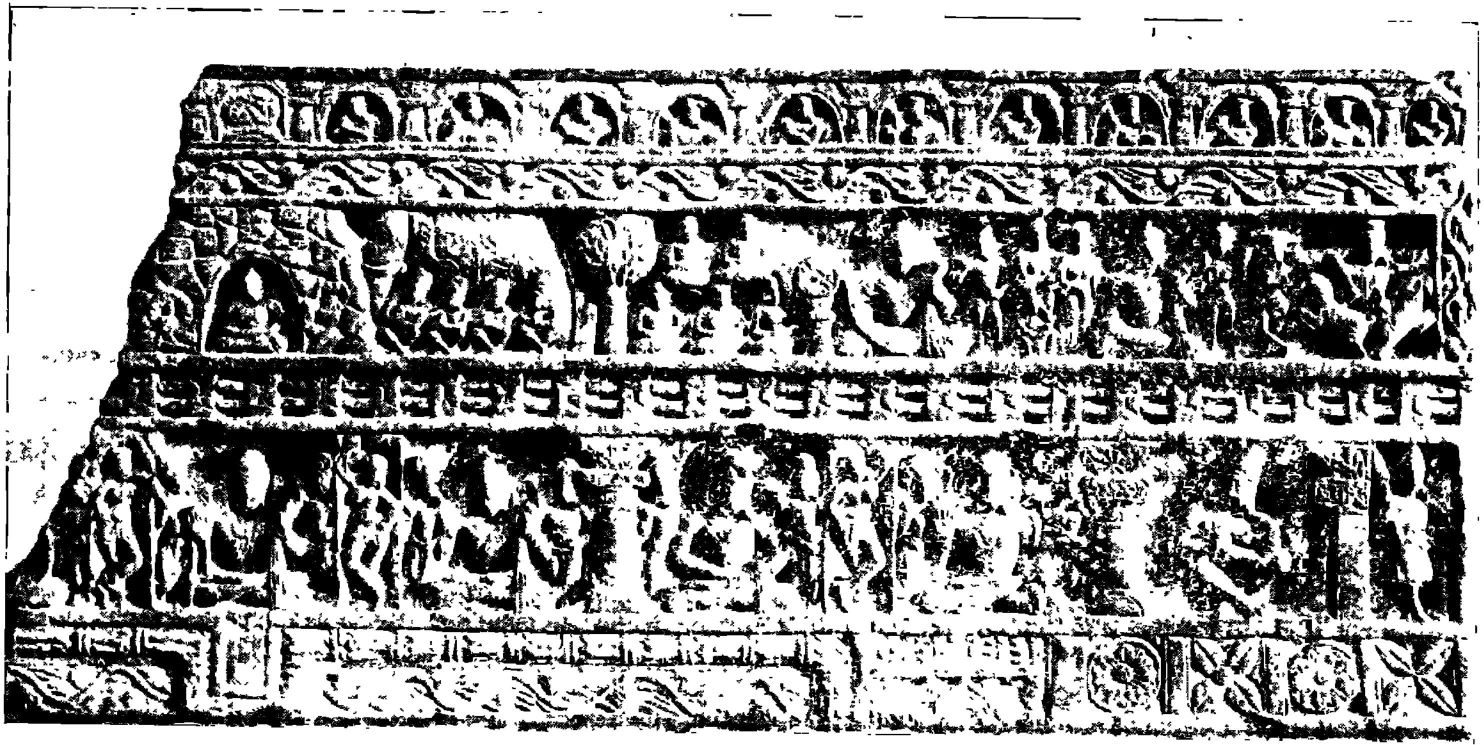
Some time in the first half of the third century A. D. the Mitra line seems to have come to an end or to have been superseded by another line of kings. Kings Shivandandi and Bhadraghosha belong to this period.[7] The coins of the former which have been discovered in Ahichchhatra recently bear his name inscribed on them in characters of the third century.[8] These two rulers might have belonged to or been succeeded by a Naga dynasty to which King Achyu (or Achyuta) of the many coins found in this place probably belonged.[9] He is the last known independent Panchala king and flourished about the middle of the fourth century A. D.

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[1] *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. 1. pp. 173, 474 ; Bajpai, *op cit.*, p. 10
[2] *Ibid*
[3] Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 107
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 255
[5] Cf. Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kanauj*, p. 17
[6] Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p. 251
[7] Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 10
[8] *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. XIII. Part I, pp. 32—48; *Indian Archaeology, 1959-60—A Review*, p. 66
[9] Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 11

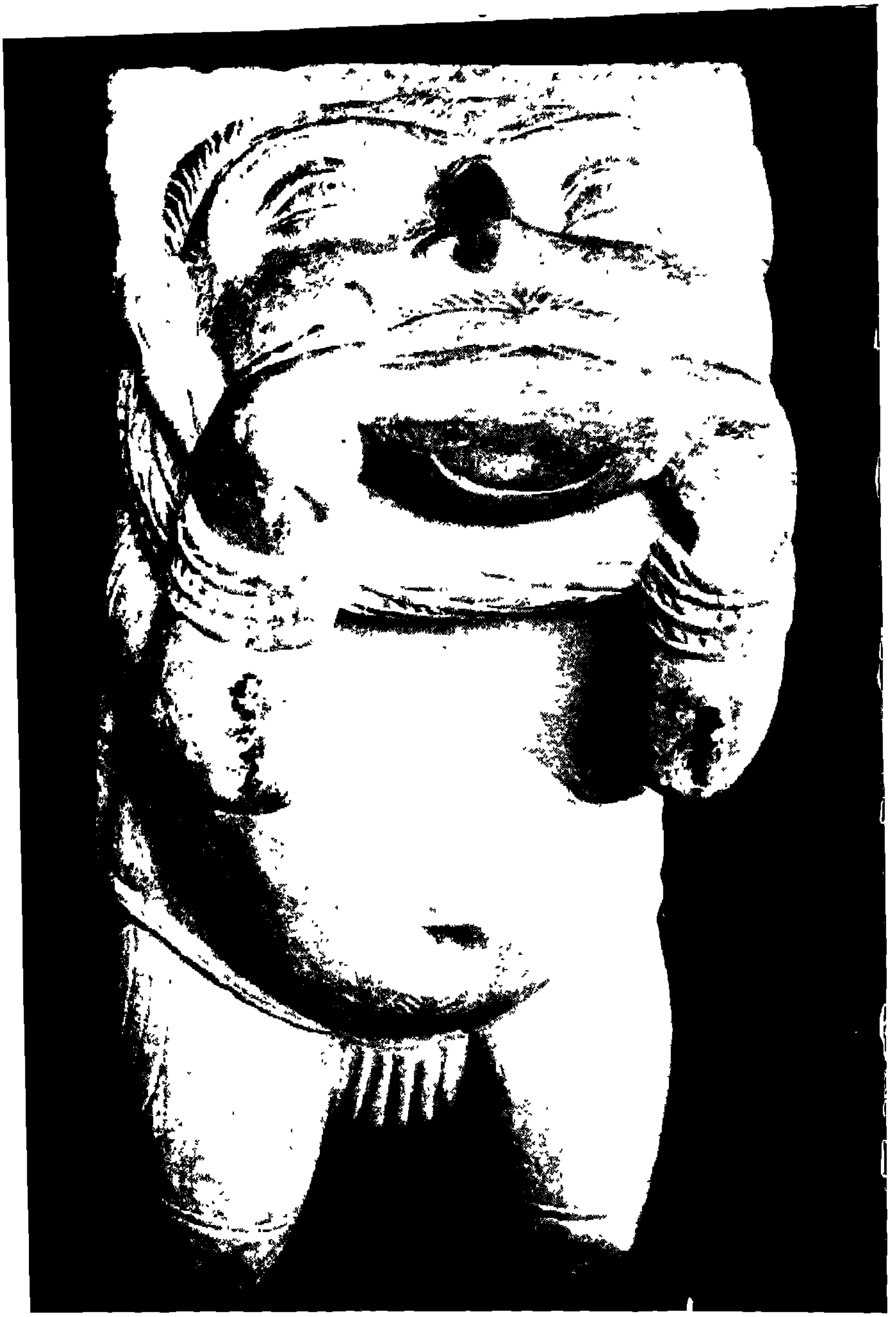
During this Panchala period of some six centuries (*circa* 200 B. C. to A. D. 350) its capital Ahichchhatra made remarkable progress and came to rank among the prominent cities of northern India. It was connected by trade routes with Pataliputra, Varanasi, Kaushambi, Mathura and Takshashila.[1] In the *Kashika* on Panini's *Ashtadhyayi*, Ahichchhatra is included in the Prachya (Ptolemy's Prasiake, i.e. the east)[2] and Panchala figures as one of the four countries recommended by Manu for the selection of men of war for prominent places (in the van).[3] Beautiful terracotta figurines and stone sculptures of different types were made here and the manufacture of beads, which were worn as ornaments not only by the upper classes but also by men and women of the middle and lower classes, was a flourishing industry.[4] The mention of ivory dolls under the name 'Panchalikas' in the *Amarakosha* suggests that such dolls might have been made in this region. Some terracotta figurines from Ahichchhatra, belonging to the Saka-Kushana period, represent various fashions and ethnic types which reflect the racial influx of the age.[5] Two artistic Buddha images of red sandstone, recently discovered at Ahichchhatra seem to have been imported here from Mathura, one of which bears a Brahmi inscription of the second century A. D.[6] The great Buddhist stupa attributed to Asoka, was probably built in the second or first century B. C. and subsequently other stupas and monasteries were also erected here. A few years ago an inscription of two lines in mixed Sanskrit in the Brahmi script, assigned to the time of the Kushanas (second century A. D.) and recording 'the gift of Dharmaghosha in the Pharagula Vihara of Ahichchhatra', was discovered in this place. It is inscribed on the front portion of a rectangular seat or stool made of red sandstone and carved with the figure of a grotesque Yaksha on the lower part : the stool was probably used in the *jantaghara* (bath room) of the monastery. This interesting find is unique in a several respects—it is the earliest known stone-seat with a Yaksha figure carved on it, it brings to light a new Buddhist monastery called the Pharagula Vihara at this site and it not only yields the earliest epigraphical evidence of the name of the place but also uses it perhaps for the first time in what is believed to be its correct form, Ahichchhatra.[7] From the

[1] Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 10
[2] Tripathi *op. cit.*, p. 17
[3] *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 258
[4] Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 10
[5] Sastri, *op. cit.*, 706
[6] Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 16
[7] *Ibid.*, pp. 10, 16. *The Journal of the U. P. Historical Society*, 1950, p. 112; 1958, Vol. VI, Part I, pp. 47-50



Stone Panel from Ahichchhatra with Scenes from Buddhist Lore

"[By courtesy of the State Museum, Lucknow]"



Underside of Inscribed stone Bathing-seat from Ahichchhatra
[By courtesy of the State Museum, Lucknow]

Kotari Khera mound were discovered the ruins of a Jain temple dating from the time of the Kushanas and dedicated to the *tirthankara* Parshvanatha, a number of fragmentary nude Jain statues (including those of Parshvanatha and Neminatha) inscribed with dates ranging from 96 to 152 A. D., a smaller Jain temple to the north and a brick stupa, presumably Jain, to the east.[1] The kingdom of the Western Ganges of Mysore is said to have been founded, about the end of the second or the beginning of the third century A. D., with the help of a Jain guru, by two princes from the North, the sons of a Jain king of Ahichchhatra, who had been sent away to the south for safety by their father when his kingdom was being invaded by a formidable enemy.[2] Some Brahmanical temples are also assigned to the Kushana period, thus making the place a centre simultaneously of the three religions in that period

According to the Allahabad stone-pillar inscription of Samudra gupta, this Gupta emperor led his first campaign into Aryavarta and began by uprooting the neighbouring kingdoms of Achyuta and Nagasena.[3] The Achyuta (or Achyutanandi) of this inscription has been identified with Achyu of the copper coins (with 'Achyu' inscribed on one side and a wheel on the other) from Ahichchhatra, who is believed to have ruled over this region some time between 335 and 350 A. D. and was perhaps a scion of a colateral branch of the Naga ruling family of Mathura,[4] after which the district formed a part of the Gupta empire and continued to do so till about 550 A. D. Ahichchhatra was made the headquarters of a *bhukti* (administrative division equivalent to a province) of the same name and was also probably a mint city. A clay seal of that period discovered here bears an inscription recording that it was issued 'from the office of the Kumaramatya of the *bhukti* of Ahichchhatra',[5] the title indicating that the personage in authority was probably governor of the *bhukti* and was of the rank of a prince. Another inscription belonging to the same period has been found in the village of Dilwari (four and a half miles south of the fort of Ahi

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[1] Fuhrer, A. : *Progress Report of the Epigraphical and Architectural Branches, N. W. P. and Oudh for 1891-92; Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, (1912); Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 257

[2] *Epigraphia Carnatica*, VII Sh. 4, pp. 1-9; Saletore, B. A. : *Mediaeval Jainism*, pp 7-9, 92-93

[3] *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1897, pp. 420, 862; Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p. 261

[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 256, 261; Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 257

[5] *Shri Ahichchhatra-bhuktau-kumaramatya-adhikaranasya* (cf. Bajpai, *op. cit.* p. 11). *Bhukti* or *desha* was the biggest administrative unit which was subdivided into *vishayas* (districts) or *pradeshas*. (cf. Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p. 272)

chchhatra)[1] and still another, which is also in Gupta characters, on a railing belonging to the Jain temple of Parshvanatha which stood on the Kotari Khera side.[2] A large temple complex, probably dedicated to Siva, two big terraced temple structures and numerous terracotta and stone images of deities, Brahmanical (particularly of Surya, Vishnu, Ganesa and Mahishasuramardini), Buddhist and Jain, at Ahichchhatra, belong to the Gupta period. The encasing of the main Buddhist stupa and the erection of the four smaller stupas around it as also of some of the Jain temples of Kotari Khera (probably including the Parshvanatha temple of the inscription referred to above) are also assigned to this period. The beautiful art relics of this age speak of the artistic talents of the sculptors, architects, lapidarists and other artisans of the place and indicate that though no more the capital of an independent kingdom it was still a big and flourishing city with many fine and lofty buildings.[3] In the *Gilgit Manuscripts* (written in post-Gupta times), North Panchala has been described as being 'very prosperous, rich in wealth and agricultural produce' and a 'densely populated *janapada* (country)'.[4]

After the Guptas, in the latter half of the sixth century, the Bareilly region seems to have been under the sway of the Maukharis in whose time the kingdom of Kannauj extended as far as Ahichchhatra, some of their coins having also been discovered here.[5] And, as is evident from the Banskhera plates of Emperor Harsha (606-647 A. D.), the district formed part of the Ahichchhatra *bhukti* of his empire.[6] This *bhukti* must have consisted of a number of *vishayas* (districts), each made up of a number of *pathakas* (parganas) each of which comprised a number of *gramas* (village).[7] In his reign the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, also visited Ahichchhatra about 635 A. D.[8] According to his account, from Govishana (modern Kashipur in the Naini Tal district) the pilgrim travelled south-east above 400 li (about 128 km.) and came to the country which he called Ngo-hi-chi-ta-lo (or O-hi-chi-ta-lo). This country was above 3,000 li (about 960 km.) in circuit and its capital,

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1 Cunningham, A.: *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. I, p. 265; Atkinson *op. cit.* p. 821

2 *Ibid.*, pp. 820-821; Cunningham, *op. cit.*, pp. 263-264

3 Bajpai, *op. cit.*, pp. 11, 16

4 *Ibid.*, p. 18

5 Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 35, 52, 55

6 *Ibid.*, pp. 89, 117, 149; *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IV, pp. 208-211

7 Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 149

8 Watters, T.: *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, (Delhi, 1961), Vol. II, p. 335



Ancient Cult Image (Terracotta) from Ahichchhatra

[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

which was in a strong position, was 17 or 18 li (about 5·6 km.) in circuit. "The country yielded grain, and had many woods and springs, and a genial climate. The people were honest in their ways, they studied abstract truth (*tao*) and were diligent in learning, with much ability and extensive knowledge. There were above ten Buddhist Monasteries, and more than 1,000 Brethren students of the Sammitiya School of the Hinayana. Deva Temples were nine in number, and there were above 300 professed adherents of the other systems—Pasupatas who worshipped Isvara (Siva). At the site of a Dragon Tank outside the capital was an Asoka tope where the Ju-lai preached to the Dragon for seven days. Beside it were four small topes at the sitting and exercise places of the Four Past Buddhas".[1] There is no reason whatever to doubt the identity of this O-hi-chi-ta-lo with Ahichchhatra (near Aonla in this district).[2] The present ruins of the fort extend over an area of 5·6 km. which corresponds with the extent of the capital (18 li) mentioned by Hiuen Tsang. The circumference of the present district of Bareilly is only about 256 km. whereas that given by Hiuen Tsang for the Ahichchhatra country is above 960 km., the obvious conclusion being that it must have been that of the entire *bhukti* (which must have included several adjoining districts). He does not mention any king of the place as he knew that it was a *bhukti* under the direct control of Harsha. About this time Buddhism seems to have began to decline in this region and the Saiva cult to prosper and to make rapid progress, while Jainism continued to maintain its position.[3]

For more than half a century after the death of Harsha the history of this region, as that of the rest of northern India, spells anarchy and confusion.[4] On the basis of a tradition recorded in Chand's *Prithviraja Raso*, it is said that about 714 A. D. Rama Paramara, the then paramount sovereign of India, made gifts of land to the thirty-six royal races (Rajput clans) and that to one Kehar he gave Katehr.[5] If this tradition is to be credited, this is the earliest use of the name Katehr by which Rohilkhand (ancient North Panchala) including the Bareilly district, was to become known throughout the mediaeval period.

In the second quarter of the eigth century the district seems to have been included in the dominions of King Yashovarman (*c.* 725—52A.D.)

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[1] Watters, T. : *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, (Delhi, 1961), Vol. I, pp 331-332

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 338

[3] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 646, 623; Bajpai *op. cit.*, p. 17

[4] Mookerji, *op. cit.*, pp. 268-69; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 188

[5] Moens, *op. cit.*, pp. 17-18: Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 645

of Kannauj[1] and after that, for several decades, in that of the Ayudha kings, also of Kannauj.[2] Some time in the first half of the ninth century, probably soon after the capture of Kannauj (about 815 A. D.) by their king, Nagabhata II, it came under the sway of the rising power of the Gurjara Pratiharas.[3] Some scholars attribute the Vigraha coins discovered in Ahichchhatra to this monarch.[4] The Adivaraha coins from the same place undoubtedly belong to Bhoja (*c.* 836—885 A. D.), the greatest of the Gurjara Pratiharas of Kannauj.[5] The district continued under their subordination till about the end of the tenth century. It is, however, not known whether it was under their direct administration as a *bhukti* of the empire, as in the past, or some local chiefs had established themselves here and acted as their feudatories.

A remarkable stone inscription[6] from Dewal (near Deoria, formerly in this district but now in the Pilibhit district—only a few miles from the eastern border of the Bareilly district) written in excellent Sanskrit and Kutila characters and dated Samvat 1018 (992 A. D.) speaks of a powerful dynasty then ruling there. It mentions Lalla, the king who got this record inscribed on the temples he and his queen had built, as being the grandson of and the fourth in succession from Viravarmma of the Chhindu family and a descendant of the great rishi Chyavana. Some scholars take the term Chhindu to mean Chandravansha[7] others associate it with the Cherus,[8] others with the Chandellas[9] and still others with the Bachhals.[10] This epigraph is a testimony to the high state of culture and civilization existing there at that time.[11] It is likely that this culture was somewhat local and its main repositories were cities like Dewal and Ahichchhatra, the bulk of the district perhaps being held by less civilized people.[12] There seems to be no doubt that at least during almost the

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[1] Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 166; Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p. 369

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 369-70; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 21, 22, 24; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 212-215

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 230-233

[4] *Journal of the U. P. Historical Society*, Vol. II (1954), Part 2, pp. 75, 77, 78

[5] *Ibid.*, *Ancient India* (Bulletin of A. S. I.), no. 1, pp. 39-40; no. 9, p. 140

[6] *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. VI, pp. 777-788; Cunningham *Archaeology Survey of India*, Vol. I, pp. 352-353; Moens, *op. cit.*, pp. 18, 317-351

[7] *Ibid.*, pp. 18-19

[8] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 645-646

[9] Beames, J.: *Memoirs on the History, Folklore and Distribution of Races of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. I, p. 73

[10] Cunningham, *op. cit.*, pp. 352-357

[11] For details see Moens, *op. cit.*, p. 19

[12] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 646

whole of the tenth century the Bareilly district was under the direct rule of these Chhindu princes of Dewal who themselves might have been the feudatories of the Gurjara Pratiharas of Kannauj.

Though no more the seat of government, Ahichchhatra was still a flourishing and cultured city as is evident from a well executed bas-relief of two beautiful lions discovered here, which perhaps served the purpose of a votive offering and bears a partly defaced inscription, the date, Samvat 1060 (1004 A. D.), however, being perfectly decipherable.[1] This is also the last known date in the history of Ahichchhatra as a big city which seems to have been abandoned or destroyed, for reasons unknown, not very long after[2] though continuing to maintain till the end its reputation and to represent the culture of the region. Rajashekhara (tenth century), the court poet of Kannauj, speaks highly of the excellence of the poets of Panchala and says that they were also fond of the drama and had a developed stage.[3] The Jain poet, Vagbhata, who wrote the Sanskrit epic, *Nami-nirvana-kavya,* about the close of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, was born at Ahichchhatra.[4] Panchali was the dialect of the common people of this region.[5] The Panchala women were reputed far and wide for their delicacy[6] and the men of Malwa followed the style of dress of the inhabitants of this region.[7] Early in the eleventh century Alberuni referred to Panchala as one of the nine great kingdoms of old adding that the name was not then commonly used.[8] He had come to India in the wake of Mahmud of Ghazni to whose raids the destruction of Ahichchhatra is sometimes ascribed.[9] In this expedition of 1019 A. D. against Kannauj, Mahmud is said to have crossed the Ramganga before advancing upon that city[10] and so might have passed through this district. But as Ahichchhatra has not been mentioned anywhere in connection with his Indian raids[11] he seems never to have come to this place probably because it had already been deserted or partially destroyed.

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[1] Moens, *op. cit.*, p. 17; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 823

[2] *Ibid.*; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 146, 254

[3] Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 19; *Kavyamimansa*, ch. 3

[4] *Jain-grantha-prashasti-sangraha,* Vol. I, p. 6

[5] Majumdar and Pusalkar, *op. cit.*, Vol IV, p. 212

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 378

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 389

[8] Sachau, E. C., *Alberuni's India*, Vol. I, p. 298

[9] Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 19

[10] Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 287

[11] Cf. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, pp. 18-22

Mahmud of Ghazni gave a death-blow to the already tottering Gurjara Pratihara power. The process of disintegration had set in about fifty years before when its feudatories had started declaring their independence but now even those who had persisted in their royalty ceased to owe any allegiance to their erstwhile overlords.[1] One such dynasty was that of the Rashtrakutas of Vodamayuta (modern Budaun, about 32 km. south of Ahichchhatra), which had established itself in this region, probably as a feudatory of the Gurjara Pratiharas some time in the latter half of the tenth century. In the second quarter of the eleventh century these Rashtrakutas seem to have begun to exploit fully the downfall of the Gurjara Pratiharas. They not only became independent but also occupied Kannauj itself and probably held sway as far east as Bahraich.[2] The inscription of Lakhanapala,[3] discovered in a suburb of Budaun gives a list of eleven rulers representing eight generations of the dynasty.[4] The first ruler, Chandra, appears to have been its founder. His son and successor, Vigrahapala, might have been identical with King Vigraha of the coins from Ahichchhatra.[5] It was probably he, or his successor, Bhuvanapala, who in the thirties or forties of the eleventh century occupied Kannauj. By this time the line of King Lalla of Dewal also seems to have come to an end and the Bareilly region to have come under the direct control of the Rashtrakutas of Budaun who ruled over these parts for the next century and a half or so. The fourth ruler, Gopaladeva, was perhaps the greatest king of this dynasty, but he seems to have been ousted from Kannauj by Chandradeva (*c.* 1089—1100 A. D.), the founder of the Gahadavala dynasty.[6] The sixth Rashtrakuta chief of Budaun was Madanapala who was a contemporary and probably a feudatory of the Gahadavala kings, Madanapala (*c.* 1100—1114) and his successor Govindachandra (*c.* 114—1155).[7] The Sahet-Mahet inscription of Madanpala Rashtrakuta is dated 1119 A. D.[8] and in it he is described as exhibiting such prowess 'that there was never any talk of the Hambiras coming to the banks of the river of gods'.[9] The term 'Hambira' is evi-

[1] Niyogi, R.: *History of the Gahadavala Dynasty*, p. [illegible]; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 37; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 298

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 289, 290, 298-300

[3] *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I, pp. 61-66; Ray, H. C. *Dynastic History of Northern India*, Vol I, p. 553

[4] Nevill, H. R.: *Budaun: A Gazetteer*, p. 131

[5] *Ancient India*, (Bulletin of A. S. I.), no. 9, p. 140

[6] Niyogi, *op. cit.*, pp 49, 123, 239-240; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp 300-301

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 290

[8] Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 28

Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 309; Nevil, *op. cit.*, p. 132

[9] *Ibid.*, pp 644, 647, 761-62; Moens, *op. cit.*, p. 21

dently meant for the early Muslims who made raids upon these parts under Hajib Tughatigin some time between 1099 and 1115 A. D.[1] This Rashtrakuta chief might have assisted his overlord Govindachandra in his fights with the Muslim raiders.[2] Coins of Amritapala, the tenth in the list of the Rashtrakutas of Budaun, have also been found in Rohilkhand.[3] His younger brother and successor, Lakhanapala, erected the Siva temple, as also perhaps the fort, at Vodamayuta (Budaun) which has been described in his inscription as ornamenting the land of Panchala.[4] He seems to have flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. Ajayapala was king in this region in 1175 and it was Dharmapala, probably the last in the line, from whom Qutub-ud-din Aibak captured Budaun about 1196 A. D.[5]

About the middle of the twelfth century the Katehriyas seem to have established themselves firmly in the Bareilly region, probably with Kabar and Aonla as their chief centres. They appear to have started as vassals of the Rashtrakutas of Budaun but on the latters downfall assumed independence and played a conspicuous role in persistently resisting the onslaught of the Delhi sultans till as late as the time of Akbar. Traditions differ as to the time of their first entry into this district, one giving the date as Samvat 1231 (1174 A. D).[6] Some say that they settled in this area by ejecting the Bachhals[7] whereas others assert that they supplanted not the Bachhals but the Bhuinhars (an aboriginal people akin to the Bihars, Bhils and Bhars) and the Ahirs.[8] The Ahirs are said to have built Gwala Prasiddh, the ancient city which once stretched for seven miles along the river Nakatia from Simra Rampura (in pargana Karor) to the mouth of that river at Khalpur (in pargana Faridpur), as well as Pachomi (ancient Pancha-bhumi) on the Bahgul (also in pargana Faridpur), both places being now marked by a series of old mounds or *kheras*.[9] It appears that after the destruction of these cities (according to one view some time in the eleventh century), the Katehriyas began to establish themselves in the district, subduing the

[1] Ray, *op. cit.*, pp. 514-515; Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 23
[2] Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 309
[3] Nevil, *op. cit.*, p. 192
[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 131-132
[5] *Ibid.*, Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 90
[6] Moens, op. cit., pp. 18, 21
[7] Cunningham, *op. cit.*, pp. 355-356
[8] Moens, *op cit.*, pp 18, 19; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 577

tribes and building strongholds at Kabar and elsewhere. The process seems to have been extended over a long period. The latter had been in undisturbed possession of the forest tracts though their actual supremacy might have been temporary.[1]

The origin of the Katehriyas is also a mystery and a matter of controversy. They are not classed among the thirty-six traditional Rajput clans. Some scholars associate them with Kathiawar in Gujarat, others with Katihar in Bihar or Katehar in Varanasi and believe that it was after them that this region came to be called Katehr. There are others who assert that the entire region around Rohilkhand was divided (by the people) into five tracts of which Katehr was one and occupied part of the land lying between the Ganga and the Ramganga and that it was after this tract (which got its name from the particular type of soil found here) that the nondescript Rajput clan which settled here came to take its name of Katehriyas.[2] In the *Prithviraja Raso* (book 20) a Banaphar hero is recorded to have boasted that his forefathers had planted their standard on the plains of Katehr, the event referring to a period long before the time of Prithviraja.[3] Another tradition says that Bhimsen, a Surajbansi, was forced by his enemies to take refuge in these parts. He ejected the Ahirs and extended his rule into (the tahsil of) Aonla, his descendants being called the Katehriyas. Bhimsen's son is said to have gone to the court of Delhi where he was killed in a quarrel by Prithviraja's uncle at which Bhimsen's grandson, Kesri, transferred his allegiance to the Gahadavalas. Prithviraja sent a force against Kesri which was defeated. It is said that Kesri was also concerned in the theft of some elephants from his new lord paramount, Jayachand Gahadavala.[4]

The entry of the Chandellas into these parts is also sometimes ascribed prior to the advent of the Muslims,[5] as also is that of the Bachhals.[6]

On the eve of the Turkish invasion of this region, the present district probably presented a picture somewhat like this : in the south there were a few scattered settlements of nomad herdsmen (Ahars and

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[1] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 647-48

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 41-45, 577, 645 ; Moens, *op. cit.*, p. 23 ; Bingley, A. H. : *Rajputs*, p. 90 ; Beames, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 313-314

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 78

[4] Moens, *op. cit.*, p. 22 ; Bingley, *op. cit.*, p. 90 ; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 577-578

[5] Beames, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 72-74

[6] Cunningham, *op. cit.*, pp. 355-356 ; Bingley, *op. cit.*, pp. 31-32

Ahirs) who for their own protection had established here and there some strongholds and for their cattle had made a few tanks; to the north and east tribes of Bhuinhars and Bhils wandered in the forests which were dotted with sites of half-forgotten cities of which only a few ruined mounds remained to testify to the former prosperity of the area; and in the tract to the west of the Ramganga the Katehriyas were firmly entrenched.[1]

It appears from the chronicles of the Turkish rulers that for a long time after the Turkish conquest the Katehriyas continued to defy the authority of the sultans of Delhi. The first invasion of the territory took place in 1194 when Muizz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam crossed the Ganga and captured Budaun and Bangarh.[2] Budaun was made the seat of an *iqta* in which all the territories of Katehr were incorporated[3] but it appears to have been recovered by Rai Man, the Katehriya chief, as Budaun is mentioned amongst the conquests of Iltutmish (1210—1236)[4] who was its first *muqta* and held the charge till 1210, the year of his accession but as the Katehriyas continued to engage the sultanate's forces for over two hundred years, his reported capture of Katehr can only indicate the range of his operations. In 1252 an ineffective expedition led by the *muqta* of Budaun was sent against the Katehriyas. A sanguinary contest ensued near Taklabani (not identified) between the Turks and the Katehriyas in which the Turkish leader of the expedition, Malik Razi-ul-Mulk Durmashi, was killed.[5] In 1254, the sultan, Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, accompanied by Ulugh Khan Balban himself, led a punitive expedition against the Katehriyas and advanced into the western flank of the district as far as the Ramganga.[6] The Katehriyas once again offered sustained resistance killing one of Balban's officers.[7] Yahiya, the author of the *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi* says, ". . . . . the Sultan led his army to the skirt of the mountains of Bardar and Bijnor, and plundered the rebels. Entering Santur along the foot of hills, he proceeded by the banks of the Rahab and laid waste Katchar in revenge for the blood of Malik Muizz-ud-din Darakhshi, and having imprisoned the inhabitants he moved to Badaon."[8] Although Minhaj-i-Siraj states that

[1] Moens, *op. cit.*, p. 23; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 647-648; Beames, *op. cit.*, p. 307

[2] Badaoni : *Muntakhab-ut-tawarikh*, Vol. I, p. 51

[3] Minhaj-i-Siraj : *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, p. 141

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 179

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 218

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 256

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 218

[8] Yahiya : *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi*, translated into English by K. K. Basu (Baroda, 1932), p. 34

the Katehriyas were punished in an exemplary manner on this occasion, actually they were far from being effectively reduced and extended their belligerent activities to Budaun. In order to crush them Balban assembled a large force and marching out, ostensibly on a hunting expedition, suddenly appeared in Katehr. His five thousand archers plundered and set fire to their habitations and killed the adult male population. The punishment was inhumanly severe and calculated to strike terror into the hearts of the populace. Barani says, "the blood of the Hindus ran in streams, heaps of slain were to be seen near every village and jungle, and the stench of the dead reached as far as the Ganges. This severity spread dismay among the rebels, and many submitted. The whole district was ravaged, and so much plunder was made, that the royal army was enriched, and even the people of Budaun were satisfied. Wood-cutters were sent out to cut roads through the jungles, and the army passing along these brought the Hindoos to submission".[1] Their independence was, however, occasionally disturbed by the punitive expeditions of the forces of the sultan which usually engaged the greater part of his military strength.

The region continued to be quiet for the rest of Balban's reign but in 1290 a severe engagement took place north of Kabar, between the forces of Kishli Khan (the *muqta* of Kara) and Sultan Jalal-ud-din Khalji's army under the leadership of Arkali Khan, his second son.[2] Kishli Khan was defeated and with his associates was taken prisoner and brought before the sultan who was camping not far from the battle-field. The Hindus who had supported Kishli Khan were ordered to be trampled under the feet of elephants, the Muslims being spared.[3] The sultan then proceeded towards the eastern parts of the country, cutting down the big trees of the Tarai jungle which hindered his progress and gave shelter to the robbers infesting the area. At this time the district seems to have been sparsely populated as Kabar is said to have been the northern boundary of cultivation of Jalal-ud-din's empire.[4]

In 1304 Ali Beg Gurgan (a descendant of Chingiz Khan) invaded Katehr with an army of 30,000 men. He marched along the foot-hills of the Himalayas into the territory of Amroha and from there into the country between Budaun and Avadh but his army was defeated by the royal forces.[5] The history of the region during the rest of the reign of

[1] Barani : *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi* (Calcutta, 1863), pp. 57-59
[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 181-82
[3] Rizvi, S. A. A. (ed. and tr.) : *Khalji Kalin Bharat* (Extract from *Miftah-ul-Futuh*, Amir Khusrau), pp. 151-152
[4] Barani : *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi*, pp. 320-21 ; Amir Khusrau : *Khazain-ul-Futuh*, pp. 40-42 ; Yahiya : *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi*, (Baroda, 1932), p. 78
[5] Barani : *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi*, p. 320

Ala-ud-din Khalji and his successors is a blank, but Kabar and Katehr are mentioned among the territories which were affected by the settlement operations of Sharaf Qai, Ala-ud-din's revenue minister.[1] The Katehriyas in the region appear to have grown in strength gradually though they had to acknowledge the supremacy of Delhi by paying the yearly tribute.

In 1379-80 occurred the revolt of Kharak Singh, the Katehriya chief of Aonla. It is said that he invited Syed Muhammad and his brother Ala-ud-din (who together governed the territory of Budaun) to dinner and had them murdered treacherously. The sultan now led an expedition to Katehr, directed an indiscriminate massacre of the Hindus and laid waste this territory. "In those years not an acre of land was cultivated, no man slept in his house" and the death of the Saiyids was avenged on "countless thousands of Hindus".[2] Kharak Singh, hotly pursued by the sultan's troops, fled to Kumaun but as he could not be captured, Malik Maqbool was posted to the *iqta* of Budaun. Sambhal was given to Malik Khitab Afghan in order that he should punish the rebels of Katehr.[3] It was from this time onwards that the sultan began to lead hunting expeditions into this district every year and, according to the *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi*, the territory between Budaun and Aonla was turned into waste land: "The royal chase of deer, nilgai, etc., was carried on principally in the neighbourhood of Budaun and Anolah, where these animals were found in great numbers. This district was waste, but well furnished with water and grass. No other such waste was to be found near Delhi. Orders were given for its being retained for hunting purposes, otherwise it would quickly have become peopled and cultivated, under the fostering government of Firuz".[4] In order to keep an effective check on the activities of the Katehriyas, the sultan ordered a fort to be built in Beoli (a village 5 miles from the western boundary of Bareilly and situated in Budaun) which was named Akhirinpur[5] probably because it formed the last military outpost in the empire, which implies that the district of Bareilly, under its Katehriya rulers, was independent of the control of the sultans of Delhi.

Although the Katehriyas were subdued for the time being, they could not be dislodged from the district, and in the confusion that followed the death of Firuz Tughluq and the invasion of Timur in 1398, they regained most of their territories and stopped paying tribute to Delhi.

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[1] Barani : *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi*, p. 323
[2] *The Delhi Sultanate* (edited by R. C. Majumdar), p. 96
[3] Yahiya : *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi*, p. 142
[4] Afif: *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi*, pp. 321-22
[5] *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 183

In 1399, Iqbal Khan, the sultan's brother marched into Katehr bringing Har Singh to submission and exacted the tribute. Nevertheless, the Katehriyas continued to enjoy their freedom for a long time on account of the dynastic troubles and rebellions with which the Tughluq sultans remained entangled and again stopped paying tribute. When the Saiyids set themselves up as rulers in Delhi in 1411-12 under the leadership of Khizra Khan, the territories in the north, including Katehr, passed into his control.[1] No military campaign of significance is mentioned in Katehr during his short rule but it is known that in April-May, 1412, the new sultan went to the district for a few days on a hunting expedition.[2]

In 1414-15 Taj-ul-mulk was despatched with a strong force to Katehr to bring Rai Har Singh to submission and exact the yearly tribute withheld by him for several years. He plundered and devastated the district and Rai Har Singh fled to the jungles of Aonla but being pressed by the enemy, paid the tribute.[3] In 1416-17 Taj-ul-mulk again led an expedition against Katehr. Rai Har Singh swore fealty and once again paid the tribute[4] but as he did not do so for the next two years, in 1418-19 Taj-ul-mulk was again ordered to bring him to submission. When the royal forces arrived near Aonla, Rai Har Singh laid Katehr waste and retired to the forest of Aonla. But Taj-ul-mulk encircled this area (which was twenty-four *kos*-about 77 km. in circumference) and forcing him to fight, defeated him and acquired his baggage, horses and arms. Rai Har Singh now retired to the hills of Katehr but Taj-ul-mulk sent a force of 20,000 soldiers in pursuit, himself camping at Aonla to direct operations. Though his army captured a large amount of booty,[5] Rai Har Singh remained unsubdued and in 1420 Taj-ul-mulk was again able to exact the tribute after undertaking an expedition in person.[6] In 1422-23, the sultan-Mubarak Shah—himself led an expedition into Katehr and recovered the revenue and taxes from the Katehriyas.[7] About the end of 1424 he once again entered Katehr with a large force. Rai Har Singh joined the royal forces but as he had not paid the yearly tribute he was kept under confinement for three days being released only after he had promised regular payment of his dues.[8] From this time onwards no revolts are heard of as the Katehriyas did not make any attempt to regain their independence.

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1 Yahiya *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi* (Eng. trans.). pp. 175, 184
2 *Ibid.*, p. 185
3 *Ibid.*, p. 190
4 *Ibid.*, p. 192
5 *Ibid.*, p. 194
6 *Ibid.*, p. 197
7 *Ibid.*, p. 207
8 *Ibid.*, p. 210

Under the Lodis the territory of Katehr was left in peace for a long time. It appears to have been under the charge of Ala-ud-din, who, after abdicating in favour of Bahlul, had retired to Budaun.[1] But it appears that the Katehriyas did not pay the yearly tribute to him. After his death in 1478 the territory of Budaun was assigned to Khan-i-Jahan Lodi by Bahlul.[2]

In 1491-92, the Katehriyas rose in rebellion against Sikandar Lodi (1489—1517). Nearly all the local chiefs of the territory united and gave battle to him but were defeated and this victory led to the acquisition of immense booty by him.[3] After this the Katehriyas did not dare to raise their heads while the Lodis were in power. With the exception of the rajas of Katehr and the Chauhans of Ranthambhor, practically all the ruling houses of northern India had either been extinguished or expelled. The Rajputs of Katehr were held in check by the Muslim garrison of Budaun. They made Aonla their capital and Katehr virtually retained its independence till the time of Akbar. The inhabitants of Katehr often sufferred severely for the turbulence of their chiefs who themselves usually found asylum in the hills of Kumaun until the storm had passed.

After the overthrow of the Lodis by Babur in 1526 the Afghan governors of these parts became independent. In Sambhal, which included the territory of Katehr, Qasim Sambhali was one such governor[4] who, however, soon had to yield to the pressure of the Mughals, the *iqta* being assigned to Humayun.[5] On Humayun's accession to the throne, Sambhal was assigned to Mirza Askari, Humayun's younger brother.[6] But the growing power of the Afghans, who had now assembled under the leadership of Sher Shah, resulted in Humayun's defeat in 1540 and the eventual occupation of the territory of Sambhal.[7] Many of Humayun's nobles fled including Bairam Khan who took shelter with Raja Mitra Sen, the Katehriya chief (of Lakhnur). Isa Khan, the governor of Sambhal, brought peace to the territory and maintained friendly relations with Mitra Sen.[8] Sher Shah is said to have led an expedition to the district

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[1] Pandey, A. B. : *The First Afghan Empire*, p. 57

[2] Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalkar, A. D. : *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 141

[3] Nizam-ud-din Ahmad : *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* (*Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat*, Pt. I), p. 213

[4] *Baburnama* (*Mughul Kalin Bharat, Babur*, p. 203)

[5] Ahmad Yadgar: *Tarikh-i-Shahi, edited* by M. Hidayat Husain (Calcutta, 1930), p. 128

[6] *Ibid* , p. 139

[7] Abbas Khan Sarwani: *Tarikh-i-Shershahi*, Elliot and Dowson : *History of India as told by its own Historians*, p. 98

[8] *Ibid.*, pp. 101-102

to subdue the local chiefs and to have captured their stronghold of Kabar and to have renamed it Shergarh.[1] To the south of this town there was an old tank called Khawas Tal after Khawas Khan, one of Sher Shah's trusted nobles.[2] Mitra Sen seems to have gained favour with the Suri Sultans as in 1552 he is mentioned as being the governor of Sambhal.[3] During the reign of Islam Shah, Sher Shah's successor, the Katehriyas—under Mitra Sen—continued to be an influential force in the region.

The foundation of the town of Bareilly is traditionally assigned to the first half of the sixteenth century. It is said that about the year 1500, one Jagat Singh Katehriya founded a village called Jagatpur (a name which is still retained by one of the *muhallas* in the old city) and in 1537 his sons, Bas Deo and Barel Deo, founded Bareilly itself which was called after the two brothers Bans Bareli.[4] Another tradition states that Jagat Singh was a Barhela Rajput and had two sons, Bas Deo and Nag Deo, of whom the former built a fort called Bans Bareli in 1550, while the latter founded part of a new city. There are other traditions about the foundation of the town but all agree that one Bas Deo erected in the old city a masonry fort of which the remains are still traceable in the Kot *muhalla (kot* meaning fort).

It is said that just before Humayun's death in 1556 the Katehriyas rose in revolt and that the rebellion was crushed by Akbar's general, Almas Ali Khan He captured Bareilly and slew Bas Deo who seems to have ruled over a considerable extent of territory. From this time onwards Bareilly passed under the suzerainty of the Mughals[5] but their authority did not become effective till the Afghan nobles who were entrenched in these parts were overthrown.

When Bairam Khan was dismissed by Akbar in 1560, his followers—the sons of Sikandar Khan Uzbeg and Ghazi Khan Taimur—came to this region and in collusion with Mitra Sen started seditious activities which were put down by Muhammad Sadiq Khan.[6] In 1568 Bareilly and Sambhal were conferred on Muhammad Khan Atqah.[7] But in 1571 the

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[1] Cunningham, A.: *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. I (Simla, 1871), p. 358

[2] Moens, S. M.: *Report on the Settlement of the Bareilly District* (Allahabad, 1874), p. 28

[3] *Ibid.*, p 28

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 28

[5] *Ibid*, p. 28

[6] Abul Fazl *The Akbarnama*, translated into English by H. Beveridge (Calcutta, 1942), Vol II, p. 167

[7] Badaoni: *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, translated into English by W. H. Lowe (Calcutta, 1924), Vol. II, p. 100

territory was assigned to Husain Khan Tukariya who carried on incessant and ruthless war against the disaffected chiefs of these parts.[1] The immediate charge of the district was held by Husain Quli Khan, the *faujdar* of Bareilly. When Ibrahim Husain Mirza, who with his brothers held the jagir of Sambhal, advanced into the district in 1572 to seize the territory by force, Husain Khan Tukariya also advanced from Shahjahanpur and arrived at Bareilly. On hearing of his arrival the Mirzas left the district.[2] After Husain Khan Tukariya, Ain-ul-mulk was appointed governor of the territory[3] About 1581 Arab Bahadur, Niyabat Khan and Shah Dana besieged the fort of Bareilly but were defeated by him. They then took to plundering the country in the neighbourhood. Military aid was sent to him and he was able to subdue Nivabat Khan and win over the rajas of Kumaun. Arab Bahadur and Shah Dana had a trial of strength with him but were beaten and driven away. He built in 1581 the Mirzai Masjid (also known as the Padshahi Masjid) and the area known as Mirzai Bagh near Madhubar (in Bareilly city) is also known after him.[4] The immediate charge of the district was entrusted to Raja Deb Chand of Majhola,[5] about whom Badaoni says, "Deb Chand Rajah Manjhola—that fool! once set the whole court in laughter by saying that Allah after all had great respect for cows, else the cow would not have been mentioned in the first chapter of the Quran."[6]

The *mahals* (units of revenue administration) in Akbar's time which were included in the territory now covered by the district were divided between the sirkars of Budaun and Sambhal, both of which were in the subah of Delhi. The areas covered by most of the present parganas of the district fell in the sirkar of Budaun and corresponded to the *mahals* of Bareilly. Aonla, Ajaon, Sanha, Balsir and Shahi. Bareilly was the largest *mahal* which included the pargana of Karor, the tahsils of Bareilly and Faridpur and some portions of the Hardoi and Shahjahanpur districts. It had a cultivated area of 6,61,227 bighas and yielded 1,25,07,434 dams of revenue. It was held by Rajputs who contributed 1,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry. Aonla was covered by the present-day *mahal* which bears the same name and had an area of 14,701 gibhas which yielded 6,90,620 dams of revenue. It was also held by the Rajput who furnished 400 horse and 50 foot. Another *mahal*,

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[1] Badaoni: *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, translated into English by W. H. Lowe (Calcutta, 1924), Vol. II, pp. 109—11

[2] *Ibid.*, pp 156-157

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 257

[4] Conybeare, H. C. and Atkinson, E. T.: *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. V, p. 650

[5] Abdul Qadir Badaoni, *op. cit.*, p. 287

[6] *Ibid.*, p 215

Ajaon, which still exists and bears the same name, had a cultivated area of 82,468 bighas and paid a revenue of 13,62,867 dams. It was held by the Chauhan who contributed a contingent of 500 horse and 3,000 foot. Sanha, which still exists as a pargana bearing the same name, had a cultivated area of 29,753 bighas which were assessed at 13,15,725 dams. It contributed 50 horse and 500 foot and was held by the Rajputs. The *mahal* of Barsir, now known as Sirauli, had a cultivated area of 1,96,700 bighas and yielded 21,47,824 dams. It was held by the Kayasths who contributed 50 horse and 500 foot.[1] The area lying in the sirkar of Sambhal comprised the *mahals* of Shahi, Kabar, Sarsawan and Hataman. Shahi, which contained a portion of the modern pargana of Richha and is still in existence, had a cultivated area of 80,417 bighas yielding 5,00,496 dams of revenue. It was held by the Katehriyas who contributed 20 cavalry and 200 infantry. Kabar, which is identified today with the pargana of the same name, had 83,232 bighas under cultivation, paid 5,66,339 dams and was held by the Chauhans who furnished 50 cavalry and 400 infantry. Sarsawan, which today roughly comprises the pargana of the same name, had a cultivated area of 37,502 bighas yielding a revenue of 3,08,065 dams. It was held by the Kanrawas who contributed 15 cavalry and 400 infantry. The *mahal* of Hataman, which included portions of what are now the parganas of Chaumahala and Richha, had 5,707 bighas under cultivation and was assessed at 2,50,000 dams. Its proprietors were the Kodars who supplied 50 cavalry and 400 infantry.[2]

Little is known about the history of the district in Jahangir's reign except that in 1627 Sultan Ali Khan was the *faujdar* of Bareilly who was followed a year later by Ali Quli Khan.[3] In the reign of Shahjahan (1627—1657) the Katehriyas encroached upon the lands of the raja of Kumaun but were expelled by him with the help of Rustam Khan, the governor of Moradabad.[4]

In 1657 the *faujdar* of Bareilly was Makrand Rai who succeeded his father Raja Manik Chand Khattri of Delhi to that office, who, in his turn had been preceded by Abdulla Khan. Makrand Rai built the new city of Bareilly by clearing out the sal forest and the *muhalla* of Makrandpur was named after him and that of Alamgiriganj after Aurangzeb (who was also known as Alamgir). Makrand Rai also built the Jama Masjid here and a large fort where the Qila-ki-Chauki is now situated. The Katehriyas tried to reassert themselves but Makrand Rai expelled them

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[1] Abul Fazl : *The Ain-i-Akbari*, translated into English, by J. Sarkar, Vol. II (Calcutta, 1949), pp. 293-94

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 291--96

[3] Moens, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 28

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 20

from the city and put to death all the descendants of Bas Deo. When Kalyan Rai, the powerful Janghara chief of Faridpur (in Bareilly district) died, his nephew, Dharoo Khan, who had become a Muslim, seized his whole estate. On coming of age Dhyan Dass (Kalyan Rai's eldest son) stabbed the usurper in the *amil's* kachahri (in Faridpur) as a result of which he was imprisoned for some time and later, in contravention of a direct order from Delhi for his release, was blown up by a gun at Bareilly by Makrand Rai's orders. To obtain imperial favour, Lall Singh (one of Dhyan Das's relatives) who had represented the case at Delhi, turned a Muslim and was sent to Bareilly with a strong force to arrest and punish Makrand Rai. On the latter's surrendering, he was given up to Lall Singh, who is said to have cut off all his fingers and put him to death.[1] Towards the end of Shahjahan's reign Sadar Jahan, the *jagirdar* of Pihani (in Hardoi district) held up the payment of the annual revenue which used to be tendered to the *nazim* of Bareilly. In consequence, a military force was sent against him and he was brought under submission.[2]

On the basis of the family history of Choudhary Naubat Rai of Bareilly, it is known that during Aurangzeb's expedition to Ajmer the Katehriyas of Bareilly and the Jangharas of Bisalpur (district Pilibhit) created great trouble and refused to pay the revenue and Muhammad Rafi, the *nazim* of Bareilly was able to suppress them only with great difficulty.

Of the *faujdars* of Bareilly during Aurangzeb's reign, Inayat Khan held charge between 1671 and 1675.[3] It is not known who his immediate successor was but in 1685 Fidai Khan Muhammad Saleh was made *faujdar* and *diwan* of Bareilly.[4]

It is difficult to form an idea of the proprietary settlement of the district which existed during the period from 1191 to 1707 as most of them were uprooted by the Rohillas but prominent among those clans which were able to retain their power in the district were the Katehriya, Janghara and Chauhan.

The Katehriyas were the principal proprietary owners in the district throughout the period of the Turkish and Mughal regimes. The Katehriyas of Saraswan assert that they were the first to settle in the pargana of Aonla, about the year 1400 A. D. under Raja Kesari Singh who made his headquarters at Lakhnur, a shift being made later on to Sarsawan.[5]

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[1] Moens, S. M. : *op. cit.*, p. 29
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 29
[3] *The Maasir-ul-Umara*, Eng trans., Vol. I, p 680
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 564
[5] Moens, S. M. ; *op. cit.*, p. 373

Another tradition of the Katehriyas assigns their settling in the district to about the year 1339 A. D. when two brothers, Bijairaj and Ajairaj, came from Kashi and took up their abode in the vicinity of Pipoli after driving out the Bhuinhars and killing their raja. Yet another tradition places the Katehriya immigration into this region in the beginning of the fifteenth century when it is said they expelled the robber Bhuinhars from the country between the rivers Ramganga and Deoha.[1]

The family traditions of the Jangharas say that they first came to the district about 1500 A. D. under the leadership of Rao Mahroop Sah, having expelled the Banjaras from the villages of Kureli and Murori. They continued to hold their possessions in the district till Ali Muhammad's time (the founder of the Rohilla kingdom)—about 1722.[2]

The Chauhan settlement in the district also dates from 1500 A. D. when Nandhar Deo and Gandhar Deo came to Puroli in Kot Salhaban (in district Budaun) from where they moved eastwards into the district of Bareilly, expelling the Bhils from Bisauli and Aonla.[3] In the reign of Akbar they held the parganas of Kabar and Ajaon which they appear to have kept till after the death of Aurangzeb.

Some Gaurs, Kamawas, Kodars and Kayasths (about whom nothing is known) also had proprietary rights in the district.

At the time of Aurangzeb's death, the bulk of the present district of Bareilly was included in the sirkars of Sambhal and Moradabad (both in the subah of Delhi) and was held in jagir by Qamar-ud-din Khan, the imperial vizir.[4] During the reign of Bahadur Shah (1707—1712), the territory became a hotbed of intrigue and rebellion, the main contestants for the supremacy over this region being the Rajput chiefs and the Mughal officers. About this time Daud Khan, an Afghan slave (who originally hailed from Roh in Afghanistan) left his master, Shah Alam Khan, and fled to India and took up service in the territory of Katehr under a local chief named Mudar Shah of Madhkar (in the district of Moradabad). On behalf of his new master Daud Khan fought against the ruler of Bankoli (in pargana Kabar), where he took captive a handsome Jat boy of seven or eight years of age whom he converted to Islam and named Ali Muhammad Khan, adopting him as his son.[5] Some years later Daud Khan relinquished the service of Mudar Shah and entered that of Raja

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[1] Moens, S. M., *op. cit.*, 22
[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 19—21
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 22
[4] Irvine, W.: *Later Mughals*, Vol II (Calcutta, 1922), pp. 117 -119. Seid Gholam Hossein Khan: *The Seir Mutaqherin*, Vol. III, (Calcutta), p. 233
[5] Strachey, J.: *Hastings and The Rohilla War* (Oxford, 1892), pp. 10-11

Debi Chand of Kumaun who had started depredations in the district successfully inducing many Rajput chiefs to withhold payment of revenue and to join him in fighting the emperor. Debi Chand put Daud Khan in charge of the forts at the foot of the hills. When the reports of these depredations reached Delhi, Kamar-ud-din Khan (who also held Moradabad in fief) sent an expedition to bring the recalcitrant chief to submission. It was reported that about 20,000 Afghan soldiers under Daud Khan had assembled near Bans Bareli (another name by which Bareilly was known), were looting the peasantry and plundering travellers and had seized a number of parganas. Azmat Ullah Khan, who was *faujdar* of Rohilkhand (with headquarters at Moradabad) some time during the reign of Farrukh Siyar (1713—19), held this post till his death in 1737. His eldest son, Muin-ud-din was *nazim* of Bareilly during part of this period.[1] In 1720 the combined forces of the *faujdar* and the *nazim* moved on to give battle to Debi Chand who was defeated. In this action Daud Khan, who had acted treacherously against his master Debi Chand, was captured by him along with his men and was put to death in 1721. Ali Muhammad Khan now assumed the leadership of the Afghans in this region (who were beginning to be known as the Rohillas) and also became a jamadar in the personal force of Azmat Ullah Khan.[2] He succeeded in subduing the Hindu zamindars of this area and in carving out an estate for himself in the district which he kept on extending, his headquarters being at Aonla. His greatest victory was achieved in 1727 when he wrested from Muhammad Saleh (an influential eunuch of the imperial court) the village of Manauna (a mile west of Aonla) and the surrounding territory which brought him immense treasure. Thousands of Afghan soldiers now flocked to his banner and he ordered high and low to call him nawab, appointed the officials usual in a royal court and set up a crimson tent for himself which was the exclusive privilege of the emperors of Delhi. He consolidated his position still further by securing his own appointment in place of his victim through the intercession of Qamar-ud-din Khan.[3]

About the year 1737 he joined the expedition sent by the vizir for the overthrow of Saiyid Saif ud-din Ali Khan of Jansath. In the ensuing battle (fought there) the Afghan columns, led by Ali Muhammad Khan, secured a signal victory for the imperial forces and in recognition of his services he was awarded the title of nawab and the privilege of having *naubat*.[4]

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[1] Jadunath Sarkar: *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. I (Calcutta, 1932), pp. 63-64
[2] Irvine, W., *op. cit.*, pp 119-20
[3] Jadunath Sarkar, *op. cit.*, pp. 48-49
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 49

In the confusion that followed the invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739, Ali Muhammad Khan became independent and to expand his possessions he began to raid the adjoining territories. His belligerent activities were soon reported to the vizir who in 1941 ordered his deputy, Raja Harmand Arora, to expel the ambitious and aggressive Rohilla from the imperial territories encroached upon. But in the battle that took place near the village of Asalatpur Jarrari, on the river Aril, the Afghans defeated and killed the raja in a night attack and all the baggage and war equipment belonging to the Mughal army fell into Ali Muhammad Khan's hands.[1] As a result of this victory he became the master of the entire district of Bareilly and some adjoining territories. Instead of wrecking vengeance on him, the vizir sought to win him over in order to strengthen his own position at the imperial court and he married his eldest son to a daughter of Ali Muhammad Khan who in his turn promised to pay an annual tribute to the emperor. An imperial firman was also issued appointing him the lawful governor of Katehr, henceforth named "the land of the Ruhelas".[2] According to a contemporary writer, it was from this time that Ali Muhammad Khan rose to figure amongst the princes of Hindustan, and, having assembled a large army of determined Afghans, he extended his dominions and established his authority in Bareilly and Aonla (and in some other places in the adjoining districts of Moradabad and Budaun).[3]

He now increased his military strength by recruiting the Afghan immigrants who had settled in this region so that by 1742 he commanded a force of about thirty to forty thousand Rohillas.[4] This augmentation of the power of the Rohillas and their territorial expansion eastward presented a potent threat to the dominion of Safdar Jang, the nawab of Avadh, who also held the post of Mir-i-Atish (grand master of artillery). In 1744, he persuaded the emperor (Muhammad Shah) to lead an expedition to crush the Rohillas whom he regarded as "serpents in his path to Delhi."[5] The imperial army led by the emperor and Safdar Jang arrived in the vicinity of Bangarh (a Rohilla stronghold near the western border of the district) on May 14, 1745. The fort was besieged by the imperial forces which entrenched themselves around it. The Rohillas attempted a night attack on May 20 but were repulsed with heavy losses. Nevertheless Qamar-ud-din Khan persuaded the emperor to enter into a truce with

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[1] Seid Gholam Hossein Khan, *op cit.*, pp. 234—236

[2] Jadunath Sarkar, *op. cit.*, p. 60

[3] Seid Gholam Hossein Khan, *op. cit.*, p. 236

[4] Jadunath Sarkar, *op. cit.*, p. 61

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 57

the Rohillas and to return to Delhi on the plea that the approaching rains might cut off communications with the capital. Three days later Ali Muhammad Khan presented himself before the emperor and was pardoned. He agreed to surrender the territories which he had recently captured and to dismantle the fortifications of Bangarh. Two of his sons were taken as hostages to serve at court. A *mansab* of 4,000 was conferred on him and he was appointed governor of Sarhind (in Punjab) in order that his power and influence in Rohilkhand might not endanger the imperial administration in these parts.[1] Although as a consequence of this arrangement the lands usurped by him were restored to their owners, one of the repercussions was the opposite of what was desired, as the removal of such a strong man, who alone could keep at bay the turbulent elements in the region, let loose the forces of anarchy. Ghulam Husain Khan, who was present in Bareilly at this time observes, "Thousands of Afghans were living there, and having struck their roots, had become owners of the land and made it impossible for anybody else to govern that tract".[2] The *mahal* of Bareilly and seventeen others formed the jagir of Nizam-ul-mulk, the vizir but they had been in the possession of the Rohillas for a long time. When his were restored to him, his eldest son and agent at court, Ghazi-ud-din, appointed Hidayat Ali Khan (Ghulam Husain Khan's father) *nazim* of his jagir in Bareilly where he had to face the Afghans who were intent upon driving him out of Rohilkhand. In 1745, after the transfer of Ali Muhammad Khan to Sarhind, Farid-ud-din Khan was appointed governor of Rohilkhand. Now that the Rohillas susurper was out of the way, Qutub-ud-din (Muin-ud-din's son and Farid-ud-din's nephew), who was living in great poverty, made a bid to recover his family possessions and power by obstructing Hidayat Ali Khan, who, however, acting with force and diplomacy, succeeded in winning him over. Hidayat Ali Khan also enlisted the support of many Rohilla chiefs, foremost among whom was Pir Ahmad Khan. The latter, however, soon turned against the *nazim* and attacked him with a force of 1,700 Afghans but was repulsed.[3] When the invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali (in 1748) provided an opportunity to the Rohillas to recover their lost position, Ali Muhammad Khan lost no time in leaving Sarhind and returning to Rohilkhand. The Afghans of the region rallied to his side and "with this overwhelming force he swept the district clear of the lawful *jagirdar's* officers and re-established his own authority in a month's set up his own magistrates again, and crossed the Ganges into the Bijnor and Morad-

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[1] Jadunath Sarkar, *op. cit.*, pp. 61-62

[2] Seid Gholam Hossein Khan, *op. cit.*, p. 288

[3] Jadunath Sarkar, *op. cit.*, pp. 64-65

abad districts."[1] He encamped about 20 miles from Bareilly with his numerous troops. Taking advantage of this situation, Hidayat Ali Khan's Afghan bodyguards turned against him, besieged him in his house at Bareilly and demanded immediate disbursement of their arrears of pay. Finding himself in such a precarious position and having no hope of succour from Delhi, he managed to escape from his house by paying off the Afghan bodyguards. Ghulam Husain Khan, who was an eye-witness, has given a graphic account of the lawlessness and anarchy let loose by the Rohilla brigands and marauders in the city.[2] Ali Muhammad Khan, however, did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his triumph as he died in September 1748.

The confusion and instability in which he left the Rohilla kingdom made it difficult for his son and successor, Sadullah Khan, to have a peaceful time. Among the many Afghan chiefs who nursed the hope of assuming leadership in Rohilkhan was Qaim Khan, the Bangash nawab of Farrukhabad. In order to avenge the defeat of Hidayat Ali Khan and also to create dissensions in the Rohilla camp for his own benefit, Safdar Jang pursuaded the emperor to confer upon Qaim Khan the territory of Rohilkhan who by an imperial firman issued in July 1749, was appointed governor of Rohilkhan but in November of that year he and most of his chiefs were killed in battle and Safdar Jang, who was waiting for the debacle, confiscated his territories in 1750, Ahmad Khan Bangash, (Qaim Khan's successor) managed to gain Sadullah Khan's support who sent an army of 10,000 to his aid. Their combined troops gained a victory over Safdar Jang who[4] now called in the Marathas to help him, their combined forces defeating the Rohillas who took refuge in Aonla. As the rainy season had now set in, Safdar Jang retired to Avadh giving some respite to them but with the end of the rains they restarted the campaign only to be defeated and to retreat once again into the fortress of Aonla, where being pursued by the enemy they set the city on fire and retreated to Kumaun.[5]

The campaign against the Rohillas was discontinued when the news of a fresh invasion by Ahmad Shah Abdali reached the court Safdar Jang made peace with them and they were allowed to retain their lands but were required to pay revenue regularly to the emperor and a war indemnity

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[1] Jadunath Sarkar, *op. cit.*, p. 66

[2] Hamilton, C.: *An Historical Relation of the Origin, Progress and Final Dissolution of the Rohilla Afgans in the Northern Provinces of Hindostan* (1787), pp. 92-93

[3] *Ibid*, pp. 95—99

[4] *The Cambridge of India*, Vol. IV (Delhi, 1957), pp. 129-30

[5] Hamilton, C.: *op. cit.*, pp. 19—110

of 50 lakhs of rupees to the Marathas.[1] About this time Abdullah Khan and Faiz Ullah Khan, the two sons of Ali Muhammad Khan, who had been living as hostages at the imperial court, were released. They now laid claim to their father's domains but an agreement was arrived at through the intercession of Hafiz Rahmat Khan (Shah Alam Khan's son and Sadullah Khan's father-in-law) who had now become the most important leader of the Rohillas. The Rohilla principality was divided into three parts among the sons of Ali Muhammad Khan: Aonla went jointly to Abdullah Khan and Murtuza Khan; Bareilly to Faiz Ullah Khan and Muhammad Yar Khan; and Moradabad to Sadullah and Allah Yar. Not being satisfied with his share, Abdullah Khan came to blows with Murtuza Khan in the streets of Aonla. Hafiz Rahmat Khan supported the latter and drove Abdullah Khan out of the district but as he continued to foment trouble, Hafiz Rahmat Khan made this an excuse to revise the arrangement, himself taking the lion's share. Sadullah Khan was made nominal head of the Rohilla state with an annual pension of eight lakhs of rupees. Abdullah Khan was allotted a jagir in Budaun. Faiz Ullah Khan got Rampur and the other brothers got nothing.[2] Hafiz Rahmad Khan got most of the present district of Bareilly and some other territories The pargana of Aonla fell to the share of Sardar Khan, another Rohilla chief. Hafiz Rahmat Khan now became the virtual ruler of the Rohilla kingdom.

During the next ten years (1754—1764) the district enjoyed peace. He did not underestimate the power of Shuja-ud-daula (nawab of Avadh) and maintained friendly relations with him and his power and prestige were also enhanced by his becoming an ally of Ahmad Shah Abdali.[3] In 1764 Sadullah Khan died at Aonla and was buried beside his father. In that year nearly half the city of Bareilly was consumed in a conflagration causing immense loss of life and property, and soon after it was visited by a severe earthquake, unprecedented in the known history of the district. In spite of these disasters, he sent 6,000 armed soldiers to help Shuja-ud-daula against the British at the battle of Baksar and when the nawab was defeated and fled to Bareilly with his family and treasure, gave him shelter and treated him hospitably.[4] But early in the following year he gave an evasive reply to Shuja-ud-daula (who had come to Bareilly from Lucknow for this purpose) regarding the formation of an offensive alliance against the British as he did not want to risk a war with them. Shuja-ud-daula now left his family and treasure at Bareilly and went away to

[1] Hamilton, C.: *op. cit.*, pp. 111-112
[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 114-125
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 160
[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 154—158

seek support for his cause. When he returned in March he found the Rohillas most unfriendly and even plotting to plunder his treasure and to hand him over to the British.[1] He therefore left the place. During the next five years Hafiz Rahmat Khan chiefly devoted himself to the tasks of administration. In 1769 he abolished all taxes on merchandise in Rohilkhand.

The Rohillas were, however, not destined to live in peace. Early in 1770, when the Marathas invaded their territory, Hafiz Rahmat Khan advanced from Bareilly at the head of 15,000 soldiers who, however, mutinied. The Marathas reappeared in the following year and he once again sent a strong force from Bareilly against them but when they crossed the Ganga, it returned to Bareilly without giving fight. In apprehension of the impending danger the Rohillas vacated Bareilly and Aonla and repaired to Pilibhit, Hafiz Rahmat Khan fleeing to the hills. He now solicited the help of Shuja-ud-daula against the Marathas and in accordance with a treaty entered into between the two on June 15, 1772, Shuja-ud-daula agreed to drive them out of Rohilkhand in return for forty lakhs of rupees to be paid within three years. The Marathas having retired, the Rohillas came back.

Although the district was saved from the depredations of the Marathas for the time being, it became a hotbed of internecine strife which weakened the Rohillas. Soon after his return to Aonla, Sardar Khan died there at the ripe old age of a hundred years. His sons, Ahmad Khan and Mir Muhammad Khan, began quarrelling for the division of their patrimony, the later (who was being supported by Hafiz Rahmat Khan) forcibly taking possession of some territories but being defeated. Hafiz Rahmat Khan's son, Inayat Khan, now rebelled against him and occupied Bareilly. When Hafiz Rahmat Khan arrived with his troops to bring him to submission, he strengthen the fortification of the fort in Bareilly where he shut himself up. His father decided to capture it through a strategem. He wrote assuring his son of his forgiveness and conferring on him the parganas of Faridpur and Salimpur. At first Inayat Khan seems to have suspected treachery but eventually marched out to take possession of his new domains. He advanced towards Salimpur, crossing the Ramganga at Kiara Mustakil (in pargana Bareilly) while his father followed by another route, crossing the river at Sardarnagar (in pargana Ballia) and overtaking his son's forces on March 5 at Kakri, a village on the banks of the Andheria on the extreme southern border of the pargana. The first attack launched

[1] Srivastava, A. L., Shuja-ud-daula, Vol. 1 (Agra, 1961), pp. 252-253

by him (under his paymaster Ahmad) was repulsed by Inayat Khan with considerable slaughter. But when he arrived with the artillery, the tables were turned and the rebels were forced to beg for quarter, Inayat Khan surrendering the next morning. He was imprisoned and was banished a few days later. After remaining a year at Faizabad in great want, he returned to Bareilly but his father refused to support him and he died shortly afterwards in an obscure village near the city, at the early age of thirty-one.

In November, 1772, the Marathas marched into Rohilkhand once again but were repulsed by the combined forces of the Rohillas and the nawab of Avadh. Shuja-ud-daula now demanded the stipulated indemnity from the Rohillas and repeatedly wrote to Hafiz Rahmat Khan to pay the amount due but as this demand was not met, he invaded Rohilkhand with the help of the British. Hafiz Rahmat Khan, who had assembled his troops at Aonla in anticipation of an attack from the west by Najaf Khan (an ally of Shuja-ud-daula), was greatly alarmed at the advance on his eastern flank. He left Aonla and marching rapidly towards his eastern frontier by way of Bareilly, encamped in district Shahjahanpur just a few miles from the border of the Bareilly district where he was joined by other Rohilla chiefs. But he was killed in the fierce battle that followed in which the Rohillas were badly routed.[1]

A body of cavalry was now sent to occupy Bareilly and other principal towns in the Rohilla territory, Shuja-ud-daula himself proceeding to Bareilly and Aonla to direct the campaign against Faiz Ullah Khan, who retired to the hills.[2] The entire Rohilla territory came into the hands of Shuja-ud-daula who appointed Saadat Ali Khan (his second son) governor of the province with headquarters at Bareilly and Murtuza Khan and Gopal Rao were appointed his advisers. In order to ensure the security of the territory against Rohilla depredations, Shuja-ud-daula placed a force of 5,000 foot and 500 horse at Aonla and an almost equal force at Bareilly. For the purposes of the collection of revenue the territory was divided into three parts each being placed under the control of an officer. The annual revenue was assessed at sixty lakhs of rupees but the amount realised from the area now included in the district is not known.

On October 7, 1774, Faiz Ullah Khan entered into a treaty with Shuja-ud-daula (to which the British were also signatories) relinquishing all his possessions in the districts of Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur

[1] Hamilton, C. *op. cit.*, pp. 233—237

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 247—265

which went to Shuja-ud-daula, only the Rampur part of the tract (including many villages in Bareilly district) being left with him.[1]

Asaf-ud daula (who succeeded his father Shuja-ud-daula) banished his brother, Saadat Ali Khan, who was governor of Bareilly and appointed Surat Singh (his own father-in-law) for the collection of revenue as *chakladar* of Bareilly.[2] For the next fifteen years the district enjoyed comparative peace under the rule of the Avadh government. In 1788, under a treaty entered into between the British and Asaf-ud-daula, transit duties were reimposed in Rahilkhan.

In 1791 Muhammad Ali, Faiz Ullah Khan's eldest son, succeeded him but was soon assassinated by his brother, Ghulam Muhammad. As the British refused to recognise his legal status as Faiz Ullah Khan's successor a British contingent was sent to depose him and crossing the Saukha bridge, seven miles north-west of Bareilly it halted in the town awaiting reinforcements from Lucknow. Ghulam Muhammad collected a force of 25,000 Rohillas and advanced upon Bareilly encamping opposite the British forces near the village of Bhitaura. In the battle that took place on October 24, 1794, the Rohillas were defeated and fled. They were pursued by Shambhunath, the *nazim* of Bareilly. Ghulam Muhammad ultimately surrendered and the Rohillas lost nearly all their territory which lay in the Bareilly District. During the year 1794-98 Nepalese troops began their depredations in the north of Rohilkhand and a strong force which was sent from Bareilly under Shambhunath and Ata Beg to chastise them met with great success. Asaf-ud-daula died in 1797 and was succeeded by Wazir Ali who after a short rule was replaced by Saadat Ali Khan. The mounting debt on account of the maintenance of British forces led to the surrender of the whole of Rohilkhand (including Bareilly) to the British by the treaty of November 10, 1801.

By this time most of the influential proprietors existing at the death of Aurangzeb had been uprooted by the Rohillas. Of those left undisturbed were the Katehriya rajas of Sarsawan, the Chauhans of Sheopuri and the Brahmanas of Faridpur who traced their origin as proprietors to the time of Aurangzeb. The Kurmis of Nawada also held some lands which were established in 1743. Other Hindu landholders were the Jangharas of Faridpur and the Ramganga valley and a few Katehriya and Chauhan zamindars of tahsil Aonla. Under the British the board of commissioners for the ceded territories made Bareilly its headquarters. Though the British tried to improve the judicial and revenue administration of the

[1] Strachey, J.: *op. cit.*, p. 150

[2] Moens, S. M.: *Report on the Settlement of the Bareilly District, North-Western Provinces*, (Allahabad, 1874), p. 38

district, the people were far from satisfied. Nothing was done to promote agriculture and the district was visited by a severe famine in 1803-4. Lawlessness became rampant particularly due to the numerous inroads of the Pindaris under their leader Amir Khan. The Janghara chiefs of Bisalpur and Marauri also started disrupting the administration and refused to pay the revenue. In 1816 a dangerous outbreak took place at the Bareilly against the British when a tax was imposed for maintaining the municipal police and was realised with undue severity. Mufti Muhammad Aiwaz—a venerated citizen—took up the cause of the oppressed people. The immediate cause of the rising was the infliction of an injury on a woman by the police while distraining for the tax. In the ensuing scuffle several rioters were killed and Muhammad Aiwaz was hurt. "The injury to the person of the Mufti was more than the Muhammadans could bear—'sacrilege was added to exaction'. . . The Mufti unfurled the green flag of Islam which evoked a tremendous enthusiasm among the Muslim masses; the question of tax fell in the background and in the course of two days vast numbers of armed Muslims flocked to the standard for the defence of the faith and the Mufti. They were armed with swords and matchlocks and the number was variously estimated at five thousand or fifteen thousand." After initial set-backs the British forces defeated the rebels more than three hundred of whom were killed and a greater number wounded and taken prisoners.[1]

1837 saw the occurrence of a famine, the hardships of the people being aggravated by the activities of gangs of robbers and the breaking out of bread riots which ceased only when conditions eased.

The Wahabi movement was founded by Saiyid Ahmad (of Rae Bareli) who initiated the project of reviving Muslim rule in India by fighting the Sikhs and the British. Though he died fighting the former in 1831, his followers kept the movement alive and some time after 1847 the became active in Bareilly (and some other districts). The movement was completely crushed by 1879.[2]

The news of the outbreak of the struggle for freedom in Meerut reached Bareilly on May 14, 1857, but even before this rumours had been afloat for some time among the Indian soldiery cantoned here—the 8th Irregular Cavalry, the 18th and 68th Native Infantry and a battery of artillery[3]—that a rising was imminent. The introduction of a new type of cartridge, the use of which was said to be objectionable to both the

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[1] Majumdar, R. C.: *History of the Freedom Movement in India*, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1962), pp. 132—33

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 180, 276, 277

[3] Sen, S. N.: *Eighteen Fifty-seven*, (Delhi, 1957), p. 345

Hindus and the Muslims on religious grounds and the new musketry drill added fuel to the fire. Great excitement and unrest began to prevail among the people of the district as well. Precautions were taken by the British authorities to ensure the safety of the Europeans in the district.[1] An incident took place in the city of Bareilly on Friday, May 22, when one Maulvi Muhammad Ahsan (of the Government College, Bareilly) was alleged to have said in a religious discourse (given in the Naumahla mosque) that while it was lawful to rise against the British it was not advisable to do so.[2] This caused great excitement throughout the city and to prevent any untoward happening and his being manhandled by his co-religionists, he was sent away from the town. Though the situation at headquarters (Bareilly) was kept in control by the vigilance of the authorities and specially of Badr-ud-din, the kotwal of Bareilly, the interior of the district witnessed a number of scenes of lawlessness and disorder. The pargana of Shahi (on the border of the district adjacent to Rampur) became disorganised and the tahsildar reported that the treasury was in danger on account of the presence of a band of riotous people. A force of mounted police was rushed to the place which eased the situation, the disorders in Aonla and Faridpur also being brought under control.[3]

On May 29, Naubat Ram, a prominent citizen of Bareilly, sent a secret message to the authorities that there would be a rising in the town after the Friday prayer of the Muslims. The authorities were alerted but the kotwal reported that the situation was under control and there was no cause for alarm. Khan Bahadur (the grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, the last independent ruler of Rohilkhand) was the natural leader of the Rohillas. On that day he was reported to have been visited by the soldiery and on the next day he warned Alexender, the commissioner, "that the Regiments would certainly mutiny." He apprised him of the danger to which the British were exposed and advised him to save themselves (*apni jan bachao*).[4] The next day the sepoys occupied the treasury, seized the guns and fired grape into the officers' quarters. The commandant of the irregular cavalry stationed at Bareilly called them out and they moved off in the direction of Naini Tal but the bulk galloped back to join the fighters who, after releasing all the prisoners in the jail, proclaimed Khan Bahadur king. The riff-raff of the town rose with the army and looted shops and business places on their own account.

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[1] Rizvi, S. A. A. (Ed.), *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V (Lucknow 1950), pp. 167-168

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 170

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 172

[4] Sen S. N. *op. cit.*, p. 347

The records in the Kotwali were burnt and the treasury occupied. Khan Bahadur ordered that all the British, whether civilian or government servants, should be executed. He now formed his own government by appointing Sobha Ram Diwan, Madar Ali Khan and Niyaz Muhammad Khan generals and Hori Lal (Sobha Ram's son) paymaster. Raza-ud-daulah (an ex-employee at the court of Avadh) became his chief bodyguard and on his advice a communication was sent to the emperor at Delhi narrating the events of the capture of Bareilly and requesting that a sanad be granted conferring the government of Katehr on him (Khan Bahadur).[1] He took early steps to conciliate the Hindus in general and the Rajputs in particular and forbade cow-killing in the city. He was unable to control the Saiyids of Nau Mahalla and private feuds often assumed a communal colouring.[2]

The immediate problems before him were the restoration of peace in the city and the district and the collection of funds to finance the war against the British. Those soldiers who had deserted the British army were recruited by him and sent to Delhi to help the emperor. He set up a committee composed of Hindus under Khushi Ram to realise a tithe from the residents of Bareilly but replaced him by two Muslims who extorted Rs 82,000 from them which was mostly spent on procuring arms and ammunition. He also forced the bankers of the city (principal among whom were Baijnath Misra and Lakshmi Narain) to provide further moneys. As Khan Bahadur had amassed a large quantity of silver in the form of ornaments by plunder and confiscation he decided to use the bullion to strike a new coinage, the new rupee containing good silver, having full weight and bearing on its reverse words to the effect that it was struck at Bareilly in 'the year of the auspicious reign' 1857 A. D. He also ordered that the rupee should be deemed to be equivalent in value to 40 "double paisa" and that all money-changers and bankers who failed to obey the order were to be destroyed.[3] He then set out to organise the civil and military sides of his revolutionary government. His expenditure on his army for about 10 months was Rs 26,55,990. Salaries ranged from five to two hundred rupees a month.[4] The Indian employees of the British now came over to him. It is said that when Ali Khan, the tahsildar of Shahi, was bringing a large sum of money to Khan Bahadur it was looted by the men of Bakht Khan, a former officer in the British army who had assumed the command of the freedom fighters as subedar of

[1] *Narrative of the Outbreak of Disturbances and Restoration of Authority at Bareilly* (Benaras, 1858), p. 4

[2] Sen, S. N., *op. cit.*, p. 348-49

[3] Rizvi, S. A. A. (Ed.), *op. cit.*, pp. 287-288

[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 289—295

the artillery and was sent to Delhi by Khan Bahadur as his emissary with a petition that the government of Rohilkhand be conferred on him (Khan Bahadur)[1].

Although in the beginning Khan Bahadur's authority was confined to the city—the rural areas being held by the Rajputs independent of him—in course of time through Sobha Ram's efforts some important Rajput chiefs like Jaimal Singh and Surnam Singh were won over and his authority was established in almost the whole of the district.[2] He now turned his attention to Naini Tal where most of the English families from Bareilly and the neighbouring districts had taken shelter, as he considered their presence there a potential danger to him. Accordingly in July, 1857, a force was sent under Banni Mir (his grandson) to attack Naini Tal which however did not proceed beyond Baheri in order to await reinforcements under Ali Khan Mewati. When he arrived, Banni Mir handed over the guns and the command of the troops to him and returned to Bareilly. In September the British advanced from Naini Tal and completely routed these troops (at Haldwani), the remnants of which returned to Bareilly. Suspecting that some one who knew English had passed on to the British information regarding the invasion of Naini Tal, Khan Bahadur imprisoned or banished from Bareilly all those who knew English.[3] A second expedition was again sent in October under Ghulam Haider Khan to capture Naini Tal but came back without achieving its object.[4]

The lawlessness in the surrounding country which was in the hands of the Rajputs and the rumours of the success of the British in the neighbouring districts caused great consternation in Bareilly. Khan Bahadur had sent a present to the emperor through Ali Yar Khan and was anxiously waiting the arrival of a robe of honour in return but when all hope of receiving such recognition failed, he held a sham ceremony on October 2 at which the pretence of receiving a *khilat* from the emperor was gone through.

On this occasion Ali Yar Khan, who had just come back from Delhi, whispered to Khan Bahadur that Delhi had fallen and that the emperor had been taken prisoner by the British. This was a great shock to Khan Bahadur who withdrew himself from active participation in the government,

[1] *Narrative of the Outbreak of Disturbances and Restoration of Authority at Bareilly* (Benaras, 1858), pp. 7-8

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 10

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 18

the administration being taken over by Sobha Ram, Niyaz Muhammad Khan, Raza-ud-daulah and others.[1]

About the end of January, 1858, in order to raise the morale of the army it was proclaimed throughout the city that the British forces had been defeated. About this time the British tried to foment communal feelings among the Hindus and Muslims of Bareilly and a scheme inducing Jaimal Singh to arrest Khan Bahadur and to deliver him to them failed. Khan Bahadur accordingly issued a firman calling upon all sections of the population of Bareilly to live in peace and unite in overthrowing the British.[2] On March 24 he suffered much loss of ammunition when his powder magazine blew up, killing sixty-three persons. Nana Dhondu Pant (the Maratha patriot) now joined forces with him and with 500 horse and some foot reached Bareilly by way of Aliganj on March 27. He had an interview with Khan Bahadur who asked for his protection. It is said that Khan Bahadur had given him the command of the army which was to fight the British. After staying at Bareilly for about a week (where he left his family) Nana Saheb went to Aliganj. By the first week of April he had started taking an active part in all matters and Khan Bahadur to submit to him. On April 16, he took over the management of the city and liberated many prisoners. The Muslims took offence at his shutting up a masjid and started their dissensions. He was able to get Rs 50,000 from Khan Bahadur and it is said, assumed so much authority that he had nine butchers put to death.[3] But the news of the advance of the British forces from all sides again created panic, so at the end of April he left for Faridpur to drive out the British but instead went away to Avadh. The British troops entered Bareilly under their commander-in-chief on May 6 after defeating the force sent to oppose them at the Nakatia bridge near the city. Khan Bahadur retreated into Avadh with a large number of his adherents and Bareilly was completely subjugated by May 7.[4] He joined Begum Hazrat Mahal of Avadh and fled to Nepal where he was treacherously arrested and eventually taken to Lucknow.[5] His property as well as Sobha Ram's had already been confiscated.[6] He was taken to Bareilly on January 1, 1860, where a commission was appointed

[1] *Narrative of the Outbreak of Disturbances and Restoration of Authority at Bareilly* (Benaras, 1858) p. 12

[2] Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, pp. 842—851

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 428—438

[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 450, 467

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 590

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 576

to try him. He was sentenced to death and was hanged in the old Kotwali on February 24, 1860[1].

The activities of the Indian National Congress come into prominence in the district in 1921 with the commencement of the people's support for the Khilafat movement when many Hindus and Muslims were arrested. On May 5 a big rally of about 2,000 Congress volunteers was held in the town hall, which was dispersed by the troops who opened fire killing 5 and injuring 123 persons. In 1929 a political conference was held at Lakhanganj--outside the city of Bareilly--under the presidentship of Saif-ud din Kichlu when Jawaharlal Nehru, Ata-ullah Khan, Ahmad Sayeed and Abdul Wadood addressed the audience. In response to Gandhiji's call, the civil disobedience movement launched in the district on January 26, 1930, when 211 persons, including some women, were arrested. At the time of a Congress meeting organised by Mohan Lal Yaduvanshi (President of the District Congress Committee) in the village of Shahi, a zamindar of the place with some other supporters of the British government, attacked the Congress volunteers with lathis and injured about a hundred.

In 1932 when the Congress was declared to be an unlawful organisation, the police made several lathi charges on the processions and meetings of the nationalists which were held in the town hall. Prabhu Lal (President of the City Congress Committee) was arrested and imprisoned. A peasants' movement to withhold the payment of rent was also launched in the district by the Congress. In 1934 Rajendra Prasad (the then President of the Indian National Congress and President of India from 1950-62) visited Bareilly and addressed a metting in the Jubilee Park (now known as Jawahar Park).

In 1936, the provincial political conference of the Congress was held at Bareilly under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Deo. It was addressed by Jawaharlal Nehru, M. N. Roy, Purushottam Das Tandon and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai On this occassion *khadi* (hand-woven and handspun cloth) and *gram udyog* (village industries) exhibition was organised by the Congress

In the 1937 elections to the provincial legislature, 2 out of the 3 seats allotted to the district were won by the Congress, the remaining being captured by the Muslim League. The seat in the legislative council allotted to the district was won by an Independent candidate.

In October, 1940, many members of the Congress offered satyagraha when thirty-seven persons were arrested In 1942, when the 'Quit India'

[1] *Ibid*., pp. 596—613

movement was launched on August 9 in Bareilly, there was widespread agitation and the Congress leaders were arrested and detained in jail. Many processions and meetings were organised resulting in mass arrests, 188 persons being detained and the collective fines amounting to Rs 7,712. in the Central Prison, Bareilly, were confined such prominent Congress leaders belonging to the State as Jawaharlal Nehru, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Purushottam Das Tandon.

At the time of the partition of India in 1947 some communal disturbances took place in Bareilly but were soon brought under control.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The first enumeration of the population of the district was made some time between 1828 and 1830 but as it was confined to 412 villages and left the towns out of account the results serve no useful purpose except that they show an average density of 325 persons to the square mile in the rural areas.

The next census that of 1847-48 was conducted through the agency of the police and was defective in that it did not take account of sex and gave the returns by tahsils. Excluding the population of Richha (for which no separate returns were forthcoming), that of the district in respect of the average area (as it obtained for the five years ending with 1906-07) was 7,10,669, the average density being 525 to the square mile.

The census of 1853 was more methodical and accurate. The area of the district then was 15,96,196 acres and the population (not including that of the five parganas which were transferred to the Tarai in 1858) was 13,16,830 with a density of 527 to the square mile. In terms of the average area of the district as it obtained for the five years ending with 1906-07 which was 10,11,009 acres (or 1,579·7 square miles), the population in 1853 was 9,75,058 (of which 1,58,178 were females) with a density of 585 to the square mile.

The next census, which was conducted in 1865 in respect of the area of the district as it stood in that year (which was 15,18,579 acres or 2,372·78 square miles)—when for the first time details regarding castes, occupations, the proportion of children to adults, etc., were given—returned a population of approximately 13,80,000, the average density being 582 to the square mile. In respect of the average area of the district as it obtained for the five years ending with 1906-07, the population in 1865 was 10,03,089 (of which 4,66,713 were females) with a density of 635 to the square mile.

The census of 1872 was far more carefully worked out. Despite several poor harvests and a high death-rate due to certain diseases, the population rose to 15,06,801 giving a density of 505 to the square mile. In November, 1879, the parganas of Pilibhit, Puranpur and Jahanabad were separat-

ed (to form the newly created district of Pilibhit), the district of Bareilly losing a population of about four and a half lakhs and approximately 8·8 lakh acres. In terms of the average area of the district as it stood for the quinquennium ending with 1906-07, the population of the district was 10,15,841 (including 4,72,431 females) with a density of 642 to the square mile.

At the census of 1881 the population was 10,30,936 (of which 4,82,926 were females) giving a density of 652 to the square mile, the area of the district then being 10,33,152 acres (or 1,614·3 square miles). The famine of 1877-78 caused excessive mortality from sickness in tahsils Nawabganj and Faridpur leading to a marked decline in population. There were 1,928 inhabited towns and villages in the district in which 1,761 had less than 1,000 persons each, those with more than 5,000 persons each being Bareilly, Aonla, Sirauli and Faridpur.

The next census took place in 1891 which showed that the population had increased to 10,40,919 (of which 4,85,329 were females) and the density to 659 to the square mile.

The decennial growth of population from 1901 to 1961 can be assessed from the following figures:

Census year	Area in sq. miles	Population with density			Variation		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	1,591	10,90,117 (690)	9,07,354	1,82,763	..	..	..
1911	1,579	10,94,663 (693)	9,14,059	1,80,604	+4,546 (+0·4)	+6,705 (+0·7)	—2,159 (—1·2)
1921	1,579	10,13,875 (642)	8,35,070	1,78,805	—80,788 (—7·4)	—78,989 (—8·6)	—1,799 (—1·0)
1931	1,579	10,72,379 (679)	8,72,940	1,99,439	+58,504 (+5·4)	+37,870 (+4·5)	+20,634 (+11·5)
1941	1,591	11,76,197 (739)	9,17,233	2,58,964	+1,03,118 (+9·7)	+74,293 (+5·1)	+59,525 (+29·8)
1951	1,591	12,69,233 (797)	9,88,986	2,80,247	+93,036 (+7·9)	+71,753 (+7·8)	+21,283 (+8·2)
1961	1,591	14,78,490 (938)	11,52,167	3,26,323	+2,09,500 (+16·51)	+1,63,180 (+16·5)	+46,076 (+16·4)

Thus between 1901 and 1921 the population of the district recorded a decrease of 7·0 per cent when that of the State decreased by 4·0 per cent, this decline being the result of an epidemic of plague at the time of the census of 1911 and of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. Between 1921—1951 the population of the district recorded an increase of 25·2 per cent as compared with an increase of 35·5 per cent in the State. From 1951 to 1960 the mean decennial birth-rate and death-rate per thousand were 19·91 and 12·97 respectively resulting in an increase of 16·51 per cent in the population of the district which was almost the same as that for the State (16·66 per cent).

Population by Subdivisions and Tahsils

According to the census of 1961 the district has a population of 14,78,490 (with the males outnumbering the females by 1,33,950) and stands twentieth in the State in respect of population. The density of the district per square mile is about 938 which is much higher than the State average (618). The rural density is 741 persons per square mile.

The population of the tahsils according to sex at the census of 1961 is as given in the following statement:

Tahsil	Area in sq. miles	Inhabited towns/villages	Persons and density			Males			Females		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aonla ..	318·1	333/1	2,66,541 (838)	2,48,928 (793)	17,613 (4,403)	1,45,619	1,36,347	9,272	1,20.992	1,12,581	8,341
Baheri ..	368·9	440/1	2,49,090 (675)	2,33,684 (636)	15,406 (11,164	1,36,289	1.27,517	8,772	1.12,801	1,06,167	6,634
Bareilly ..	422·6	525/2	6,36,127 (1,505)	3,63,299 (892)	2,72,828 (17,705)	3,46,516	1,98,299	1,48,217	2,89,611	1,65,000	1,24,611
Faridpur ..	246·6	320/1	1,68,065 (682)	1,54,787 (630)	13,278 (11,855	92,000	84,877	7,123	76,065	69,910	6,155
Nawabganj ..	220·6	306,1	1,58,667 (719)	1,51,469 (668)	7,198 (15,315)	85,796	81,898	3,898	72,871	69,571	3,300
District (total)	1,576·8	1,924/6	14,78,490	11,52,167	3,26,323	8,06,220	6,28,938	1,77,282	6.72,270	5.23.229	1,49,041

Immigration and Emigration

According to the provisional figures of the census of 1961, about 89·2 per cent of the population enumerated in the district was born in it, about 9 per cent was born in other districts of the State, 0·9 per cent was born in other parts of India and 0·9 per cent came from other countries. The immigrants from the districts of the State numbered 1,32,298 (of which 88,332 were females) and those from other parts of India 13,755 (of which 5,148 were females). The migration from and to the neighbouring districts is mostly due to marriage alliances. Of 13,755 immigrants from the adjacent States 7,574 (males 4,775 and females 2,799) were from East Punjab, 1,780 (males 1,342 and females 438) were from Bihar and 4,401 were from other territories of which 963 (males 477 and females 486) were from Delhi.

Of 13,804 immigrants who came from territories beyond India, 11,302 (males 6,017 and females 5,285) were born in Pakistan and 2,502 (males 1,446 and females 1,056) in other territories, 866 (males 630 and females 236) being born in Nepal.

Of 191 non-Indian nationals, 110 (males 82 and females 28) were from Nepal, 66 (males 43 and females 23) belonged to Pakistan, 6 each were from Britain and Burma and 3 belonged to other countries. The figures of emigration are not available but according to the vital statistics of the district it seems to have lost, through emigration, about 12,500 persons between 1921 and 1930, about 21,300 between 1931 and 1940 and 35,400 from 1941 to 1950.

Distribution between Urban and Rural Areas

According to the figures of the census of 1961, in this district 3,26,323 persons (or 22·1 per cent of the total population of 14,78,490) live in the urban and 11,52,167 (or 77·9 per cent) in the rural areas.

There are 1,921 inhabited villages in the district—355 villages (each with a population less than 200) are occupied by 4·2 per cent of the rural population; 729 villages (each with a population between 200 and 499) by 21·2 per cent; 522 villages (each with a population between 500 and 999) by 33·1 per cent; 235 villages (each with a population between 1,000 and 1,999) by 26·7 per cent; 46 villages (each with a population between 2,000 and 4,999) by 11·1 per cent; and 7 villages (each with a population between 5,000 and 9,999) by 3·7 per cent. There are 8 urban areas in the district, the population of the towns being given below:

Towns		Persons	Males	Females
Aonla (Municipality)	..	17,613	9,272	8,341
Baheri ,,	..	15,406	8,772	6,634
Bareilly ,,	..	2,54,409	1,37,109	1,17,300
Faridpur ,,	..	13,278	7,123	6,155
Bareilly (Cantonment)	..	13,205	8,060	5,145
Izatnagar Railway Colony	..	2,650	1,608	1,042
Nawabganj (Town Area)	..	7,198	3,898	3,300
Northern Railway Colony	..	2,564	1,440	1,124

Displaced Persons

According to the census of 1951 the number of displaced persons in the district was 16,259 (or 3.38 per cent of the total population of the displaced persons in the State), 14,193 persons (7,686 males and 6,507 females) coming from West Pakistan, 212 persons (136 males and 76 females) from East Pakistan and the remaining 1,854 persons (903 males and 951 females) from other places. Of these about 88 per cent came into the district in 1947. About 70 per cent of the displaced persons is engaged in trades and transport and the retail business and usually deals in cloth, general merchandise, grocery, medicines, cycles, motor parts, books, etc.; about 15 per cent is engaged in running brick-kilns and rosin, jam and honey factories and in manufacturing leather goods, thread balls and trunks; about 10 per cent is employed as agriculturists, labourers, etc., and about 5 per cent is engaged in other types of work.

The various facilities and amenities extended to displaced persons coming from Pakistan have included educational assistance, technical and vocational training, loans and other types of help to settle them in industry and business, allotment of land and absorption in different fields of employment. 160 families of displaced agriculturists from East Pakistan were re-settled on the land in the district up to 1963 under a scheme undertaken by the State Government. A sum of Rs 8,14,007 was given to 6,055 displaced persons from 1948 to 1958 as loan: 4,085 were advanced Rs 4,34,550 as small urban loans, 1,860 received Rs 3,27,457 for agricultural purposes and 110 Rs 52,000 for industrial purposes. A sum of Rs 2,40,000 was advanced to the Bareilly Refugees' Housing Co-operative Society Ltd., for construction of houses. 20 'A' type, 250 'C' type, 40 'D' type and 50 shops-cum-flats were constructed in the refugee colony

in Bareilly city and 441 shops in other parts of the city. 160 'C' type quarters were built in tahsil Baheri [100 in the village of Bhurian (also known as Uttarsia Samkhiya) and 60 in that of Sali Jagir], 24 at Nawabganj and 16 at Faridpur. In Bareilly city financial assistance to 3 educational institutions is as follows: Rs 30,000 to the Guru Nanak Khalsa Higher Secondary School from 1955 to 1961; Rs 15,000 from 1958 to 1961 to the Guru Nanak Public Intermediate College and Rs 15,000 from 1959-60 to 1960-61 to the Rikkhi Singh Girls' Intermediate College. In 1962-63 scholarships amounting to Rs 600 were awarded to school-going children of disabled and widowed persons. The displaced persons of the district have gradually adapted themselves to the changed circumstances and have been absorbed in the normal life of the district.

LANGUAGE

Prior to the operations of the census of 1951, Hindustani was recorded as the language of those people who declared their mother-tongue to be Hindi or Urdu but at the census of 1951 the actual mother-tongue of such people was recorded, whether Hindustani, Hindi or Urdu and as many as nineteen languages were returned as the mother-tongue in the district, Hindustani, Hindi and Urdu being returned by the largest number. A list of the languages and dialects spoken in the district and (the provisional) number of persons speaking each is given below:

Hindi	11,32,489
Urdu	3,28,231
Punjabi	13,728
Sindhi	1,222
Bengali	1,090
English	346
Kumauni	253
Nepali	229
Gujarati	101
Malyalam	147
Marathi	136
Tamil	133
Pahari	60
Telugu	74
Garhwali	73
Oriya	33

[Contd.]

Persian	13
Assamese	10
Bhojpuri	10
Arabic	
Multani	
Dogri	
Gorkhali	
Sanskrit	
Chinese	
Burmese	1
Kannada	1

Thus 98·7 per cent of the people of the district have Hindi or Urdu as their mother-tongue, 76·5 per cent speaking the former and 22·2 per cent the latter. Punjabi is the mother-tongue of 0·9 per cent and 0·4 per cent have other mother-tongues. Of the 14·78 lakhs of people in the district only 63,452 (or 4·5 per cent) are bilingual (one of the languages being an Indian language). Those whose mother-tongue is neither Hindi nor Urdu are generally immigrants speaking one or the other as a subsidiary language. The number of persons returning Hindi or Urdu as a secondary language is 31,232 or 49 per cent of those who are bilingual, one of the languages spoken being an Indian language.

Linguistically the district can be divided into four parts. The dialect spoken in the city of Bareilly is an admixture of Hindi and Urdu and seems to have been influenced by the forms spoken at Lucknow and Delhi. In the western portion of tahsil Bareilly which borders on the Rampur district and in the tahsils of Nawabganj and Baheri (except the northern portion of the last-named where the influence of the dialect of the adjoining district of Naini Tal is perceptible), the dialect spoken is (with a few minor differences) by and large that prevalent in Bareilly city. The vast majority of the people residing in tahsil Faridpur and in the portion of the Bareilly tahsil contiguous to it speak Purvi Bhasha which is prevalent in the neighbouring districts of Shahjahanpur, Lakhimpur Kheri and Sitapur. The dialect spoken in tahsil Aonla and in the adjoining portion of tahsil Bareilly is Braj Bhasha as spoken in Mathura, Agra and Aligarh districts. A few noticeable features of the language as spoken in the district are the use of *o* instead of *au* as the termination of strong adjectives and the form *bau* or *bahu* for *voh* (he, she or it). The verbs *denau* (to give) and *lenau* (to take) take the past participles *dowo* take and *lawo* after the Kanaujia fashion. Owing to the fact that Bareilly

was for long an administrative centre of the Delhi rulers and later of the Rohillas, the speech of this place is interspersed with Arabic and Persian words. The usual scripts used are the Devanagri and the Persian.

Religion And Caste

The total population of the district of Bareilly as classified according to religions at the census of 1951, comprised 9,10,764 Hindus, 3,44,532 Muslims 8,867 Christians, 4,855 Sikhs, 131 Jains, 50 Zoroastrians and 34 Buddhists The tahsilwise distribution for each community, as in 1951, is given below:

Tract	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Zoroastrian	Buddhist
District (total)	9,10,764	3,44,532	8,867	4,855	131	50	34
Rural (total)	7,51,926	2,25,460	6,511	2,008	52	6	23
Tahsil Aonla	1,80,171	32,806	3,216	152	5	..	..
Tahsil Baheri	1,27,689	55,068	561	316	2	..	..
Tahsil Bareilly	2,27,087	92,887	1,088	1,435	7	6	23
Tahsil Faridpur	1,16,878	18,890	510	6	..	..	..
Tahsil Nawabganj	1,03,101	25,200	227	99	38	..	..
Urban (total)	1,75,838	1,19,072	2,356	2,847	79	44	11
Urban non-city	28,709	14,709	256	153	8	26	..
Bareilly ..	1,27,129	78,060	2,100	2,694	71	18	11

According to the census of 1961 the distribution of each community in the district is as given below, the percentages for each also being mentioned:

Tract	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Buddhist	Jain	Zoroastrian
District (total)	10,20,440 69·019 Per cent	4,41,723 29·875 Per cent	9,936 0·672 Per cent	5,921 0·401 Per cent	253 0·17 Per cent	104 0·013 Per cent	23 0·002 Per cent
Rural (total)	8,27,277 71·102 Per cent	3,16,668 27·484 Per cent	5,285 0·159 Per cent	2,814 2·214 Per cent	78 0·007 Per cent	15 0·004 Per cent	.. Per cent
Urban (Total)	1,93,163 59·194 Per cent	1,25,055 38·322 Per cent	4,651 1·425 Per cent	3,107 0·952 Per cent	175 0·054 Per cent	149 0·046 Per cent	23 0·007 Per cent

Principal Communities

Hindus—The pattern of society among the Hindus of this district, as elsewhere, is based on the traditional four-fold caste system, the four principal castes being the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaish and the Shudra, each being subdivided into a number of subcastes. There are some other groups which have also acquired the status of independent castes, such as the Kayasth, the Khattri, etc., which are again subdivided into subcastes. At the census of 1901, as many as 71 castes (excluding subdivisions) were to be found in the district. As separate figures pertaining to these castes were not taken account of after the census of 1931, it is not possible to estimate their numerical importance in the district at the present time.

The Brahmanas of this district belong mostly to the Sanadhya subdivision, the other important subdivisions found in the district being the Gaur and Kanaujia (Kanyakubja). According to the Settlement Report of 1912, they held as proprietors 1,17,024 acres of land (or 11·6 per cent of the total area of the land) and as cultivators possessed 53,974 acres (or 6·6 per cent of the total extent of the land). After the passing of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951), which came into operation in the district on July 1, 1952, many of the Brahmanas of the district acquired proprietary rights as *bhumidhars* and *sirdars*. With the abolition of the zamindari system and the changing economic and social conditions, they are coming to realise that the professions (law, teaching, etc.) also offer avenues of employment.

The Kshtriyas of this district (who are termed Thakurs in the Settlement Report of 1942) belong to many clans, the most important being the Chauhan, Katehriya, Tomara, Janghara, Rathor, Katehriya Gaur, Sombansi, Gautam, Bais, Bargujar, Bhaduria, etc., who mainly reside in the tahsils of Aonla, Bareilly and Faridpur. The Katehriyas are said to have derived their name from Katehr—the old name of Rohilkhand—and held the region till the days of Akbar. According to the Settlement Report of 1942 they held as proprietors 1,32,328 acres (or 13·1 per cent of the total area of the land) and as cultivators possessed 59,796 acres (or 7·2 per cent of the total extent of the land).

The Vaishs are generally traders and are found in all the tahsils (particularly in those of Bareilly and Aonla), the main subdivisions of the caste that are found in the district being the Agarwal, Mahur, Satwal, Purwar, Mahesri, Barseni, Khandelwal and Baranwal. According to the Settlement Report of 1942 they held 1,56, 488 acres (or 15·5 per cent of the total area of land). They are now also entering into other walks of life, such as teaching and law.

The Kayasths belong mostly to the Saksena subcaste, as is the case throughout Rohilkhand. They are employed in the learned professions (such as teaching, medicine and law), many being in government as well as in private service.

The Kurmis are numerous here and the majority of them reside in the tahsils of Bareilly, Nawabganj and Baheri. According to the Settlement Report of 1942, they held as proprietors 59,762 acres of land (or 5·9 per cent of the total area of the land) and as cultivators 1,74,461 acres or 21·2 per cent of the total amount of land in the district.

The Muraos, who sometimes go by the caste name of Baghban, are market gardeners and cultivators and are to be found mostly in the Aonla and Bareilly tahsils. According to the Settlement Report of 1942, they held as cultivators 45,707 acres of land (or about 5·5 per cent of the total extent of the land).

The Koris are Hindu weavers and are numerous in tahsils Baheri and Nawabganj. Many of them practise their traditional profession but in most cases they are cultivators and labourers.

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the Shudras belong to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and are for the most part still socially, economically and educationally backward. The number of persons of the Scheduled Castes at the census of 1951 was 1,44,864 of which 1,32,675 persons lived in the rural areas.

At the census of 1961, their number had increased to 1,88,205 (males 1,03,902 and females 81,303). The distribution of persons of the Scheduled Castes in 1961 is given below:

District (total)	1,88,205
Rural (total)	1,70,198
Tahsil Aonla	52,612
Tahsil Baheri	20,898
Tahsil Bareilly	40,014
Tahsil Faridpur	27,596
Tahsil Nawabganj	20,188
Urban (total)	18,007
Aonla (Municipality)	1,065
Baheri	735

[*Contd.*]

Bareilly (municipality)	..	..	..	..	12,790
Faridpur „	..	..	..	..	806
Bareilly (cantonment)	..	..	..	..	1,041
Nawabganj (town area)	..	..	..	..	248
Northern Railway Colony	..	..	..	..	231
Izatnagar Railway Colony	..	..	..	..	193

The Chamars, who constitute the majority of the Scheduled Castes in the district (as in the State) and form the bulk of the agricultural labourers of the district, mostly live in the rural areas and are distributed throughout the district but are relatively most numerous in the Faridpur tahsil. This caste has several subdivisions but the majority in the district belongs to the Chamkatia subcaste which derives its name from its traditional occupation of skinning and tanning hides, the Jatavs or Raidasis (named after Raidas, a Chamkatia saint) being the most numerous.

Among the other castes of the district are the Barhai, Lodh, Ahir, Kumhar, Mali, Khatik, Lohar and some denotified tribes like the Dalera, Barwar, Habura and Bhantu.

The Bhangis are usually employed in this district, as elsewhere in the State, in doing the work of scavenging, etc.

Muslims—According to the figures of the census of 1961, the Muslims constitute about 29·9 per cent of the total population of the district, 65·5 per cent residing in the rural and 34·5 per cent in the urban areas. They are divided into two main sects, the Shia and the Sunni, and the majority belongs to the latter.

The Muslims of the district are the descendants of the early Muslim immigrants—the Shaikhs, the Saiyids, the Pathans or the Mughals (often called 'Ashraf'), and of those converted to Islam. The Shaikhs are to be found generally in all the tahsils and belong to the subgroups Siddiqi, Faruqi, Usmani, Quraishi and Ansari, the last named residing mostly in the tahsils of Bareilly and Faridpur.

The Pathans are numerous in this district and are found in almost all the tahsils, the majority residing in tahsil Bareilly. They belong to the Yusufzai, Ghori and Lodi clans but members of several others—such as the Bangash, Afridi, Barech and Kakar—are also to be found.

The Saiyids are to be found mostly in the tahsils of Bareilly, Aonla and Nawabganj. The chief subgroups to which they belong are the Husaini, Zaidi, Rizvi, Taqvi, Bukhari and Jalali.

The Muslim Rajputs, who are the descendants of Rajput converts (and are drawn mainly from the Chauhan, Sombansi and Bhatti clans), reside for the most part in the tahsils of Bareilly and Baheri. There is also a small colony of Jadon converts in the tahsil of Aonla.

The Julahas, who are weavers by profession, are found in considerable numbers in all parts of the district and are engaged in the weaving of handloom cloth but the competition with mill-made cloth forced many to give up their traditional calling in favour of agriculture. The Behnas, who are usually cotton carders, are also found in large numbers in the district. The Mewatis and the Banjaras are found in all parts of the district. The former, who are said to have migrated from Mewat (Rajasthan) during the days of Rohilla rule, are cultivators while the latter, for the most part, are traders.

Other Muslim castes in the district are generally occupational, such as the Bhishti (waterman), Bhangi (sweeper), Teli (oilman), Qasab (butcher), Nai (barber), Dhobi (washerman), Darzi (tailor), Manihar (maker or seller of bangles), Lohar (blacksmith), Kunjra (vegetable seller), Dom (scavenger), etc., the words placed in parentheses against each indicating the occupation followed.

Sikhs—The number of Sikhs at the census of 1951 was 1,855 which by 1961 had risen to 9,936 of which 5,285 persons reside in the rural and the rest in the urban areas.

Christians—The Christians of the district belong mostly to the Roman Catholic and Protestant sects. Their number was 8,867 in 1951 and 5,921 in 1961 of which 2,814 persons reside in the rural and the remaining in the urban areas.

Buddhists—At the census of 1961 there were 253 Buddhists in the district, 78 residing in the rural and the rest in the urban areas.

Jains—The Jains numbered 194 at the census of 1961 of which 149 resided in the urban areas. They mostly belong to the Vaish caste (particularly to the Agarwal subcaste) and are known as Jainis or Saraogis.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Of Hindus—The Hindus of the district practise Hinduism which is a collection of diverse beliefs and practices ranging from polytheism to absolute monism and the identification of the *atman* (individual soul) with the ultimate reality. It includes the worship of a legion of deities in their various aspects, the chief being Siva and Vishnu and their consorts Parvati and Lakshmi respectively. Sakti (in her different forms), the Ganga and

the Yamuna, Hanuman, Ganesa and other gods and goddesses are also worshipped. Spirits of natural phenomena such as streams, trees, rocks, nagas tutelary village and other deities are also worshipped particularly by the people in the rural areas. Thus from the crudest forms of animism to the realisation of the ultimate reality, the Hindu religion touches the whole gamut of religious experience. The Hindus of the district. as elsewhere, are generally orthodox in their religious practices. Most of them are either Vaishnavas or Saivas. Generally every household has a place for puja where the idols of the chosen deity are installed and worshipped. Worship in temples is not obligatory but many people visit them either daily or on special occasions. Fasts are observed on certain occasions, such as festivals and at times *kathas* (recitations from the *Gita*, the *Ramacharitmanasa* and other religious texts) or *kirtans* (collective singing of devotional songs) are arranged for. Readings and recitations from the sacred books (particularly the *Ramayana* and the *Gita*) are a regular feature of religious worship and in the rural areas images, icons and idols placed out of doors in niches or under trees are worshipped by the people as are gods and goddesses when diseases in epidemic form and other calamities afflict them. Belief in ghosts and spirits (who are feared and propitiated) and in various superstitions is common and is indulged in largely by the illiterate and backward sections of the community.

In the district of Bareilly there is a large number of temples dedicated, among other deities, to Siva, Vishnu, Hanuman and the goddess Durga. Some of the better known Siva temples are those of Alakhanath, Mandhinath Tapeshwaranath and Dhupeshwaranath (all located in Bareilly city) and those at Pachomi Bhagwanpur in tahsil Faridpur where a big fair is held on the occasion of Sivaratri and at Gularia (Rala) in tahsil Aonla. Other temples of importance are the Lakshmi Narain, Nariawal Devi and Hanuman (all in Bareilly city).

The Arya Samaj leader, Dayananda Saraswati, visited the district in 1877 where, six years later, a branch of the Arya Samaj was established. The members of this sect believe in one God and repudiate idol worship and rituals. The number of its followers in the district was 351 in 1891, which rose to 3,835 in 1951. There are 7 branches of the Arya Samaj functioning in Bareilly city and 32 in the rural areas in the tahsils of Faridpur, Bareilly, Aonla, Nawabganj and Baheri, all these branches being affiliated to the Arya Upa Pritinidhi Sabha, Bareilly, which was established in 1944. The branch at Beharipur (in Bareilly city) has been running an orphanage there since 1938 and it also founded the Arya Vidya Sabha and the Dayanand Education Society, both of which are running several educational institutions in the district.

Of Muslims—The Muslims of the district believe—as do their co-religionists—that there is one God and that Muhammad is the prophet. Islam enjoins five duties upon its followers—the recitation of the *kalma* (an expression of faith in God and the prophet Muhammad); the offering of *namaz* (prayers) five times a day (individually or collectively) preferably in a mosque; *roza* (fasting in the month of Ramadan): hajj to Mecca, and *zakat* (contribution in cash or kind for charitable purposes).

In the district, as elsewhere, many Muslims have faith in *pirs* (saints) and hold *urs* at their tombs and on such occasions some practices are followed which do not have the sanction of Islam. At a number of places in the district *urs* are celebrated in honour of Muslim saints. The *urs* of Kutub-e-Alam Hazrat Shah Niaz Ahmad is held at Khanqah-e-Alia Niazia in Bareilly city on the sixth day of Jamada-us-Sani every year. The *urs* of Chirag Ali Shah is celebrated at the *dargah* of the saint at Senthal in tahsil Nawabganj on the eighth day of the dark half of Kartika every year and is attended by about 2,000 persons. The *urs* of Sadiq Miyan is held at Tanda Changa in tahsil Baheri and is attended by about 3,000 persons. Other important *urs* in tahsil Bareilly are held at the tombs of Shahdana Sahib, Haji Durab Khan at Shahdana, Mastan Shah in Madho Bari, Amar Shah in Qazi Tola, Hafiz Rahimul Shah Miyan in Jagatpur, Ghazi Miyan in Chak Mahmud, Pahalwan Shah in Balbandi Tola and Jhar Jhunda Shah near Jagatpur.

Of Jains—The Jains (followers of Jina or the Conqueror) believe in the *triratna* (three gems)—right faith, right knowledge and right conduct which constitute the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to Jainism the universe has had no beginning and will have no end and no creator is necessary to explain the existence of the cosmos. They believe in ahimsa and worship in their temples images of their *tirthankaras* or Jinas. There is an old Jain temple of Parshvanath at Ramnagar in tahsil Aonla, where a big fair is held every year in the second week of Chaitra.

Of Sikh—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion, disavowing idolatory and making no distinction of caste among its followers. It prescribes the wearing by each adherent of a comb, an iron bangle, a dagger and a pair of short drawers and prohibits the cutting of the hair of the body. The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in their *gurdwaras* (literally house of the guru) and celebrate the birth anniversaries of their gurus when their holy book, the *Granth*, is taken out in procession.

Of Christians—The Christians believe in one God his only son Jesus Christ (the saviour of mankind), the holy spirit, the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. The *Bible* is their holy book. The American Methodist Mission which startel functioning in the district in 1856 and

does evangelical, medical and educational work in the district, has two mission stations at Bareilly and ten in the rural areas—one each at Baheri, Bhojipura, Dhaura-Tanda, Faridpur, Fatehganj East, Fatehganj West, Izatnagar, Mirganj, Nawabganj and Shahi.

Festivals

Hindu—As elsewhere in the State, fasting and feasting are the special features of Hindu festivals, which are spread over the entire year, a short account of the principal ones being given below.

Ram Navami is celebrated on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra, which is observed as the birthday of Rama. The Hindus of the district fast on this day and the temples of Rama are specially decorated and illuminated at night and the *Ramayana* is read in them and in the homes of the devout where large numbers gather to listen to the recitation. Some of the places where fairs are held on this occasion are Surkha, Shahi and Bazpur, all in tahsil Bareilly, and Dunka and Musapur (also known as Ghat Gaon), both in tahsil Baheri.

Nag Panchmi is celebrated in the district—as elsewhere—on the fifth day of the bright half of Sravana to appease the nagas or serpent gods. This is a big rainy-season festival, the singing of *kajaris* (folk-songs) by women and girls and the recreation of swinging (indulged in particularly by women and children) marking the occasion.

Janmastami, the festival celebrating the birth of Krishna, falls every year on the eighth day of the dark half of Bhadra. In the district—as in other parts of the country—devotees fast the whole day, breaking their fast only with the eating of *prasad* at midnight when the worshippers throng the temples and the small shrines and cradles (specially installed in homes and other places and decorated and illuminated to commemorate the deity's birth) to have a *jhanki* (glimpse) of the representation depicting the auspicious event. A special feature of this festival is the singing of devotional songs in praise of Krishna in shrines and homes. The *chhati* (sixth-day ceremony after birth) of the deity is also celebrated by some persons. Big fairs are held on this occasion at Bhadpura and Baraur in tahsil Nawabganj.

Dasahra is celebrated by the Hindus of the district on the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina to commemorate the victory of Rama over Ravana and Ramlila celebrations are held at several places in the district, big fairs being held at Bamanpuri in Bareilly city; Faridpur, Baheri, Richha and Shishgarh (all in tahsil Baheri), Sirauli and Aonla (both in tahsil Aonla); and at Nawabganj.

Dipavali (or Divali), the festival of lights, is celebrated in the district (as elsewhere) on the last day of the dark half of Kartika when the houses of Hindus are illuminated and the goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. Festivities start two days earlier with Dhanteras (when metal utensils are purchased as a token of prosperity), followed by Narak Chaturdashi when a few earthen lamps (*divas*) are lit as a preliminary to the main day of the festival. For traders and business men Dipavali marks the end of a fiscal year and they pray for prosperity in the new year. As Mahavira, the twenty-fourth *tirthankara* of the Jains, is said to have attained nirvana on this day, this festival has a special significane for the Jains. There is no fasting on this occasion as Dipavali is regarded as a festival of feasting.

Kartiki-purnima is a bathing festival which falls on the full-moon day of Kartika, when people take a bath in the Ramganga. Big fairs are held at Anjani in tahsil Aonla, Chaubari in tahsil Bareilly and at Nagaria Kalan in tahsil Faridpur.

Sivaratri falls on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Phalguna in honour of Siva. Hindus in the district fast throughout the day and a vigil is kept at night when the god is worshipped. The Siva temples of the district are specially decorated and illuminated and large numbers of devotees offer water, flowers and *belpatra* (leaves of *Aegle marmelos*, the *bel* tree) to icons and images of Siva and sing devotional songs in his praise. Big fairs are held at Gularia (Rala) in tahsil Aonla; Maheshpur and Indh Jagir in tahsil Nawabganj; Pachomi Bhagwanpur in tahsil Faridpur and at Semi Khera in tahsil Baheri.

Holi, the festival of spring, is the last major festival of the Hindu calendar and falls on the full-moon day of Phalguna. People in the rural areas start singing *phaags* (songs of Phalguna) during the nights long before the actual day of the festival. On the night of the festival itself big open-air fires are lit to celebrate the annihilation of the forces of evil, in which newly harvested ears of barley and wheat are roasted for offering to the gods. Common rejoicing marks the following day of the festival when, till about noon, people throw coloured water and coloured powder on each other and in the evening visit relatives and friends.

There are many big fairs which are held in the district, the important ones being mentioned below.

The Jyaistha Dasahra is a bathing fair and falls on the tenth day of the bright half of Jyaistha when people take a bath in the Ramganga. These fairs are held on the banks of this river at Chaubari, Bhagwantpur Thakuran and Anguri in Bareilly tahsil.

The Kundoo fair is held in the district twice in the year, on the full-moon days of Vaisakha and Magha, on the banks of the river Kundoo at Khai Khera in tahsil Nawabganj. It attracts a gathering of about 5,000 persons.

These fairs and festivals are also celebrated by the members of the Scheduled Castes and in addition, on certain occasions, processions connected with their forebears (Valmiki, Raidas and others) are also taken out by them.

Sikh—The important festivals that are celebrated by the Sikhs of the district are the birthdays of their gurus. Nanak and Govind Singh, when processions are taken out and congregational prayers are held and the *Granth* is read. The other festivals celebrated by them are Baisakhi and Lohri.

Jain—The Jains of the district celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of Mahavira, their twenty-fourth *tirthankara*. The other important festivals of the Jains are Paryushan (the last ten days of Bhadra) and Asthanhika (the last eight days of Kartika).

Christian—The main festivals of the Christians of the district are Christmas, which falls on December 25 and celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ; Good Friday; which commemorates his crucifixion; and Easter which celebrates his resurrection.

Muslim—The most importast festivals observed by the Muslims of the district are Barawafat, Shab-e-Barat, Id-ul-Fitr, Id-uz-Zuha, Giarahvin Sharif and Muharrum, the last-named being an occasion for mourning rather than a festival. Their occurrence corresponds with particular dates in the Islamic calendar, which is a lunar one.

Barawafat, the birthday of the prophet Muhammad, is celebrated on the twelfth day of Rabi-ul-Awwal when alms are distributed and Muslims gather to listen to discourses (Maulud Sharif) on the prophet's life.

Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the night of the fourteenth day of Shaban when prayers (*fateha*) are offered for the peace of the souls of one's deceased kin and are usually recited or read over sweets and bread which are then distributed.

Id-ul-Fitr falls on the first of the month of Shawwal when thanksgiving prayers are offered by Muslim men in mosques for the successful completion of the fasts of the previous month of Ramadan.

Id-uz-Zuha (or Bakr-Id) is celebrated on the tenth day of the month of Zilhijja to commemorate the occasion when the prophet Ibrahim submitted himself to the will of God. Men attend morning prayers in mosques and sheep and goats are sacrificed in God's name.

Giarahvin Sharif is a festival of special importance for the Sunnis of the district and is observed on the eleventh day of the month of Rabi-us-Sani in honour of Abdul Qadir Jilani, an early Muslim saint of Baghdad, who was acclaimed as being a descendant of the prophet Muhammad, prayers, sweets and flowers being offered in his memory on this occasion.

The first ten days of the month of Muharram commemorate the tragedy of Karbala which witnessed the martyrdom of Imam Husain (the grandson of the prophet Muhammad) and his companions. Although this occasion has special significance for the Shias, the Sunnis also take part in some of the observances. The *imambaras* are illuminated on the eighth and ninth of the month, majlises (religious assemblies) are held from the first to the ninth and *tazias* are taken out in procession separately by Shias and Sunnis on the tenth day (Ashra).

Social Life

Property and Inheritance

The laws governing succession and inheritance of property are the same in the district as in other parts of the State Before the passing of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. I of 1951) agricultural land and other properties were governed by the personal law of the individual concerned but on its enforcement in the district on July 1, 1952, the zamindari system was abolished and the succession and partition of agricultural holdings came to be regulated by it. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, has brought about important changes in the law of succession for the Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, enabling a female heir to succeed to coparcenary property. The Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the joint family system was a noticeable feature of Hindu society but it is now fast disintegrating owing to various economic and social factors such as the impact of modern ideas, the individualistic outlook of the younger generation, the rapid growth of industrialisation and urbanisation, the growing demand for labour and the expectation of better wages in the industrial concerns in the city, the many big factories, mills and concerns in the urban areas attracting large numbers from the rural areas.

Marriage and Morals

According to the census of 1961 there were 14,78,490 persons in the district of which 8,06,220 were males and 6,72,270 females. Among them 3,43,779 men and 3,32,267 women were married. The average age of married males and females is 35·3 years and 30·1 years respectively. The

material or other status of the male and female population of the census of 1961 was given in the following statement :

Age group	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 9	2,24,566	2,02,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	83,511	56,489	4,276	12,454	26	81	103	61	149	131
15—19	45,157	11,017	19,422	39,450	205	194	95	95	81	50
20—24	23,543	2,941	40,286	56,547	1,600	560	208	78	59	93
25—29	12,122	621	52,598	55,655	2,162	984	233	58	59	75
30—34	7,084	335	52,178	45,761	3,650	1,881	220	67	58	61
35—39	4,783	153	41,525	35,269	3,584	2,261	172	41	39	60
40—44	3,848	136	38,819	29,27	5,125	5,272	186	69	42	50
45—49	2,493	73	25,958	21,47	4,443	5,254	85	36	30	45
50—54	2,485	210	27,454	15,420	6,903	11,035	163	36	24	33
55—59	1,028	35	11,590	8,943	3,654	5,369	55	25	17	15
60—64	1,304	42	15,937	6,518	6,755	12,805	65	28	19	21
65—69	396	12	5,063	1,763	2,736	4,630	17	8	8	16
70 and over	786	69	8,645	2,701	6,714	12,429	34	14	9	11
Age not stated	118	112	30	38	28	27	..	..	5	2
Total	4,13,223	2,75,242	3,43,779	3,32,267	46,985	63,482	1,636	616	597	663

Of Hindus—Among the Hindus of the district, as elsewhere in the State, marriage is a sacrament and its rites are prescribed in the scriptures and to some extent by custom and tradition. Some variations in the performance of the different rites from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste may occur but the important ceremonies of *bhanwar* (or *saptpadi*, literally seven steps) and *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl or bride) are essential parts of every marriage ceremony.

By the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, polygamy among the Hindus became illegal in the district as elsewhere. In this context the term Hindu includes Sikhs and Jains. The customary restrictions generally observed by the people of the district, such as those on marriages between persons of the same *gotra*, have been abolished with the passing of this Act and now inter-caste and inter-subcaste marriages and marriages among the same *gotra* have begun to take place. Both law and custom prohibit *sapinda* marriages among the Hindus. The restrictions regarding endogamic marriages are not as rigid as they were in the past. The number of marriages registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 (No. 43 of 1954) was 106 for the eight years ending with 1961. Generally marriages are arranged by the parents, the bride's side approaching the bridegroom's, in some cases through intermediaries. Before the actual marriage, a number of ceremonies take place (which differ from caste to caste). The first ceremony, *sagai* or engagement, is performed by the bride's side. The next, performed at the bridegroom's house, is *tika* (betrothal), when presents and cash are sent by the bride's party to the bridegroom and the *lagan* (date and time of marriage) as declared by the priest is also communicated by the bride's people to the bridegroom. On the appointed day the *barat* (marriage party) comes to the bride's house where the ceremony of *dwarpuja* (reception of the bridegroom at the door) is performed, followed by *kanyadan* and *bhanwar* or *saptpadi* which completes the marriage ceremony. After this the guests are feasted and the ceremony of *vida* (departure) takes place, the *barat* returning with the bride to the bridegroom's house. Among the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, marriage is also considered to be a sacred rite and at times the marriage ceremony takes the form of *parpuja* or *dola*. The observance of the usual rites are not considered essential among certain of these castes and only one or more of the following formalities is observed: rubbing *sindur* (vermilion) in the parting of the woman's hair and pouring oil on her head; the giving of a gift by the bridegroom to the bride; in some cases the making of a declaration before the caste panchayat concerned by the bride of her willingness to accept the bridegroom, the reciting of *kathas*, and the tying of one end of the bride's garment to the bridegroom's.

In the past the giving and accepting of a dowry was customary in the district (as elsewhere in the State) but this practice has been declared illegal with the passing of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, though it is still prevalent.

Of Muslims—Islam permits polygamy to the extent of four wives. With the Muslims marriage is a contract and every Muslim of sound mind, who has attained puberty, may enter into such a contract but a marriage of such a Muslim is void if it has been brought about without his consent. The amount of dower (*mahr*) may be fixed before, at the time of or after the marriage. The essentials of a marriage are that there should be a proposal (usually by the bridegroom's side) by or on behalf of one or the other, in the presence and hearing of two male or one male and two female witnesses who must be sane and adult Muslims but according to the Shia law the presence of witnesses is not necessary in any matter regarding marriage. The proposal and acceptance both must be expressed at one meeting. The custom that prevails in the district is that after the settlement of the marriage the *mangni* or *sagai* (asking for the bride) takes place. The marriage ceremony (*nikah*) is performed by the *qazi* in the presence of witnesses. On the date fixed, the bridegroom and his party (*barat*) go to the house of the bride and her vakil (who is usually an elderly relative), in the presence of two witnesses, obtains the consent of the bride and the bridegroom to contracting the marriage and informs their parents accordingly. The *qazi* then reads the *khutbah* and the marriage ceremony is over. Among the Shias two *maulavis* (one from each side) perform the marriage instead of the *qazi*. Generally the *rukhsati* or *vida* (leave taking) takes place immediately after the marriage and the bride accompanies the bridegroom to his place. The guardian of a minor can enter into a marriage contract on behalf of the ward.

Of Christians—According to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by Act 48 of 1952, the minimum marital age of the bridegroom is 18 years and that of the bride 15 years but if either party is below 18 the consent of the minor's guardian is required. The marriage customs of the adherents of different denominations in the district usually follow the same general pattern. The marriage may be contracted by the parties concerned or may be arranged by their relatives. The period of engagement, which precedes the marriage, may be long or short. The banns are published three times (one every week) by the priest, in the church where the marriage is to be solemnised, to give opportunities of raising objections. On the fixed date the bride and the bridegroom are married in church, the ceremony being performed by the priest in the presence of the invitees. The essential parts of the ceremony are the giving away of the bride by

the father (or other relative or friend), the repeating aloud, after the priest, of the marriage vows by the bride and the bridegroom, the placing of the ring by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand (sometimes the bride and the bridegroom exchange rings at this time), the pronouncement of the couple as man and wife by the priest and the signing of the marriage register by the couple and their witnesses.

Civil Marriage—The Special Marriage Act, 1954 (No. 43 of 1954) provides for marriages of parties belonging to any religion, which have to be performed and registered by a marriage officer appointed for the purpose to the district. The number of such marriages was 9 and 10 in 1959 and 1960 respectively and 16 each in 1961 and 1962, the number being 19 in 1963.

Widow Marriage—With the passing of the Hindu Widow Marriage Act (XV of 1956), such marriages have been legalised among the Hindus but as neither tradition nor custom views them with favour they hardly take place in the district. The practice of widow marriage is, however, not uncommon among the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. Muslim Law permits widow marriage but such marriages are not common in the district.

Divorce—Among the Hindus the dissolution of marriage was not permissible, either by Law or by custom, except, with the sanction of the panchayat of the caste concerned among the Scheduled Castes. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, provided for divorce under certain circumstances and conditions. Among the Muslims the law permits the husband to divorce the wife on payment of the *mahr*. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, gives to the wife under certain conditions the right to claim the dissolution of her marriage

The following statement shows the number of cases or applications for divorce filed in courts under various Acts and laws by men and women from 1956 to 1962 and the number of divorces granted:

Years	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Hindu Marriage Act, 1955														
No. of cases filed	5	12	8	10	11	15	3	5	4	8	2	4	5	4

[*Contd.*]

Year	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
No. of cases in which divorce was permitted	3	5	..	2	2	8	4	2	..	1	..	3	3	3
Indian Divorce Act, 1869.														
No. of cases filed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
No. of cases in which divorce was permitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Muslim Law No. of cases filed.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	4
No. of cases in which divorce was permitted.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3		2

Prostitution With the enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 (Act No. 104 of 1956) in the district some prostitutes adopted the profession of dancing and singing. Before the enforcement of the Act, the brothel areas in tahsil Bareilly were at Azamnagar and Sithaura.

Under the Social and Moral Hygiene Scheme, the Harijan and Social Welfare Department, U. P., established a district Shelter-cum-Reception Centre for women in 1948-49 which could accommodate eight persons (apprehended under the Act). Food and lodging is provided free of charge during the period of stay at the shelter and the inmates are trained in tailoring, embroidery, etc.

Traffic in Women—The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 (Act No. 104 of 1956) aims at rescuing minor girls living or found in moral danger and prohibits prostitution. Although the Act was enforced in the district in 1958, no prosecutions were secured till 1963.

Gambling—The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (Act No. 3 of 1967) as applicable to the State under the U. P. Public Gambling. Acts of 1952 and 1961, prohibits gambling in the district. The number of prosecutions launched in 1959 and 1960 was 128 and 137 respectively, in 1961 and 1962 it was 101 and 112 respectively and in 1963 it was 91. The number of convictions in 1959 and 1960 was 109 and 103 respectively, was 73 and 72 respectively in 1961 and 1962 and 52 in 1963.

Home life

According to the figures of the census of 1961 there are 2,23,006 occupied houses in the district, 1,78,580 in the rural areas and 44,126 in the urban areas, giving an average of 6,151 persons per 1,000 houses or 6·5 persons per house in the rural areas and 7,315 persons per 1,000 houses or 7·3 persons per house in the urban areas. There are 2,90,632 households* in the district, 2,28,927 in the rural and 61,705 in the urban areas, the average being 5 persons per household in the rural and 5·3 persons per household in the urban areas.

Houses in Towns The city of Bareilly has developed haphazardly and presents a combination of the old and the new. The old and congested residental areas of the city are Sahukara, Zakati, Kohara Pir, Gulabnagar, Alamgiriganj and Shahabad which have old-type narrow houses made of brick.

The Model Town colony, Shahdana, came into existence in 1952, the Subhashnagar colony in 1954, the Rampur Garden colony in 1956 and the Hydel colony in 1959 in all of which the houses are of the present-day type A colony was built in 1959 for refugees from West Pakistan. The Harijan and social welfare department, U. P., has a colony for Harijans in the city where 250 such families reside

The houses in the city are generally pakka, usually having more than one storey. There is a *chabutra* (platform) in front of many houses which leads to a *dubari* (or sitting room), adjacent to the side wall of which runs a passage giving independent entrance to an open courtyard on to which the *dubari* abuts, the other rooms of the house being built round the courtyard.

Houses in Villages—The houses in the villages are of the usual type found throughout Rohilkhand which are built of mud of unbaked brick. The roof is often thatched with long grass tied to a bamboo but layers of

*According to the *Census of India* 1961, Vol. XV, U. P., Part IV-A, a household is constituted by a group of related or unrelated persons living together and having a common kitchen.

planks or tiles are used by those who can afford it. The poor generally live in congested and insanitary surroundings. The houses are generally one-storeyed and 10 or 12 feet in height. In such areas where community development schemes have been implemented ventilators, bathing platforms, improved cattle sheds, better drainage, etc., are to be found.

Furniture and Decoration—In the urban areas the tastes and monetary and social status of the people determine the items and quality of the furniture, furnishings and other accessories in the houses. The well-to-do have the usual furniture—a drawing-room suite, a dining table, chairs, almirahs, dressing-tables, beds, etc., while persons who are not so affluent usually have *takhts*, *morhas* (chairs made of reeds), cane chairs, small tables, etc.

In the rural areas poor people have string cots, *morhas*, wooden chairs, etc. Some have a few more articles of furniture such as *takhts*, chairs, stools and tables. There are hardly any furnishings or decorations but crude clay toys, pictures of Hindu deities and clay idols in Hindu homes are often seen in rural dwellings.

People generally eat out of metal utensils in the kitchen while sitting on the floor on wooden boards or small carpets. The educated and less orthodox eat at tables and the use of crockery is becoming popular, particularly among people in the towns.

Food—The staple grains consumed by the people of the district are wheat, rice, *juar* (*Sorghum vulgar*), *makka* (*Zeamays*) and *kodon* (*Paspanum scrobiculatum*), the last three, which are coarse grains, being eaten generally by the poor. The pulses consumed are *mung* (*Phaseolus radiatus*), *urd* (*Phaseolus mungo*), *chana* (*Cicer arietinum*), *masur* (*Lens culinare*), *arhar* (*Cajanus cajan*) and *matra* (*pisum satinum*). Most Hindus of the district are vegetarian by habit and preference and although the Muslims, Christians and Sikhs are generally non-vegetarian, people in villages often resort to a vegetarian diet.

Jwellery—*Keels* (small studs) worn on the left nostril, nose-rings, rings, necklaces and ear-rings (sometimes of silver) are generally worn by most women, both married and unmarried. *Bichwas* (toe-rings) are worn by married women (whose husbands are alive). *Churis* (bangle) of gold and often of coloured glass are usually worn by women of all ages. In the rural areas women generally wear anklets as do those in the urban areas who have not taken to modern ways. Men usually wear rings and some wear gold chains round the neck.

Dress—There is nothing distinctive about the dress of the people of the district as a certain amount of standardisation in dress is taking place in northern India. The common dress for men in the towns of the district is the dhoti or pyjama and a *kurta* (knee length loose shirt) or shirt. Those who can afford it (generally students, lawyers, doctors and those in service) are increasingly taking to trousers and buttoned up coats or bush coats. The sari is generally worn by women, particularly in the urban areas. The *salwar* (very full pyjamas narrow at the ankle) and *kamiz* (knee-length shirt) constitute the dress of the Punjabi women, though this ensemble has become common among girl students in towns.

In the rural areas the common wear for men is the dhoti and *kurta* or *saluka* (short shirt), the turban often being seen as well. At times the sari and the *choli* (short blouse) are worn by the women folk but the *lehnga* (long, very full skirt) with an *orhni* (long scarf for the head and shoulders) is also common. The women in Muslim families sometimes wear *churidar* (tight fitting) pyjamas, *kurta* and *dupatta* (long scarf for the head and shoulders) but they also wear saris and at times the *garara* (a very full, long divided skirt).

Communal Life

Amusements and Recreations—There are six picture-houses in Bareilly city (one of which is air conditioned) and one at Baheri, which have a total seating capacity of 1,220. The cinema is a popular means of entertainment with the people of the district and the monthly average of cinemagoers is about 1,81,700. There are several clubs and well known associations in the district, some of the better known being the Bareilly, the Lion's, the Rotary and the Rifle. Some other organisations which also have their own clubs or associations are the Northern Railway, the North-Eastern Railway, the Western India Match Company, the Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company and the Synthetics and Chemicals Limited. The members of these clubs are officials, lawyers, business people, doctors, etc. A dramatic association functions under the aegis of the Sahitya Kala Academy of Bareilly. On some special occasions people also arrange *swangs* (open air dramatic performances) and *nautankis* (folk dramas interspersed with dances, generally held out of doors). Sittings are also organised usually by Muslims and sometimes by Hindus when *qawwalis* (Urdu or Persian verses rendered to a traditionally set tune) are sung. *Charbaits* (devotional songs in Hindi set to the timings of Pashto songs) are also rendered (though now rarely) among the Pathans of the district. In the rural areas fairs, festivals, religious and social gatherings are the only occasions for recreation and amusement. Games like *kabaddi, kho-kho* or such sports as

wrestling and volley-ball are popular among the youth. Tournaments in wrestling, *kabaddi* and volley-ball are organised through the Planning Department and the Prantiya Rakshak Dal has also launched some youth welfare schemes such as *bhajan mandalis* and has organised 259 youth clubs and 15 Bal Mangal Dals with a membership of 4,120 and 300 respectively. During the third Five-year Plan period—till December, 1963—about 1,935 persons participated in 109 development camps, 157 wrestling bouts were organised and 177 wrestling rings were built. The Information Department U. P., established over 300 community listening centres and in 1963 about 80 documentary films were exhibited in the rural and urban areas.

Impact of Zamindari Abolition on Social Life

With the passing of the U. P. Zamindari and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. I of 1951) which was enforced in the district on July 1, 1952, a significant change has set in in the social and economic life of the people of the district. Formerly life centred round the zamindar but the system which he represented has been changed by the institution of the *gaon* panchayat which acts on behalf of the village community and is vested with wide powers of land management. This new system has ensured the rights of the cultivators and has removed the fear of ejectment or undue increase in revenue. *Begar* (forced, unpaid or underpaid labour) and *nazrana* (premium) have ceased to exist. The emergence of new social and economic forces has placed the peasantry on an equal footing with the erstwhile zamindars who can no more exploit the actual tillers of the soil. The landlords, both big and small, have been hard hit by the abolition of the zamindari system; those entirely dependent on their rent-rolls, especially the smaller ones, are worse off but most of them have adapted themselves to the changed circumstances, large numbers tilling the land in their capacity as *bhumidhars* or *sirdars* and others going into politics, business, etc. The Brahmanas and the Kshatriyas no longer regard cultivation as derogatory. Some of the zamindars have started their own agricultural farms in the district and in 1963 there were 127 such farms in the tahsil of Baheri covering 3,891 acres of land.

The old social system which was based on semi-feudal traditions of reciprocity in which the zamindar acted as the guardian of the village community has also disappeared. In their days the big landlords were the mainstay of men of letters, musicians, artists and craftsmen, etc., and actively supported and often participated in local religious and cultural activities and helped the poor in times of natural calamities. Those traders who dealt in articles of luxury, which were in demand by the zamindars, have had to find new avenues of employment. The elimination of the

intermediaries between the government and the tillers of the soil has brought the latter into direct contact with the former and has imbued them with a sense of self respect and dignity.

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. I of 1951) replaced the numerous classes of tenure holders that existed by a simple and uniform system with two main classes of tenure holders, the *bhumidhars* and the *sirdars*. In 1963, the number of the former in the district was 97,099 (holding 1,65,113 acres of land) and that of the latter 3,64,640 (holding 7,00,739 acres of land). In this district, as elsewhere in the State, a co-ordinated plan of rural reconstruction has been undertaken in which *gaon* panchayats, Kshettra Samitis and the Zila Parishad are playing a significant role in improving agricultural productivity which is one of the bases on which the progress of the peasantry depends.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

LAND UTILISATION AND RECLAMATION

A tahsilwise distribution of the land of the district, which is predominantly agricultural, is given in Tables V(i), V(ii) and V(iii) of the Appendix.

Unculturable Area—According to the first regular Settlement Report of 1874, land unfit for cultivation was 1,80,184 acres (or 14·29 per cent of the total area which then was 12,61,149 acres). In 1903 (according to the Settlement Report of that year) the unculturable area was 1,09,649 acres (or 10·84 per cent of the total area which then was 10,11,141 acres) and included village sites (16,602 acres), land under water (44,949 acres) and barren land (48,098 acres). In 1942 (as stated in the Settlement Report of that year) the extent of unculturable land was 1,05,669 acres (or 10·46 per cent of the total area which then was 10,09,765 acres), of which 18,775 acres was under village sites, 36,623 acres was covered with water and 50,271 acres was barren. In 1945-46 it was 1,05,246 acres (or 10·45 per cent of the total area which then was 10,07,340 acres), 43,357 acres being occupied by roads, buildings and village sites, 43,318 acres by water and 18,571 acres being barren. In 1950-51 (the year preceding the First Five-year Plan period) it was 1,06,492 acres (or 10·57 per cent of the total area which then was 10,07,954 acres), the extent under roads, buildings and village sites being 43,155 acres, that under water 42,145 acres and that which was barren 21,192 acres. 1955-56 (the closing year of the First Five-year Plan period) showed a decline to 1,01,715 acres (or 9·99 per cent of the total area which was 10,18,240 acres), barren land being 18,611 acres and that not available for cultivation 83,104 acres. In 1960-61 (the closing year of the Second Five-year Plan period)) there was an increase to 1,14,915 acres (or 11·39 per cent of the total area which was 10,09,153 acres), 27,836 acres being barren and that not available for cultivation 87,079 acres. In 1962-63 the unculturable area was 1,21,739 acres (or 12 per cent of the total area which was 10,09,357 acres) of which 40,719 acres was under water and the rest under non-agricultural uses or barren.

Culturable Area—The area falling in this category includes land under groves, forests, pastures, other grazing lands and that meant for sugar-cane or that left fallow. According to the First Settlement Report of 1874, this type of land then covered 1,96,972 acres (or 15·62 per cent

of the total area). In 1903 (according to the Settlement Report of that year) such land covered 1,39,683 acres (or 13·81 per cent of the total area) 40,912 acres of which was culturable waste, 78,247 acres was lying fallow and 20,524 acres was under miscellaneous trees and groves. The Settlement Report of 1942 mentions the culturable area as being 1,13,260 acres (or 11·22 per cent of the total area), 93,947 acres as being waste land and fallow and 19,313 acres as being under miscellaneous trees and groves. According to the Season and Crop Report of 1945-46, the extent of such land had increased to 1,28,620 acres (or 12·77 per cent of the total area) and included 92,922 acres of uncultivated land, 280 acres under forest and 35,418 acres that was lying fallow. The area that was culturable in 1950-51 stood at 1,23,496 acres (or 12·25 per cent of the total area), 42,431 acres being fallow and the rest not under cultivation. In 1955-56 it was 1,15,555 acres (or 11·35 per cent of the total area), 30,337 acres being culturable waste, 119 acres permanent pastures and other grazing land, 17,387 acres under miscellaneous trees and groves 5,245 acres under forest and 62,467 acres which was fallow. In 1960-61 it was 94,183 acres (or 9·33 per cent of the total area) which included 24,348 acres of culturable waste, 831 acres of permanent pastures and grazing land, 1,150 acres under forest, 15,836 acres under miscellaneous trees and groves and 52,015 acres of fallow land. In 1962-63 the culturable area was 1,06,912 acres (or 10·60 per cent of the total area) of which 13,702 acres was under groves, 699 acres under forest, 1,359 acres under permanent pastures and other grazing lands, 21,809 acres comprised other culturable land, 1,985 acres old fallow, 31,016 acres new fallow, 32,713 acres meant for sugar-cane and 629 acres of land not sown.

Cultivated Area—During the last one hundred years or so the cultivated area of the district has been as high as 70 to 80 per cent of the total area. The Settlement Report of 1871 mentions the acreage as 8,83,993 (or 70·17 per cent of the total area). In the Settlement Report of 1903 the area is shown as being 7,53,821 acres though it actually formed 74·55 per cent of the total area. According to the Settlement Report of 1942 it increased in acreage as well as percentage, the figure then being 7,76,477 or 76·94 per cent of the total area. In 1945-46 it was 7,73,474 acres (or 76·78 per cent of the total area). In 1950-51 it was 7,77,966 acres (or 77·18 per cent of the total area) and in 1955-56 it was 7,95,508 acres, forming 78·13 per cent of total area. In 1960-61 the figure was higher being 8,00,055 acres (or 79·28 per cent of the total area) but it went down to 7,84,076 acres (or 77·68 per cent of the total area) in 1962-63.

Double-cropped Area—At the beginning of the present century (as recorded in the Settlement Report of 1903), this was 2,32,045 acres (or

22·95 per cent of the total area). In 1942 (according to the Settlement Report of that year) it was 1,61,331 acres (or 15·98 per cent of the total area). The figure has varied over the last twenty years or so being 2,23,685 acres in 1945-46 and 1,59,172 acres in 1950-51. In 1955-56 it was 1,96,230 and 2,11,008 in 1960-61, coming down to 2,08,132 (or 20·62 per cent of the total area) in 1962-63.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

According to the classification followed by the State soil survey organisation, the soil of the district can be classified into three major groups—Bareilly type 1 (Tarai soils), Bareilly type 2 (*khadar* soils) and Bareilly type 3 (upland or *bangar* soils), the distinguishing characteristics and subdivisions of each group being as follows:

Bareilly Type 1—Soils of this type are found in tahsil Baheri and are identical with those of the Naini Tal Tarai. Fine in texture and rich in organic matter and plant nutrients, they possess the capacity of retaining moisture for long periods. Plants can therefore thrive in them for a long period without irrigation. Locally these soils are known as '*mar*', a name commonly applied to the dark-coloured forest soils of the sub-himalayan areas. The tracts where these soils are found are very unhealthy owing to their proximity to the forests, a high water-table, heavy rainfall and imperfect drainage and have a low density of population. These soils are dark to dark-grey in colour and are rich in clay content, especially in the upper layers, the lower layers being lighter in texture. They are calcareous in nature frequently having small *kankar* nodules in the lower depths. The mangnesia content is lower than that of lime and the exchange complex is highly saturated with calcium. The soil is rather immature in profile and the symptoms of an anaerobic condition are in evidence in the lower depths in the form of yellow and brown mottlings and ferruginous concretions. Bareilly type 1 is subclassified as Bareilly type 1A (clayey *mar*) and Bareilly type 1B (clay loam *des*). The former is found in the northern parts of tahsil Baheri, and the soil of Banjaria is representative of this type. The latter occurs mostly in the western parts of tahsil Baheri, the representative soil being found at Shishgarh. Type 1A is deeper and clayey with better moisture and nutrients; type 1B is much lighter in texture (specially in the lower depths) and is less rich in plant nutrients.

Bareilly Type 2—Soils of this type are found in all the tahsils. Developed from fresh alluvial material and deposited during the floods by the

rivers in their course, these soils are found as parallel strips along the rivers and rivulets. Except for the flood-plains of the Ramganga which at certain places are 4 to 5 miles in width, the *khadar* lands are of small extent, being sometimes no more than narrow strips. The old *khadar* lands are fairly fertile, except where fresh sandy material is deposited by heavy floods or high winds. In colour the soils are generally ash-grey to brownish grey on the surface and their texture is sometimes silty loamy sand and sometimes sandy, the clay contents being low. As the water-table of the area is high and the drainage defective, soluble salts appear on the surface. The better type of these soils is capable of yielding good crops of *juar*, *bajra*, wheat and barley during favourable seasons. These alluvial soils are subclassified as Bareilly type 2A (recent alluvium) and Bareilly type 2B (*khadar*), the soil of Manpur Chikatia being the representative of the former and Kadirganj of the latter. Both exhibit immaturity in development and are susceptible to floods. The sandy nature of Bareilly type 2A makes it very poor in plant nutrients while Bareilly type 2B which is less affected by annual floods, is rich in plant nutrients.

Bareilly Type 3—These soils occur in upland tracts located at a height varying from 10 to 25 feet above the *khadar*, and are interspersed throughout the district. They are called *bangar* (older alluvium) and occur in upland tract. The soil profile is generally mature showing good development and illuviation of clay and sesquioxides. It has several topographical and textural subtypes, sandy soils of varying compositions being found at the topmost level, clayey soils in the depressions and good loamy soils in between. Neutral to slightly acidic in reaction, the sandy soils of the uplands are brown to yellowish brown in colour, the lower layers showing a more yellowish tinge. These light textured soils are classified as Bareilly type 3A, Bareilly type 3B and Bareilly type 3C, the first being the poorest in fertility and the third the best suited for agricultural purposes. Tracts made up of this soil are capable of yielding good crops but only when there is a favourable distribution of rainfall or when adequate irrigation facilities are available.

The loamy soils of the uplands, called Bareilly type 3B, are found in the tahsils of Faridpur and Aonla, in the southern part of tahsil Baheri and to some extent also in the Bareilly tahsil. The soil of Attar Chandi is representative of it. It is grey to greyish brown in colour, mature in profile development and loamy in texture, the soils of the lower layers being heavier than those on the surface. There is illuviation of clay and sesquioxides, both showing accumulation in the lower layers. Lime contents are low but there is a high proportion of magnesia. Neutral to

slightly alkaline in reaction, they are well drained except in depressions. They are very fertile and, where adequate irrigation facilites exist, are responsive to management practices (including the use of fertilisers). Bareilly type 3E is another subtype of the loamy soil which is met with in the uplands, specially in the subsoil where the distribution of clay is erratic. It resembles Bareilly type 3D but its texture is heavier. The soil of Dunka is representative of this subtype.

Bareilly type 3F, another subtype of the upland soil, is found among the older alluviums in the Bareilly and Aonla tahsils, its representative site being Gopalpur. It is clay loam to clay in texture and its surface layers range from light grey to grey in colour, the lower horizons having a yellowish tinge. The soil is mature in profile, has illuviation of clay and sesquioxides and is neutral to slightly acidic in reaction, the water-soluble salts being very low. The exchange complex is adequately saturated with bivalentions. These soils contain calcium which predominates in the upper layers and have a high magnesium saturation in the lower and represent some of the best paddy lands of the district. Bareilly type 3G resembles common clayey soils but faulty drainage and a high water-table have led to the accumulation of soluble salts on the surface and the presence of calcareous nodules in the lower layers, the formation of hard impervious clay and calcareous pan in the profile impeding internal drainage. The area covered by such soils is, therefore, not of much agricultural utility and requires reclamation before it can be put under crops.

Harvests

Of the three harvests of the district, *kharif*, *rabi* and *zaid*, the first has always been the most important. According to the Settlement Report of 1874, the area then covered by *kharif* crops was 5,97,563 acres (or 67·6 per cent of the cultivated area). According to the Settlement Report of 1903 it was 5,59,477 acres (or 74·22 per cent of the cultivated area) at the beginning of the present century. Four decades later, according to the Settlement Report of 1942, the acreage decreased to 5,24,719 (or 67·54 per cent of the cultivated area) and in 1945-46, according to the Season and Crop Report, it was 5,19,723 (or 67·19 per cent of the cultivated area). In 1950-51 (the year preceding the First Five-year Plan period) it was 5,52,675 (or 71·04 per cent of the cultivated area). In the closing years of the First and Second Five-year Plan periods (1955-56 and 1960-61) the acreage was 5,53,638 and 5,72,089 (or 69·6 and 71·51 per cent of the cultivated area) respectively. In 1962-63 (the second year of the Third Five-year Plan period) the *kharif* crops occupied 5,69,264 acres (or 72·6 per cent of the cultivated area) of which the areas under food and non-food

crops were 4,82,172 and 87,092 acres respectively and the acreage under irrigation 90,892.

Rabi is the next important harvest. According to the Settlement Report of 1871 the *rabi* crops then covered 2,86,430 acres (or 32·4 per cent of the cultivated area). At the beginning of the present century (according to the Settlement Report of 1903) the acreage had increased to 4,35,053 (or 57·71 per cent of the cultivated area). Four decades later, the Settlement Report of 1942 revealed that the acreage was 4,09,185 (or 52·67 per cent of the cultivated area) and the Season and Crop Report of 1915-16 showed that 4,73,142 acres (or 61·04 per cent of the cultivated area) were under *rabi* crops. The acreage covered in 1950-51 was 3,78,946 acres (or 48·71 per cent of the cultivated area) and it was 4,34,326 acres (or 54·6 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1955-56. That in 1960-61 was 4,36,559 acres (or 51·57 per cent of the cultivated area) and in 1962-63 it was 4,19,093 acres (or 53·45 per cent of the cultivated area), 42,477 acres being under irrigation and 4,01,335 and 17,758 acres under the food and non-food crops respectively.

Zaid, the third or 'extra' harvest of the district, has always covered less than one per cent of the cultivated area. According to the Settlement Reports of 1903 and 1912, the acreage under *zaid* was 4,196 and 4,304 acres respectively. In 1950-51 it was 5,517 acres and 3,774 acres in 1955-56. In 1960-61 it was 2,415 acres and 3,851 acres in 1962-63 when the area under irrigation was 2,607 acres and that covered by food and non-food crops was 3,638 and 213 acres respectively.

Major and Subsidiary Crops

The main crops of the district are wheat, paddy, sugar-cane, gram, (*Cicer arietinum*), *arhar* (*Cajanus cajan*), *maize* (*Zea mays*) peas, *masur* (*Lens culinare*), til (*Sesamum orientale*), *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), *bajra* or pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoidas*), *sawan* or common millet (*panicum frumentaceum*) and ground-nut (*Arachis hypogaea*). In addition *gujai* (a mixture of wheat and barley) and *bejhar* (a mixture of barley and gram) are grown in *rabi* and *moong* (*Phaseolus radiatus*), jute, cotton and sunn-hemp (*Crotalaria*) in *kharif*, while fruits, vegetables and fodder are grown in both the harvests. An account of the various crops of the district, sown in 1962-63, is given as follows:

Rabi-Wheat—Wheat has always been one of the most important crops of the district. Even as early as 1870 the area under it was the largest in the district being 2,06,875 acres or 23.40 per cent of the cultivated area. The area of the mixed crop of wheat, barley and gram was

8,462 acres of ·96 per cent of the cultivated area. About 1942 the area under wheat (unmixed and mixed) was 2,48,570 acres (or 32 per cent of the cultivated area) and in 1945-46 the area of wheat unmixed was 2,30,271 acres or 29·77 per cent of the cultivated area. In 1955-56 (the closing year of the First Five-year Plan period) wheat (unmixed) was 2,35,609 acres (or 29·62 per cent of the cultivated area) and in 1960-61 (the closing year of the Second Five-year Plan period) it had decreased to 2,11,883 acres or 26·48 per cent of the cultivated area. In 1962-63 the area under it was 1,32,113 acres or 16·85 per cent of the cultivated area. Although the percentage of the area under this crop has decreased, it is still the most important *rabi* crop of the district and, in respect of the area covered, it is second only to the *kharif* crop of paddy. About two-thirds of the area under wheat (unmixed) in 1962-63 was covered by an improved variety which occupied 86,233 acres, tahsil Faridpur leading in its production with 22,943 acres. Tahsils Aonla and Bareilly followed with 17,112 and 16,897 acres respectively and tahsils Baheri and Nawabganj with 16,818 and 12,463 acres respectively. The decline is due to the preference of the cultivator for cash crops such as potatoes and sugarcane.

The area under the *deshi* (indigenous) variety in 1962-63 was 45,880 acres in the whole district, the major areas being in tahsils Bareilly and Baheri, with 15,968 and 15,959 acres respectively, tahsils Faridpur and Nawabganj following with 6,429 and 5,481 acres respectively and tahsil Aonla coming last with 2,043 acres.

In this district, wheat as a mixed crop is mostly sown with gram and in 1962-63 such a crop covered 1,58,246 acres, an area larger than that under wheat alone. Tahsil Aonla was the largest producer of this mixed crop, the area in 1962-63 being 42,950 acres, followed by tahsils Bareilly and Baheri with 39,395 and 35,018 acres respectively and tahsils Nawabganj and Faridpur with 22,507 and 18,376 acres respectively. The area under the mixture wheat-barley was only 1,759 acres in the whole district, the largest producer being tahsil Faridpur with 535 acres. The standard yield of wheat in 1962-63 was 8·51 maunds per acres.

Gram—Gram (*Cicer arietinum*) occupies an important place in the district as one of the principal *rabi* crops and, in respect of the area covered by those crops, is second only to wheat. It was an important crop about 1874 when the area under it was 32,642 acres or 3·69 per cent of the cultivated area. About 1942, the area under it was 88,898 acres or 11·44 per cent of the cultivated area which increased to 1,58,284 acres (or 22·44 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1945-46 and decreased to

1,23,349 acres (or 15·51 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1955-56; but it again increased to 1,30,889 acres (or 16·36 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1960-61 and once again declined to 37,160 acres or 4·74 per cent of the cultivated area in 1962-63. Tahsil Baheri is a leading producer of gram, the area covered in 1962-63 being 13,471 acres. The areas under this crop in tahsils Bareilly and Nawabganj were 7,219 and 6,623 acres respectively and those in tahsils Aonla and Faridpur 5,340 and 4,507 acres respectively The decline in the area under gram was due to its being sown with wheat. The standard yield of gram in 1962-63 was 5·18 maunds per acre.

Peas—Peas also constitute an important *rabi* crop in the district. About 1870, peas alone covered only 740 acres or ·08 per cent of the cultivated area of the district but it was also sown in combination with barley and gram. In 1960-61, the area under it (unmixed) was 23,124 acres (or 2·89 per cent of the cultivated area) which, in 1962-63, increased to 24,908 acres (or 3·18 per cent of the cultivated area of the district). It is sown in all the tahsils and in 1962-63 it covered 7,958 acres in tahsil Aonla, 6,902 in tahsil Faridpur and 6,132 in tahsil Bareilly. In the tahsils of Nawabganj and Baheri it covered only 2,302 and 1,314 acres respectively The average yield in 1960-61 was 9·70 maunds per acre.

Masur (*Lens culinare*)—Masur has been one of the major crops of the district. During 1867—70, the area covered by it was only 3,784 acres (or ·43 per cent of the cultivated area of the district) but it went up to 22,753 acres 1955-56 and to 29,283 acres (or 3·18 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1960-61. A marked decline was noticed in 1962-63 when the extent was only 22,208 acres or 2·83 per cent of the cultivated area, tahsils Baheri and Bareilly covering 9,361 and 5,918 acres respectively, tahsils Aonla and Nawabganj 2,123 and 2,263 respectively, and tahsil Faridpur 2,213 acres. The standard yield of *masur* in 1962-63 was 5·53 maunds per acre.

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)—Barley is also an important rabi crop of the district During 1867-70, the area under barley was 16,417 acres (or 1·86 per cent of the cultivated area). In 1912 the area under this crop (unmixed and mixed) was 22,510 acres. Barley (unmixed) covered 19,745 acres in 1945-46 but in the closing years of the First and Second Five-year Plans (1955-56 and 1960-61) the areas were 12,706 and 10,874 acres respectively and in the second year of the Third (1962-63) it was 8,655 acres (or 1·10 per cent of the cultivated area). Tahsils Faridpur and Aonla were relatively more important producers of this cereal where the area under it in 1962-63 was 2,427 and 2,105 acres respectively, that in the tahsils of Bareilly and Nawabganj being 1,783 and 1,357 acres

respectively and that in tahsil Baheri 983 acres. The standard yield of barley in 1962-63 was 6·87 maunds per acre.

Other Crops—Other crops produced in *rabi* in 1962-63 were fresh fruits and vegetables, the area under the former being 3,460 acres, 3,335 acres being under mango which grows in all the tahsils except that of Nawabganj. The area under vegetables, which included potato, onion, turnip, carrot, radish and other root vegetables, covered 6,838 acres in the whole district, most of which was under potatoes (the most important vegetable crop of the district) which covered 4,937 acres in that year, its standard yield being 100 maunds per acre. The total area under fresh fruits and vegetables in that year was 10,298 acres or 1·31 per cent of the cultivated area. Among the non-food crops of *rabi* are oil-seeds which included *lahi* (*Brassica juncea*), *sarson* (*Brassica campestris*), *kusum* (*Carthamus tinctorius*), *linseed* (*Linum usitatissimum*), non-edible oil-seeds such as *taramira* (*Eruca sativa*) and *toria* (or *tori*) and tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), poppy, certain spices and fodder. In 1962-63 the area under edible oil-seeds was 1,178 acres and that under non-edible oil-seeds 1,435 acres both together covering ·33 per cent of the cultivated area of the district. Tobacco is grown in all the tahsils but it covered only 411 acres in 1962-63 when the standard yield was 10·70 maunds per acre. Poppy, for the production of opium (the cultivation of which was almost unknown in 1870 and is now restricted), covered 5,310 acres in 1962-63, tahsil Anola alone accounting for 3,593 acres, Faridpur following with 1,462 and tahsil Bareilly with 255. The average quantity of opium produced in the district is 12 seers per acre. The area under certain spices was 796 acres in 1962-63. The fodder crops covered 8,128 acres in that year, the area under *jai* being 1,252 acres.

Kharif—**Paddy**—Paddy (*Oryza parennis*) has been the leading *kharif* crop of the district and, in respect of area, in recent years has gone ahead of the *rabi* crop of wheat. About 1867-70, the area under paddy was 1,93,840 acres or 21·93 per cent of the cultivated area (as against 23·4 per cent covered by wheat). In 1942, the area under it was 1,42,788 acres or 18·38 per cent of the cultivated area and in 1945-46 it was 1,79,914 acres or 23·26 per cent of the cultivated area. In 1955-56, it was 2,08,915 acres or 26·26 per cent of the cultivated area (as against 29·62 per cent covered by wheat). In 1960-61 it was sown in an area of 2,38,454 acres or 29·8 per cent of the cultivated area (as against 2,11,883 acres or 26·48 per cent of the cultivated area sown with wheat). The area under it declined in 1962-63 being 2,25,535 acres or 28·77 per cent of the cultivated area (as against 1,32,113 acres or 16·85 per cent of the cultivated area covered by wheat).

The paddy grown in the district is of two varieties, *kuari* (early rice) and *agahni* or *jarhan* (transplanted rice). Among the methods of sowing adopted in the district are line sowing and the Japanese method. In 1962-63, *kuari* covered 1,53,224 acres or more than two-thirds of the area under this crop. The largest producer of this variety is tahsil Baheri, with 65,047 acres in 1962-63, tahsils Nawabganj and Bareilly following with 44,527 and 27,054 acres respectively and tahsils Faridpur and Aonla with 9,680 and 6,916 acres respectively. *Jarhan* covered 72,311 acres. The highest producer of this variety is tahsil Bareilly, with 29,261 acres in 1962-63, followed by tahsils Faridpur and Nawabganj with 13,633 and 13,110 acres respectively and tahsils Baheri and Aonla with 6,228 and 1,049 acres respectively. The standard yield of both kinds was 8·88 maunds per acre in 1962-63.

Juar (Sorghum vulgare)—*Juar* is one of the major *kharif* crops of the district. In the second half of the nineteenth century 47,927 acres (or 5·42 per cent of the cultivated area of the district) was under it. About 1942 it (including *juar* used as fodder) covered 27,304 acres or 3.51 per cent of the cultivated area. In 1945-46 the area under it was 40,513 acres or 5·21 per cent of the cultivated area and in the closing years of the First and Second Plans (1955-56 and 1960-61) it was 47,797 acres (or 6·01 per cent of the cultivated area) and 41,610 acres (or 5·2 per cent of the cultivated area) respectively. In 1962-63 (the second year of the Third) it went down to 12,561 acres (or 1·6 per cent of the cultivated area). Mixed with *arhar*, it was also grown in an area four times greater than that.

Two varieties of *juar* are grown in the district, *deshi* (indigenous) and improved. In 1962-63, the former covered 8,855 acres (or more than two-thirds of the total area under *juar* (of both kinds). The largest producer is tahsil Baheri, where the area covered in 1962-63 was 4,575 acres, 3,848 acres being under the *deshi* and 727 under the improved variety. The next largest producer is tahsil Bareilly with 4,069 acres in 1962-63 of which 3,121 acres were under the *deshi* and 948 acres under the improved variety. In tahsil Aonla, which followed with 1,768 acres, the emphasis was on the production of the improved variety which covered 1,202 acres. In tahsils Faridpur and Nawabganj *juar* (of both kinds) covered 1,635 and 514 acres respectively.

Juar mixed with *arhar* covered 47,236 acres (or 6·02 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1962-63, the largest producer being tahsil Bareilly with 17,439 acres, followed by tahsils Aonla and Baheri with 14,572 and 10,649 acres respectively and tahsils Faridpur and Nawabganj with 2,764 and 1,812 acres respectively. The standard yield of *juar* in 1962-63 was 5·24 maunds per acre.

Bajra or pearl millet (Pennisetum typhoides)—About 1870 *bajra* (unmixed) had a dominant position among the *kharif* crops and was next only to paddy, covering as it did as much as 1,50,809 acres or 17·06 per cent of the cultivated area of the district. In 1942 the area was 1,01,225 acres or 13·03 per cent of the cultivated area. In 1945-46, it was grown in 73,267 acres (or 9·47 per cent of the cultivated area) but in 1955-56 and 1960-61 the area decreased to 65,935 and 50,635 acres (or 8·29 and 6·33 per cent of the cultivated area), respectively. The decline (one of the reasons for which was the preference of the cultivator for paddy and ground-nut) became more marked in 1962-63 when the area went down to 13,367 acres or 1·70 per cent of the cultivated area. *Bajra* is also grown in combination with *arhar* and in 1962-63 this mixed crop covered 41,671 acres, more than half of which was produced in tahsil Aonla alone in 25,573 acres. The important producer, tahsil Faridpur, had 13,802 acres under it and in tahsil Bareilly it covered 1,971 acres. the area in other tahsils being insignificant. Its standard yield in 1962-63 was 5·26 maunds per acre.

Maize—Maize (*Zea mays*) has been one of the major *kharif* crops of the district. About 1870 it was sown in 42,292 acres (or 4·78 per cent of the cultivated area) and in 1942 in 24,467 acres (or 3·15 per cent of the cultivated area). In 1945-46 and 1955-56 the area in which it was sown increased to 32,446 and 33,208 acres respectively. In 1960-61 it decreased to 28,524 acres but increased again in 1962-63 when it was 31,486 acres or 4·02 per cent of the cultivated area. Maize is grown largely in tahsils Baheri and Bareilly which had 13,417 and 10,287 acres respectively under it in 1962-63. Tahsil Aonla had 6,353 acres and tahsils Nawabganj and, Faridpur 879 and 550 acres respectively. The standard yield in 1962-63 was 7·41 maunds per acre.

Small Millets—This crop includes *mandua* (*Eleusine coracana*), *kodon* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), *sawan* (*panicum frumentaceum*), *kakun* (*panicum italicum*) and *kutki* or little millet (*Picrorhiza burroa*). Though not covering a very large area, it is valued in the district as it supplements the main millet crop. About 1870, *kodon* and *mandua* covered 12,307 acres (or 1·39 per cent of the cultivated area) and 602 acres respectively. In 1945-46 these two crops and *sawan* were sown in 26,538 and 23,827 acres respectively. In 1955, ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) and *kodon* were grown in 35 and 46 acres respectively and *kakun* and *sawan* in 185 and 9,015 acres respectively. In 1960-61, *mandua* and *kodon* were sown in 261 and 25 acres respectively and *kakun* and *sawan* in 127 and 9,873 acres respectively. In 1962-63, *mandua* and *kodon* (including *kodon* mixed with *arhar*) covered 11 and 46 acres (or 1·24 per cent of the

cultivated area) and *kakun* and *sawan* 192 and 9,687 acres respectively, the total area covered by all these millets in that year being 9,956 acres, most of which was under *sawan* of which 2,756 and 2,247 acres were sown in the tahsils of Bareilly and Baheri respectively and 2,045 acres in that of Nawabganj, tahsils Faridpur and Aonla following with 1,728 and 911 acres respectively. In 1962-63 the standard yield of *kodon* and *kakun* was 4 and 3·5 maunds per acre respectively and that of *sawan* 4·5 maunds per acre.

Pulses—*Arhar* (*Cajanus cajan*/pigeon pea), *urd* (*Phaseolus mungo*), *moong* (*Phaseolus radiatus*) and *moth* (*Phaseolus acontifolius*) cover only small areas in the district but are valuable *kharif* crops. About 1870, the areas under the first two were 3,963 and 10,530 acres respectively and under the last two 571 and 4,082 acres respectively. In 1955-56 *moong* and *arhar* covered 181 and 21,705 acres respectively and *moth* 5,183 acres. In 1960-61 *urd* and *moong* covered 2,927 and 270 acres respectively and *arhar* and *moth* 21,656 and 38 acres respectively. In 1962-63 these pulses were sown in an area of 4,975 acres (or ·64 per cent of the cultivated area), 2,965 acres being under *urd* and 1,686 acres under *arhar*, the areas sown with *moong* and *moth* being 229 and 37 acres respectively. Tahsils Nawabganj and Faridpur had relatively larger areas under *urd* in 1962-63. *Arhar* in that year was sown mostly in tahsils Baheri and Nawabganj in 815 and 773 acres respectively. In 1962-63 the standard yield of *urd* and *moong* was 5·89 and 5·71 maunds per acre respectively and that of *arhar* and *moth* 11·95 and 5·32 maunds per acre respectively.

Sugar-cane—Sugar-cane, a kharif crop, is a valuable cash crop of the district where it has been grown extensively for many decades. About a hundred years ago, 50,078 acres (or 5·66 per cent of the cultivated area) was covered with it. In 1912 an area of 94,276 acres (or 12·14 per cent of the cultivated area) was covered with it, in 1945-46 and 1955-56 it covered 60,155 and 89,186 acres respectively (or 7·78 and 11·21 per cent respectively of the cultivated area) and in 1960-61 it covered 96,200 acres. In 1962-63 it covered 91,574 acres (or 11·68 per cent of the cultivated area).

Two varieties of sugar-cane are grown in the district—the *deshi* indigenous) and the improved. In 1962-63 the former was grown in 555 acres and the latter in 91,019 acres.

Tahsil Baheri exceeds the other tahsils in growing sugar-cane, 39,275 acres being covered in 1962-63. Tahsils Bareilly and Nawabganj covered 19,890 and 15,685 acres respectively and those of Faridpur and Aonla 11,273 and 5,451 acres respectively. The average yield of sugar-cane in 1960 61 was 440·82 maunds per acre.

Fruits and Vegetables—During 1867-70, fruits and vegetables in *kharif* covered 8,246 acres or ·93 per cent of the cultivated area. In 1962-63 they were sown in ·48 per cent of the cultivated area, that under the former being 1,062 acres and that under the latter 2,684 acres. Tahsils Bareilly and Aonla have relatively larger areas under these crops, the other tahsils being almost equally placed in this respect.

Fibres—About a hundred years ago cotton and sunn-hemp were grown in 33,981 and 1,568 acres (or 3·84 and ·18 per cent of the cultivated area of the district) respectively. The average area under cotton for the quinquennium ending with 1903 was 16,985 acres and in 1941-42 it was 2,792 acres. In 1955-56 it was sown in 329 acres, jute in 283, sunn-hemp in 8,224 and other fibres in 228 acres. In 1960-61 cotton and jute covered 80 and 192 acres respectively and sunn-hemp 2,100 acres. In 1962-63 the fibre crops occupied only 6,097 acres (or ·78 per cent of the cultivated area). Cotton covered 45 acres and was confined to tahsils Baheri, Bareilly and Aonla. Jute occupied 411 acres and was grown in all the tahsils except Aonla. In 1962-63 *sanai* (valuable as fibre and manure) covered 4,674 acres, sunn-hemp 171 acres and other fibres 774 acres, the decline being due to the preference of the cultivators for sugar-cane, an important cash crop. In 1960-61 the average yield of cotton and jute was ·15 and 13·86 maunds per acre respectively and of sunn-hemp 2·62 maunds per acre. The standard yield of jute and sunn-hemp in 1962-63 was 13·37 and 5·24 maunds per acre respectively.

Oil-seeds—Oil-seeds cover a considerable area during *kharif*. In 1962-63 edible oil-seeds covered 36,191 acres or 4·62 per cent of the cultivated area, most of which was under ground-nut which is being used increasingly in the manufacture of *vanaspati* (hydrogenated oil). In 1945-46 ground-nut occupied only 5,044 acres but by 1955-56 the area covered by it had gone up to 16,937 acres which increased to 28,749 acres (or 3·59 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1960-61 and to 36,185 acres (or 4·62 per cent of the cultivated area of the district) in 1962-63. It is grown in all the tahsils, but mostly in tahsils Bareilly, Aonla and Faridpur, covering in 1962-63 in the first two tahsils 12,883 and 10,614 acres respectively and 10,504 acres in the third. In tahsils Nawabganj and Baheri it was grown in 1,809 and 376 acres respectively, the acreage having increased due to its being a valuable cash crop. Its standard yield in 1962-63 was 8·89 maunds per acre.

Other Crops—The other *kharif* crops of the district are fodder crops, *dhaincha* (*Sesbania esculata*)—which in 1962-63 covered 964 and 37,781 acres (or 4.82 per cent of the cultivated area)—and certain spices which

covered 5,488 acres. Of the total area under fodder crops, *juar* occupied 37,070 acres, the other non-food crops (during *kharif*) occupying only 570 acres.

Zaid—In 1962-63 the food and non-food crops covered only 3,638 and 213 acres respectively (or ·49 per cent of the cultivated area of the district) and paddy occupied 105 acres. The crops of *zaid* cover a very small area of the district most of which is under fruits and vegetables and in 1962-63 the former occupied 2,448 acres (1,964 acres being under melon) and the latter and tobacco 1,069 and 68 acres respectively. An area of 101 acres was under certain spices and 41 acres under other miscellaneous non-food crops.

Progress of Scientific Agriculture

By and large the cultivators of the district still rely on the old and outmoded methods of cultivation but intensive propaganda and demonstrations during the period of planned economic development (commencing in 1951-52) have produced some impression and the progessive among them have taken to new and improved methods like the U. P. method of wheat and barley cultivation, the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, the use of dibbling and line sowing, etc. It is noticeable that the practice of keeping the land fallow in areas well provided with irrigation facilities has been given up and that commercial crops (such as sugar-cane are being cultivated in the areas where there are sugar factories. The cultivation of potato and other vegetable crops is being widely undertaken and the area under such crops is increasing.

Agricultural Implements and Machines—The cultivators of the district still use many old types of implements (such as wooden ploughs, spades, sickles and spuds) but the use of modern agricultural implements is slowly gaining popularity, as is evident from the following statement which gives the numbers of such implements distributed during the period of each Five-year Plan up to 1962-63:

Implements	Plan I	Plan II	Plan III (up to 1962-63)
Ploughs	543	3,752	6,008
Cultivators . ..	69	334	504
Singh hand hoes	132	302	426
Paddy weeders ..	20	85	107
Threshers .	4	25	75
Singh patelas .. .	..	6	45
Singh winnowers	..	3	31
Seed drills	..	2	6

There are three private workshops in the urban areas of the district for the repair of agricultural implements (two in tahsil Baheri and one in tahsil Bareilly) but no proper facilities exist in this regard in the rural areas.

Large-scale Farming—There are no large-scale farms in the district in the public sector but there are 12 private mechanised farms in which tractors are used. Under the scheme for the development of co-operative farming there are 28 joint farming societies (of which 15 are in the pilot project area covering the development blocks of Baheri and Richha and 13 in the non-pilot project area covering the other blocks of the district) and 6 better farming societies. The position of the former as in March, 1965, is indicated in the statement given below:

Type of society	Membership	Farm area (in acres)	Share capital (in rupees)	Working capital (in rupees)	Share capital of government (in rupees)	Managerial subsidy (in rupees)	Production loan (in rupees)	Loan and subsidy for godown and cattle-shed (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Under pilot project ..	254	1,837	46,090	4,84,947	18,000	6,700	48,000	60,000
Under non-pilot project ..	202	907	19,960	77,721	6,000	Nil	12,000	15,000

Seed and Fertilisers

Seed Supply—The main sources from which cultivators can get improved seeds are the basic seed stores of the agriculture department of the State Government and the co-operative seed stores. A few selected cultivators in each block and *gaon* panchayat are encouraged to produce 'A' class seeds, those in the former (called the *khand beej sahayaks*) supplying them to co-operative seed stores and those in the latter (called the *gram beej sahayaks*) exchanging them with farmers in the same panchayat.

In 1963-64 there were 15 agricultural seed stores distributing seeds on cash payment and 36 co-operative seed stores issuing seeds to cultivators on a *sawai* basis (a quarter times more seed returnable than that borrowed). The quantity of seeds of cereals distributed through these stores was 3,53,087 maunds during the First Plan period and 4,64,167 maunds during the Second Plan period. During the first three years of the Third 13,500 maunds was distributed by the agriculture department and 1,29,201 maunds during the first two years by the co-operative department.

Seed Saturation—A large part of the cultivated area in almost all the tahsils has been saturated with improved seeds of most of the important crops, the seeds being evolved by the economic botanist and multiplied at the regional research station and the district seed multiplication farm. The percentage of area in each tahsil saturated with improved varieties of seed is given in the following statement:

Crop	Percentage of Seed Saturation (by tahsils)				
	Bareilly	Aonla	Faridpur	Nawabganj	Baheri
Wheat ..	98	95	95	95	98
Barley ..	75	80	75	90	95
Gram ..	20	20	25	40	45
Pea ..	100	100	100	100	100
Paddy ..	80	90	85	90	80
Maize ..	50	65	50	50	60
Ground-nut ..	20	25	20	20	20
Sugar-cane ..	100	100	100	100	100
Cotton ..	80	80	80	80	80

Nurseries—For the supply of fruit plants and ornamental and timber seedlings there are in the district 6 registered and 3 unregistered nurseries and 2 registered nurseries and 8 unregistered seed merchants deal with the supply of vegetable and flower seeds and seeds for hedge-plants. The number of fruit plants and those of other kinds supplied by these nurseries was 26,689 and 17,218 respectively in 1962-63 and 1963-64, the quantity of vegetable and other seeds supplied to the cultivators being 2,770 kilograms. Every rainy season a tree-plantation drive (known as Van

Mahotsava) is launched in the district, the area planted during each of the years from 1951-52 to 1960-61 being as follows:

Year	Acres
1951-52	494
1952-53	328
1953-54	779
1954-55	680
1955-56	417
1956-57	168
1957-58	342
1958-59	384
1959-60	477
1960-61	464

Manures—The importance of manure such as cow-dung and farm-yard refuse is well known to the farmers of the district and a network of compost-making centres is functioning at the following places, their average production per year being given against each:

Centre	Average production (in tons)
Bareilly municipality	50,000
Aonla ,,	35,000
Baheri ,,	30,000
Faridpur ,,	20,000
Bareilly cantonment	20,000
Nawabganj municipality	15,000
Shari town area	10,000

To increase the fertility of the soil, the use of chemical fertilisers by cultivators is being encouraged. The common nutrients of the soils of the district are nitrogen, phosphates and potash and the chemical fertilisers used by some cultivators are ammonium sulphate, sulphate nitrate, calcium, ammonium nitrate, nitrophosphate, urea, superphosphate and nitrate of potash, which are supplied through agricultural seed stores,

co-operative seeds stores and private licensed agencies. The following statement shows that the use of chemical fertilisers is becoming popular in the district.

Fertiliser		Quantity distributed in tons		
		Plan I	Plan II	Plan III (First two year only)
Nitrogenous	..	576	13,812	6,530
Phosphatic	..	76	682	704
Potash ..	..		5	7
Total	..	652	14,499	7,241

The government affords credit facilities to the cultivators to enable them to use these fertilisers. A sum of Rs.8,67,556 was advanced as *taqavi* for this purpose from July, 1963 to February, 1964.

The popular green manures are *dhaincha (Sesbania esculata), sanai (Crotalaria juncea), lobia (Wigna catian), moong (Phaseolus radiatus)* and *guar, (Cyamopsis petragonoloba)*. In 1963 64 the area covered by green manures was 69,780 acres.

Rotation of Crops—The pattern of rotation of crops in the district varies with the nature of the soil and availability of irrigation facilities. The rotational patterns followed in the district are as given in the following statements:

One-year Rotational Pattern Under Irrigated Conditions

Type of soil	*Kharif*	*Rabi*
1	2	3
Light loam ..	Maize	Wheat + gram or barley + pea or potato.
	Ground-nut + *arhar* or *juar* + *guar* + *lobia* + *arhar* or *juar* + *guar* + *urd* + *arhar* or *juar* + *guar* + *moong* + *arhar* or *bajra* + *guar* + *lobia* + *arhar* or *bajra* + *guar* + *urd* + *arhar* or *bajra* + *guar* + *moong* + *arhar*	*Arhar*
	Fallow	Wheat or (pium

[*Continued*

Type of soil	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3
Loam ..	Paddy ..	.. Pea or wheat + gram
	Juar + *urd* or *Juar* + *moong* or *Juar* + *lobia*	Wheat + gram
	Maize	.. Wheat or potato
	Fallow	.. Poppy or wheat or potato
Heavy loam ..	Paddy ..	.. Wheat or wheat + gram or pea or *masur*

One-year Rotational Pattern Under Unirrigated Conditions

Type of soil	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3
Sandy loam ..	Ground-nut + *bajra* + *urd* + *arhar* or Ground-nut + *bajra* + *moong* + *arhar*	*Arhar*
	Fallow	.. Melons or barley or barley + pea
Light loam ..	*Juar* + *urd* + *arhar* or *Juar* + *moong* + *arhar* or *Bajra* + *urd* + *arhar* or *Bajra* + *moong* + *arhar* or Ground-nut + til + *arhar* or Ground-nut + *guar* + *arhar*	*Arhar*
Loam ..	Paddy ..	.. *Masur* or gram or fallow
	Maize	.. Wheat + gram or barley + pea or barley + gram
Heavy loam ..	Fallow ..	.. Wheat + gram
	Paddy	.. Fallow or pea or *masur*

Two-year Rotational Pattern Under Irrigated Conditions

Type of soil	First year		Second year	
	Kharif	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*
1	2	3	4	5
Light loam	*Bajra + urd + arhar*	*Arhar*	.. Fallow ..	Wheat
	Bajra + moong + arhar ..	*Do*	.. Do. ..	Do.
	Bajra + urd + arhar	*Do.*	.. Do. ..	Wheat+gram
	Bajra + moong + arhar	*Do.*	.. Do. ..	(Wheat+ Gram or opium)
	Bajra + urd + arhar ..	*Do.*	.. Do. ..	Opium
	Bajra + guar (fodder) + urd + arhar	*Do*	.. Maize ..	Wheat
Loam ..	*Juar* (fodder)+ *urd + arhar*	*Do*	.. Fallow ..	Do.
	Juar (fodder) + *moong + arhar*	*Do.*	.. Do. ..	Do.
	Maize ..	Potato	. Fallow ..	Opium or wheat or potato.
	Paddy ..	Pea	.. Do. ..	Wheat
	Juar + urd or *Juar + moong* or *Bajra + urd* or *bajra + moong* ..	Fallow	Vegetables	Wheat or wheat+gram

Two-year Rotational Pattern Under Unirrigated Conditions

Type of soil	First year		Second year	
	Kharif	*Rabi*	*Karif*	*Rabi*
1	2	3	4	5
Light loam..	*Juar + urd+arhar*	*Arhar*	.. Fallow	Barley or barley + gram or wheat+gram
	Juar + moong+arhar	*Do.*	.. Do. ..	Do.

[Continued

Type of soil	First year		Second year	
	Kharif	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*
1	2	3	4	5
Light loam	Sweet potato ..	Fallow ..	Fallow ..	Wheat+gram or barley+pea
	Bajra+urd+arhar or *Bajra+moong+arhar*	*Arhar* ..	Do. ..	Bareley or Barley+gram or wheat +gram
	Sweet potato ..	Fallow ..	Do. ..	Wheat + gram or barley + pea
Loam ..	*Juar* (fodder) + *guar* +*urd* +*arhar*.	*Arhar* ..	Do. ..	Wheat + gram or barley +pea
	Jaur+guar+moong+arhar	*Do* ..	Do. ..	Wheat+gram
Heavy loam	Paddy ..	Gram or pea	Do. ..	Wheat +gram
Sandy loam	Ground-nut+*bajra*+*urd*+*arhar* or Ground-nut+*bajra*+*moong*+*arhar*	*Arhar* ..	Do.	.. Barley or barleye +pea

Three-year Rotational Pattern Under Irrigated Conditions

Type of soil	First year		Second year		Third year	
	Kharif	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Light loam	*Bajra+gaur+lobia* or *bajra+gaur+urd* or *bajra+guar+moong* or *Jaur+gaur+lobia* or *jaur+gaur+urd* or *jaur+gaur moong*	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane

[Continued

Type of soil	First year		Second year		Third year	
	Kharif	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Loam ..	Paddy or fallow	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane.
	Fallow	.. Wheat	.. Maize	Potato	*Juar+urd* or *juar+moong*	Gram
Heavy loam .	*Juar+urd* or *juar+moong* *juar+lobia*	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane

Three-year Rotational Pattern Under Unirrigated Conditions

Type of soil	First year		Seond year		Third year	
	Kharif	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Light loam or loam	*Juar+guar*	.. Wheat/ Sugarcane,	Sugar cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane

Four-year Rotational Pattern Under Irrigated Conditions

Type of soil	First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year	
	Kharif	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Light loam	*Bajra/jaur+guar+lobia* or *Bajra/juar+guar+urd* or *Bajra/juar+guar+moong*	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Follow	Wheat
	Bajra/juar+guar+lobia or *Bajra/juar+guar+urd* or *Bajra/juar+guar+moong*	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Follow	Poppy.

[*Continued*

Type of soil	First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year	
	Kharif	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Loam	Early paddy ..	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane
Heavy loam.	Early paddy	Lahi/ Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane

Four-year Rotational Pattern Under Unirrigated Conditions

Type of soil	First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year	
	Kharif	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Light loam or loam	*Juar*+*guar* ..	Wheat +gram	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane

Fallowing—The land generally lies fallow for 5 months after the harvesting of wheat, for 6 months after that of paddy, the increase in yield per acre due to fallowing being 3 to 4 maunds in the case of wheat and 5 to 6 maunds in that of paddy.

Mixed Cultivation—The practice of growing more than one crop in the same field in the same season ensures at least one crop (if the other is destroyed by pests, diseases or adverse weather conditions) and sends up the yield. In *rabi* wheat is combined with barley, peas or gram; barley with peas and gram or with peas alone and gram with linseed. Some of the common mixed crops in *kharif* are *juar-arhar, arhar-bajra* and *juar-bajra-guar*.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Various diseases and pests cause enormous loss of produce every year in the district and plant protection activities aim at the destruction of pests, the treatment and eradication of diseases and the adoption of a wide range of preventive measures so that there may be improvement in both the quality and the quantity of the yield. *Taqavi* amounting

to Rs3,684 was sanctioned by the government from July, 1963, to February, 1964, to make available to the cultivators various chemicals, etc. used in combating pests. Among the animal and bird pests of the district are monkeys, field-mice, wild-pigs, cows, goats, bats and parrots. Insect pests are a much greater menace. The *gundhi* bug causes serious damage to paddy; the grasshopper to sugar-cane, paddy, maize, etc.; the *gujhia* weevil to wheat, gram, barley, poppy, etc.; the hairy caterpillar to *sanai, urd* and *dhaincha;* the cotton leaf roller to cotton; the *singhara* beetle to *singhara* (water nut) and the termite to all crops. Spraying and dusting with chemical insecticides are found useful in countering these pests as well as plant diseases such as rust (which is harmful to wheat and barley), blight (which seriously affects potatoes) and grain smut (which damages *juar* and *bajra*) Fencing helps to keep out animals and constant vigil has to be kept to frighten away the wild marauders.

Securing Use of Scientific Methods of Cultivation

The agriculture department of the government supplies improved seeds, implements, fertilisers and manures and tenders advice and guidance to the cultivators of the district on matters connected with agriculture. It also organises campaigns to quicken the tempo of agricultural development In 1945 the 'grow more food' campaign was launched in the district to achieve self-sufficiency in food. The *kharif* and *rabi* campaigns were organised in 1957-58 and as they caught the imagination of the cultivators of the district they have since then become an annual feature. 25,000 *gram sahayaks* were trained from 1957-58 to 1962-63 during the *kharif* and *rabi* campaigns. In 1963-64 the government advanced Rs5,20,000 to the cultivators of the district under the 'grow more food' schemes The following statement gives the achievements under some of the important items of these programmes which were carried out in 1962-63:

Items	Achievement (in acres)
Japanese method of paddy cultivation	40,949
Line sowing and interculture	90,482
U. P. method of wheat cultivation	31,705
U. P. method of barley cultivation	1,227
Dibbling	896
Kharif legumes	19,645
Sowing of rabi legumes	64,107

It is estimated that the increase in yield was 5 to 7 maunds per acre through the adoption of the U. P. method of wheat cultivation and 7 to 10 maunds per acre through that of Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The area under the former was 3,484 and 85,590 acres during the First and Second Plan periods respectively and 58,670 acres during the first two years of the Third Plan period. Under the latter it was 6,697 acres and 1,07,267 acres during the First and Second Plan periods respectively and 79,006 acres during the first three years of the Third Plan period.

IRRIGATION

The expansion of irrigation in the district has taken place largely after the first quarter of the present century when one-sixth of the cultivated area was under irrigation. During the last twelve years there has been a general increase in the gross and net areas under irrigation. In the first half of the nineteenth century irrigation was largely dependent on non-masonry wells, lakes, ponds and rivers and it was only after that that canals (made by government) began to play a significant role. According to the Settlement Report of 1874, in that year the area under irrigation was 3,90,911 acres (or 44·2 per cent of the cultivated area), the acreage under irrigation in each pargana beging given in the statement that follows :

Pargana	Net irrigated area	Net cultivated area	Percentage of net irrigated area in respect of net cultivated area
Bisalpur	77,541	1,51,346	51·3
Nawabganj	61,139	1,08,165	56·5
Faridpur	54,504	1,12,882	48·2
Karor	53,430	1,40,688	37·9
Richha	48,321	78,580	61·4
Chaumahla	22,429	43,883	51·1
Mirganj	17,798	67,071	26·5
Aonla	14,898	54,166	27·5
Sanha	10,510	38,039	27·6
Kabar	10,045	27,129	48·0
Sarsawan	9,604	15,543	61·7
Sirauli	4,928	28,536	17·2
Ballia	2,766	17,927	15·4
Total ..	3,87,913	8,83,993	44·2

Of the unirrigated area of 4,93,082 acres (in parganas Faridpur, Karor, Ballia, Sanha, Sirauli, Mirganj, Nawabganj and Bisalpur), 82,741 acres was *khadar* requiring irrigation only in exceptionally dry seasons. Three decades later, according to the Settlement Report of 1903, the net irrigated area was 1,22,277 acres (or 16·22 per cent of the net cultivated area). In the two northern tahsils of Baheri and Nawabganj and in small areas of Bareilly and Mirganj, which were completely served by the Rohilkhand canal system, a regular supply of water was highly valued for rice and sugar-cane crops. In *rabi* irrigation was not required unless the cold weather rains failed. The other tahsils depended partly on rivers, *jhils* and ponds, but largely on wells. Masonry wells were not meant for irrigation although in the vicinity of the towns of Bareilly and Aonla they were so used for crops and groves. The kutcha wells in certain tracts of Aonla (west of the Nawab) and a few villages in Faridpur touched spring level and were lined with *arhar* (*Cajanus cajan*) stalks, generally lasting for several seasons. Elsewhere such wells were merely temporary holes dug during the dry season. Devices such as the *charkhi* (wheel) or *dhenkli* (lever) were used for lifting water. Usually wells were filled in with mud as soon as the need for them was over. It was only where there were wells reaching spring level or where there was a secure supply from rivers that irrigation was generally brought into use. In the southern tahsils there was little irrigation in *kharif* except for the raising of water from *jhils* and ponds. In 1912 (as revealed by the Settlement Report of that year) the irrigated area had gone up to 1,58,189 (or 20·4 per cent of the cultivated area) and in 1945-46 still higher to 1,82,856 acres (or 23·64 per cent of the cultivated area). In 1950-51 (the year preceding the First Five-year Plan period) it was 1 66,309 acres (or 16·5 per cent of the cultivated area).

In 1951-52 (the first year of the First Five-year Plan period) it was 1,51 984 acres and the gross irrigated area was 1,58,863, the area during the different years of the period of planned economic development from 1954-55 onwards may be observed from the statement furnished below:

Year	Gross irrigated area (in acres)			Total	Net irrigated area (in acres)
	Kharif	*Rabi*	*Zaid*		
1954-55	83,569	31,345	1,808	1,16,722	1,08,742
1955-56	87,597	31,398	1,489	1,20,484	1,08,322
1956-57	96,700	27,342	1,388	1,25,430	1,20,034

[*Continued*

Year	Gross irrigated area (in acres)			Total	Net irrigated area (in acres)
	Kharif	*Rabi*	*Zaid*		
1957-58	90,7 0	30,702	1,534	1,22,996	1,16,787
1958-59	96,077	32,020	1,788	1,29,885	1,20,285
1959-60	1,00,208	31,957	1,595	1,33,760	1,24,155
1960-61	1,04,779	26,633	1,385	1,32,797	1,15,808
1961-62	1,03,508	20,950	1,691	1,26,149	1,08,565
1962-63	1,00,892	42,477	2,607	1,45,976	1,25,940

In 1955-56 the net irrigated area formed 13·62 per cent of the net cultivated area and its percentage was 14·48 in 1960-61 and 16·81 in 1962-63. In the *kharif* of 1962-63 the areas under food and non-food crops were 4,82,172 and 87,092 acres respectively, of which 1,00,459 and 433 acres respectively were irrigated. In the *rabi* of that year these areas were 37,539 and 4,939 acres respectively, the areas cropped being 4,01,335 and 17,758 acres respectively and in *zaid* these areas were 2,429 and 178 acres respectively, the acreages cropped being 3,638 and 213 respectively.

Sources of Irrigation—The main sources of irrigation in the district are canals, tube-wells and wells, rivers, lakes and ponds also playing their part in varying degree. The area irrigated by canals in the latter half of the nineteenth century was not remarkable and the cultivators largely used non-masonry wells, rivers, lakes and ponds and this state of affairs continued till 1928-29 when, with the introduction of the Sarda canal scheme the area irrigated by canals went up three times as compared with that served by canals at the beginning of the present century.

The water-level in tahsil Aonla (with reference to the ground level) ranged from 15 to 25 feet in 1963. In the other four tahsils the water-level is indicated by the figures of reduced level (in feet) furnished in the following statement:

Tahsil	May, 1964		October, 1964	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Baheri ..	5,54,00	5,98·00	5,62·80	6,07·30
Bareilly ..	5,30·42	5,65·17	5,43·20	5,70·71
Faridpur ..	5,10·93	5,42·25	5,14·43	5,46·57
Nawabganj ..	5,51·80	5,79·00	5,48·60	5,63·60

Wells—Wells were the main source of irrigation till the close of the first quarter of the present century. According to the Settlement Report of 1903, the area then irrigated by wells alone was 40,997 acres (or 33·53 per cent of the irrigated area). Four decades later (as mentioned in the Settlement Report of 1942) it was 4,895 acres (or 3·09 per cent of the irrigated area). In 1945-46 (according to the Season and Crop Report) there were 4,310 masonry and 19,131 non-masonry wells of which 1,410 and 9,468 were used for irrigation, the area irrigated being 9,145 acres (or 5 per cent of the irrigated area). In 1950-51 there were 2,895 masonry and 6,890 non-masonry wells in the district of which 1,347 and 6,598 were in actual use. The area irrigated by wells in that year was 7,360 acres (or 1·43 per cent of the irrigated area). In 1955-56 the area irrigated by this source formed 11·79 per cent of the irrigated area, the percentage going up to 7·97 in 1960-61 and to 11·83 in 1962-63. In 1951-52 the number of wells was 10,885 of which 1,526 were pakka. Relevant details regarding the area irrigated by wells from 1953-54 onwards are given in the following statement:

Year	Wells for irrigation			Wells used for domestic purposes	Irrigated area
	Masonry	Non-masonry	Total		
1953-54	1,220	5,163	6,383	230	11,764
1954-55	1,107	4,960	6,067	374	12,384
1955-56	1,068	4,518	5,586	318	12,767
1956-57	1,059	2,468	3,527	337	13,742
1957-58	1,127	2,643	3,770	..	27,920
1958-59	1,220	2,573	3,793	1,107	17,085
1959-60	1,638	2,791	4,429	1,083	20,142
1960-61	1,681	1,429	3,110	1,252	19,522
1961-62	1,809	1,211	3,020	1,466	16,963
1962-63	2,168	1,718	3,886	2,266	14,900

Tube-wells—Irrigation by means of tube-wells commenced about 1940. In 1951-52 there was perhaps only one State tube-well, the area irrigated by it being below 400 acres. The tube-well division, Budaun and the Tarai irrigation division, Bareilly, are responsible for the administration of this source within their respective jurisdictions. There has been a progressive increase in the number of State tube-wells since 1955-56, the area irrigated fluctuating from year to year. In 1945-46, according to the Season and Crop Report, 14,590 acres (or 7·98 per cent of the irrigated area) was irrigated by this source, the acreage going down to 11,313 (or

6·8 per cent of the irrigated area) in 1950-51 and increasing to 13,939 acres in 1951-52. In 1960-61 (at the end of Second Five-year Plan period) it was 10,290 acres which formed 8·89 per cent of the irrigated area. In 1962-63 it went up to 13,642 acres (or 10·83 per cent of the irrigated area) of which 13,044 acres was irrigated by State tube-wells and 598 acres by private tube-wells. In 1962-63 in tahsil Bareilly the area covered by this source—2,451 acres—was the largest in the district (2,334 acres served by State tube-wells and 117 by private tube-wells) and in tahsil Aonla the extent affected was 10,954 acres (10,623 acres by State tube-wells and 331 by private tube-wells), the acreage in the other three tahsils being insignificant. Since 1955-56 there has been an increase in the growth of State tube-wells as shown in the statement that follows in which the yearly area irrigated is also mentioned:

Years	Number of State tube-wells in district			Irrigated area		
	Under tube-well division, Badaun	Under Tarai irrigation division, Bareilly	Total	Under tube-well division, Budaun	Under Tarai irrigation division, Bareilly	Total
1955-56	1	9	10	318	16	334
1956-57	3	30	33	478	859	1,337
1957-58	7	30	37	1·002	2,187	3,189
1958-59	22	30	52	2,146	4,197	6,343
1959-60	22	48	70	3,539	6.408	9 947
1960-61	23	51	74	2,515	5,329	7,844
1961-62	25	55	80	2,403	3,957	6,360
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	13,044

The construction of a tube-well in the district involves an average cost of Rs 29,000.

Canals—Prior to 1928-29, the Rohilkhand canals served the district's irrigation needs, tahsils Baheri and Nawabganj and part of tahsil Bareilly being benefited. According to the Settlement Report of 1903, the area irrigated by canals at the beginning of the present century was 40,963 acres (or 33·5 per cent of the irrigated area). Three decades later the acreage had increased to more than three times. In 1942 (according to the Settlement Report of that year) the area irrigated by canals had increased to 1,37,937 acres (or 87·03 per cent of the irrigated area) owing to the introduction of the Sarda canal system in 1928-29. In subsequent years considerable variations in the acreage commanded by this source

were noticeable. In 1945-46 (according to the report) the acreage was 1,35,576 (or 74·14 per cent of the irrigated area) and in 1950-51 it was 1,31,898 (or 79·31 per cent of the irrigated area). This declining trend continued during the period of the First Five-year Plan, the figures being 1,16,558 and 1,12,595 acres in 1951-52 and 1953-54 respectively, and 87,765 acres in 1954-55 and 86,018 acres (or 79·41 per cent of the irrigated area) in 1955-56. The figures fluctuated within narrow ranges during the course of the Second Five-year Plan period and also subsequently. The area irrigated by this source was 94,776 acres in 1958-59 and 95,277 acres in 1959-60. It was 89,521 acres (or 77·03 per cent of the irrigated area) in 1960-61 and 90,136 acres (or 71·57 per cent of the irrigated area) in 1962-63.

Other Sources—In 1903 the irrigated area served by rivers, lakes, tanks and reservoirs was 40.317 acres (or 32·15 per cent of the irrigated area) and in 1942 (according to the Settlement Report of that year) it was 15,657 acres (or 9·88 per cent of the irrigated area), the decline being due to the Sarda canal system coming into use in 1928-29. The acreage in later years has fluctuated from 23,545 acres (or 12·88 per cent of the irrigated area) in 1945-46 to 9,523 acres (or 8·8 per cent of irrigated area) in 1955-56 and from 6,765 acres (or 5·8 per cent of the irrigated area). In 1960-61 to 7,255 acres (or 5·61 per cent of the irrigated area) in 1962-63.

Water Potential and Future Possibilities—The district is rich in respect of water potential and a brief note on the possibilities of expansion follows.

The construction of a reservoir on the East Bahgul near Sitarganj has been undertaken recently with the object of augmenting the supplies of water to the Upper Bahgul canal system and to some extent also to the Sarda canal system.

A scheme for the construction of a reservoir on the Kailas to augment the supplies to the Sarda canal system is under consideration. Another scheme under consideration is the construction of a small reservoir on the Paha to augment the supplies to the Paha, Balli and Kuli canal systems. The possibility of constructing the reservoirs on the Absara Pangaili and other rivers of the Tarai area might also repay investigation.

The construction of more and more tube-wells can help to solve, to a great extent, problems arising out of the dearth in the district of water for irrigation.

There are eight canal systems in the district, a brief account of each being given below :

Upper Bahgul Canal System—The canals of this particular system take off from the Bahgul and serve a large part of the Tarai area of the district. Before 1909 only earthen bunds were constructed every year and it was only in that year that permanent weirs came into existence at Rudpur and Garhi. The left and right Oganpur canals (with their minor branches) irrigate the land on the eastern side of the river almost as far south as the road running from Richha to Pilibhit. The total mileage of these channels is 24 miles, 1 furlongs and 385 yards, the average area irrigated annually from 1951-52 to 1962-63 being 3,540 acres.

Kichha Canal—In the past earthen bunds used to be constructed from year to year for purposes of irrigation. A masonry weir was built in 1885 but as it was swept away by the floods in 1891, earthen bunds had to be resorted to again till 1904, when another masonry weir with a length of 297 feet was built. As this structure was subject to leakage (because of having wooden gates), in 1962 eight steel gates were installed which made possible the full utilisation of the water released from the Dhora dam through the Kichha canal system and the Kichha Paha feeder. The Kichha canal enters the Bareilly district from the Naini Tal district near the village of Amdanda and with its channels has in the district a total length of 71 miles, 7 furlongs and 77 yards. There was an acute shortage of water in this system before the construction of the Dhora reservoir project (at a cost of a crore of rupees) which has a storage capacity of 1,810 million cubic feet and augments the supplies of water to the Kichha, Paha, Dhora, Baram and Balli canal systems and also feeds thirty-four miles of channels constructed under the Dhora reservoir project. The project has led to considerable expansion of irrigation in the district and enables the Kichha canal system to serve, through its channels (which have a length of 71 miles, 7 furlongs and 99 yards) from 1951-52 to 1962-63 an average area of 11,711 acres annually.

Paha System—Earthen bunds were also constructed every year for procuring water for irrigation from the Paha river which enters the district from tahsil Kichha (in the Naini Tal district) at Nagla. A masonry weir was built in 1907 but the water shortage continued to be acute (specially for the sugar-cane and rice crops) and relief came only with the completion of the Dhora reservoir project by which water was procured through its sluice channel and the Kichha Paha feeder. The system has been remodelled and the standard of irrigation raised to the level of the Sarda canal system, the total length of its irrigating channels being 36 miles, 7 furlongs and 534 yards and the average area irrigated annually from 1951-52 to 1962-63 being 3,251 acres.

Baraur Canal System—This system had an earthen bund till 1906 when a masonry regulator was installed and it now irrigates the area between Baraur and the Western Bahgul, its channels having a total mileage of 9 miles, 5 furlongs and 135 yards, the average area irrigated annually from 1951-52 to 1962-63 being 2,073 acres. A cut made from the Paha canal to the Baraur increased the supply of water considerably. The system was also remodelled, in order to carry the additional discharge of water and to convey water downstream to the Balli and Kuli canal systems.

Balli Canal System—The Balli dam was built on the Western Bahgul and till 1908 irrigated only the lands in the Rampur district when a masonry regulator was set up near the village of Pipra for feeding the canals serving the areas in the districts of Bareilly and Rampur between the Western Bahgul and the Kuli and to divert the surplus water into the latter. The Balli canal system has irrigating channels covering a length of 11 miles, 1 furlong and 527 yards, the average area irrigated annually from 1951-52 to 1962-63 being 1,000 acres. Its masonry regulator was swept away by a flood in 1926, necessitating the putting up of earthen bund every year till an acqueduct over the Western Bahgul was made in 1962-63 by carrying water from the Dhora reservoir, the additional supplies of water being sufficient to meet the high demand for irrigation from the Balli canal system.

Kuli Canal System—Before 1903 the river Kuli was dammed with earthen bunds by the cultivators themselves but in that year a masonry weir was built by the government to feed the Kuli canal system which, with its 3 minor channels (the Ras, Thiria and Bithora), has a total length of 22 miles, 3 furlongs and 505 yards, the tract served being that lying between the Kuli and Bhakra and the average area irrigated annually from 1951-52 to 1962-63 being 4,032 acres.

Dhora Canal System—Till 1908 earthen bunds were constructed annually near the village of Jasainagar but that year saw the construction of a masonry weir which, proving inadequate, was replaced by the existing weir in 1928. The entire canal system operates within the district and is fed sufficiently by the Dhora reservoir, the total length of its channels being 60 miles, 3 furlongs and 400 yards, the average area irrigated annually from 1951-52 to 1962-63 being 6,504 acres.

Sankha Bund—A small earthen bund was built by government at Rasula, about 10 miles west of Bareilly (on the Moradabad road) which has small masonry escapes. It feeds the Rukampur minor canal, the average area irrigated annually from 1951-52 to 1962-63 being 242 acres.

Sarda Canals System—The lower Bahgul canals, which run entirely in the district, were formerly completely dependent upon the precarious supplies of water from the East Bahgul and the old right and left Churaili canals were taken off from the Churaili dam which stands 3 miles north of the Richha-Pilibhit road near the village of Churaili in tahsil Baheri where the river is dammed with a masonry weir (with falling shutters). The old Girem distributaries start at this dam (near Girem) and irrigate an area covering 10 miles on both sides of the river.

Direct irrigation from these systems was formerly insignificant, the extension of enormous facilities for irrigation in tahsils Bareilly, Nawabganj and Faridpur being the result of the emergence of the Sarda canal in December, 1928.

A barrage was constructed at Duni on the river Deoha at a cost of sixteen and a half lakhs of rupees to raise the water of the Sarda which came down through the Sarda-Desha feeder and the rivers Parewain and Lohia. The Deoha Bahgul feeder has been constructed from the river Deoha at the Duni barrage and goes to the East Bahgul (upstream of the Churaili dam) making available sufficient water for overcoming the acute shortage.

The Richha branch, taken from the Churaili dam. feeds the Right Churaili distributary system and its channels have a length of 22 miles and 4 furlongs. The channels of the Bareilly distributary system are 50 miles and 3 furlongs long. Those of the Bhajipura distributary system have a length of 56 miles and 5 furlongs. The Shahi distributary system's channels are 41 miles. 3 furlongs and 365 yards in length and the channels of the Daulatpur distributary system have a length of 29 miles, 5 furlongs and 527 yards. In addition to the remodelled Girem distributary system with channels of the length of 84 miles and 2 furlongs and the right Girem distributary system with channels of the length of 18 miles and a furlong on the Girem dam, the Faridpur branch system with its channels covering a length of 152 miles and 7 furlongs has been responsible for the great development in irrigation in tahsils Nawabganj and Faridpur.

Only the terminal sections of the Kailas and Absara canals (which once used to draw up the rivers Kailas and Absara) are also now fed by the Sarda (the river) and lie inside the district. The Kailas distributary with its minor channels covering a length of 18 miles and 4 furlongs irrigated an annual average area of 4,629 acres from 1951-52 to 1962-63 and the Absara canal, with a length of 31 miles, 3 furlongs and 637 yards, irrigated an annual average area of 7,057 acres in that year.

The total length of the irrigating channels of the Sarda canal system in the district is 427 miles, 5 furlongs, and 407 yards, the average area irrigated annually from 1951-52 to 1962-63 being 81,911 acres. Under the Sarda Sagar stage I project, irrigating channels (55 miles in length) were added to this system and further supplies will be augmented with the completion of the Nanak Sagar scheme

With the completion of the construction of the new channels and the Dhora reservoir it will become possible to utilise fully the water potential that nature has provided in the district

Animal Husbandry

Cattle Census In 1909 the number of bulls, bullocks and cows was 2,92,604. From 1920 to 1951 the number of cattle varied between three and a half to four lakhs. In 1920 it was 3,70,121, declining to 3,58,420 in 1925. In 1930 and 1935 it increased to 3,69,135 and 3,99,116 respectively and was 3,83,827 in 1941 (of which 3,71,538 were in the rural and 12,229 in the urban areas) and 3,85,616 in 1951 of which 3,73,189 were in the rural and 12,127 in the urban areas. According to the census of 1961 the live stock in the district comprised 3,95,159 head of cattle, the males and females over 3 years of age being 2,12,481 and 76,023 respectively The number of stud bulls was 111 and that of young stock—3 years or less in age 1,06,607.

In 1920 the number of buffaloes in the district in 1909 was 96,079 and in 1920 it was 1,80,162 It increased to 1,81,917 in 1925 and to 1,86,656 in 1930 and again to 2,09,561 in 1935, there being a decrease in 1941 to 1,95,888. In 1951 it was 1,98,193 (of which 1,91,943 was in the rural and 6,250 in the urban areas) the males and females being 64,283 and 1,33,910 respectively In 1961 the number was 2,06,137, males over 3 years of age being 42,677 (including 153 stud bulls) and females (over 3 years in age) 85,307 The young stock (3 years or less in age) in that year numbered 2,06,137

Development of Cattle—The cattle of the district are of no especial breeds and to improve the stock, pedigree bulls have been introduced by the government During the first four years of the Third Plan period 83 bulls and 31 buffalo bulls valued at Rs6,400, and from 1962-63 to 1964-65 bulls and rams numbering 15 and 20 respectively and 8 boars were distributed by the government

Artificial Insemination Centres There is one such centre at the Veterinary Hospital, Bareilly and one subcentre each at Faridpur, Nawabganj, Majhgawan and Rithora During the first Five-year Plan period 180 cows and 178 buffaloes were served and 414 cows and 424 buffaloes during the Second.

Veterinary Hospitals—There are 11 veterinary hospitals in the district, one each at Aonla, Baheri, Faridpur, Bareilly, Nawabganj, Bhutta, Mirganj, Ramnagar, Bithri Chainpur, Majhgawan and Bhojipura.

Control of Epidemics—The number of animals vaccinated against haemorrhagic septicaemia during the First and Second Five-year Plan periods was 1,42,554 and 3,16,466 respectively, that vaccinated against rinderpest was 3,33,995 and 1,76,627 respectively, 97,377 animals were treated for various contagious diseases and the number of animals castrated was 20,372 and 16,247 respectively.

Cattle Fairs and Shows—Cattle fairs and shows are held from time to time and are of commercial significance. Important cattle fairs are held at Faridpur, Chaubari, Dhora and Baheri Cattle shows are organised by the government every year at the places and on the dates which vary from year to year. A list of cattle shows organised by the government with particulars regarding location, type, date and number of cattle attending will be found in table XI (ii) of the Appendix.

Food and Dwelling—The cattle of the district usually eat grass and where available fodder and coarse grains Those who can afford it make cattle sheds which are usually kutcha structures with thatched roofs.

Other Domestic Animals

Sheep and Goats—In 1909 the sheep in the district numbered 23,630 and 18,182 in 1920. In 1925 their number decreased to 13,821 and came down to 12,191 in 1930. In 1935 it went down still further to 11,179. In 1941 it was 10,529 (with 10,312 in the rural and 217 in the urban areas) and in 1951 it was 5,998 (with 5,781 in the rural and 217 in the urban areas). In that year the number of young stock, a year in age or under, was 1,873 and that from one to 3 years 8,656 (of which 980 were male and 7,676 female). In 1951 the young stock of the former age group was 639 and that of the latter 2,033 (of which the males and females were 380 and 1,653 respectively). The number of sheep over 3 years of age was 3,326 of which 485 were male and 2,811 female.

In 1909 the number of goats was 1,32,372 and in 1920 and 1925 it was 60,701 and 1,31,254 respectively and 88,936 and 1,41,519 respectively in 1930 and 1935. In 1941 it declined to 87,043 (of which 78,741 were in the rural and 8,302 in the urban areas) and to 66,361 in 1951 of which 58,536 were in the rural and 7,825 in the urban areas. In 1961 their number was 76,917. In 1941 the young stock of one year or under numbered 31,393 and that from one to 3 years 55,650 (of which 7,401 were male and 48,249 female). In 1951 those of the former age group

numbered 14,736 and those of the latter 26,273 (of which 6,784 were male and 19,489 female), the number of those over 3 years being 25,352 (the male numbering 2,351 and the female 23,001).

Horses and Ponies—The number of horses and ponies in the district was 10,511 in 1920 and 9,681 in 1930. In 1935 their number was 10,470 and in 1941 it was 9,603 (of which 7,345 were in rural and 2,258 in the urban area), the young stock of 3 years or under being 1,425 and over 3 years 8,178 (of which 5,776 were male and 2,402 female). In 1951 there were 9,110 of these animals in the district (7,050 in the rural and 2,060 in the urban areas), the young stock of 3 years of age or under numbering 2,148 and that over 3 years 6,962 (of which 5,041 were male and 1,921 female). In 1961 the total number of horses and ponies was 8,364, those 3 years or less in age being 1,122 and those over 3 years 7,242.

Camels, Donkeys and Mules—In 1920 the number of camels in the district was 21, in 1925 and 1930 it was 42 and 55 respectively and in 1935 it was 78. In 1941 it dropped to 15, rose to 197 in 1951 and again went down to 32 in 1961. The number of donkeys in 1909 was 4,554 and in 1920 and 1925 it was 3,996 and 3,915 respectively, decreasing to 3,599 in 1930 and to 3,473 in 1935; in 1941 the number dropped to 1,669, in 1951 to 1,105 and in 1961 to 156. The number of mules was 240 in 1909 and 190 in 1920, dropping to 99 in 1925 but going up to 844 in 1930. It was 515 in 1935 but rapidly increased thereafter to 12,693 (of which 11,919 was in the rural and 711 in the urban areas) in 1941. In 1951 it was 10,866 (of which 9,860 was in the rural and 1,006 in the urban areas) but in 1961 it dropped to 77.

Pigs—Pigs were enumerated as being 12,581 in 1911 (of which 11,859 were in the rural and 725 in the urban areas), 10,258 in 1951 (of which 9,281 were in the rural and 977 in the urban areas) and 11,408 in 1961.

Poultry—In 1911 fowls numbered 37,191 and comprised 16,398 hens, 4,856 cocks and 15,937 chickens. In 1951 their number rose to 48,193 which comprised 20,540 hens, 10,200 cocks and 17,453 chickens and still further to 77,595 in 1961. The number of ducks in 1911 was 2,057 (of which 1,212 were ducks, 384 drakes and 461 ducklings) and in 1951 it was 1,614 (of which 789 were ducks, 419 drakes and 406 ducklings). In 1961 all the three groups numbered 3,262. Domestic birds other than fowls and ducks numbered 1,980 in 1961 when the total stock of poultry was 82,837.

Fisheries

There are 2 nurseries in the district for the supply of fingerlings and 2 co-operative societies (aided by the government) which deal with the

production and marketing of fish, one in tahsil Bareilly and the other in tahsil Aonla. A regional co-operative fish marketing union was established by government in the district to assist the fishermen's co-operative societies.

Forestry

Although there are only 682 acres under forest in the district (which include 469 acres belonging to the forest department) the close proximity of the district to the forests of the districts of Pilibhit, Bijnor, Naini Tal, Garhwal and Almora has made the town of Bareilly a very important centre for marketing the forest produce of all these areas and a number of industries connected with forest products flourish in the district. There are a match industry, a rosin and turpentine factory, a camphor industry, a catechu industry and a large number of units manufacturing furniture, wooden toys and sports goods. There is also a research nursery of the silviculture forest division at Clutterbuckganj concerned with research in the regeneration of various indigenous and exotic species of trees. From 1958-59 to 1960-61, the annual supply of timber from the forests of Bareilly was 3,200 cubic feet valued at Rs36,400 and that of fuel 5,300 maunds valued at Rs8,600. Under the Third Five-year Plan a scheme of farm forestry was undertaken. In 1962-63 plantations were raised in 16 acres.

Famines, Droughts and Floods

The records available for the 30 years ending with 1962 show that the district has not suffered from famines and droughts. It is susceptible to hailstorms and floods occur almost every year and sometimes it has been the victim of visit by locusts. In 1298 there were bad droughts and in 1325 and 1345 the district was devastated by famine. Famine condition again prevailed in 1398-99, 1424, 1631 and 1661, but no details are known. A century later Rohilkhand again suffered from famine, a large number of people dying of starvation and thousands emigrating. Another famine occurred in 1783 and although the distress caused was less than that in the doab, prices rose to an unprecedented level.

The failure of the monsoon in 1803 damaged the *kharif* and *rabi* crops and cause starvation. Though it ended with the autumn harvest and revenue amounting to Rs96,000 as remitted as a measure of relief, its effects were felt for many years. Droughts occurred in 1819 and 1825-26 and the autumn harvest failed leading to a rise in prices. In 1837 the people were faced with starvation because of the failure of the monsoon, bread-riots occurred and crimes were widespread. In 1860 the

monsoon failed again and prices began to rise. Private and public efforts, at a cost of Rs9,021, brought relief to 1,16,129 persons. The delayed monsoon of 1868 caused considerable distress as prices increased. In 1877-78 a drought occurred and in 1896, due to deficient rainfall the prices of food-grains shot up. Revenue amounting to Rs2,23,278 was suspended and Rs22,776 was remitted. Poor-houses were established on account of which Rs7,073 was spent, Rs4,978 being expended on other relief works.

In 1913-14 there were heavy rains followed by hailstorms in the last week of March, 1914 which damaged the *rabi* crops in 77 villages. Remissions of about Rs13,915 and Rs37,098 in respect of revenue and rent respectively were granted. Hailstorms again occurred in February and March 1917 and damaged the *rabi* crops in 31 villages of tahsils Aonla, Faridpur and Bareilly and Rs7,529 and Rs2,770 were remitted in respect of rent and revenue respectively. In 1917-18 certain parts of the district were again affected by hailstorms and floods which damaged the *kharif* and *rabi* crops. Rent and revenue amounting to Rs9,553 was remitted and *taqavi* of Rs38,532 was also granted. In 1948-49 the district again suffered from floods and hailstorms. Remissions in rent and revenue were granted in respect of the *kharif* crops to the extent of Rs34,465 and 13,261 respectively in 67 villages of tahsil Aonla and about Rs21,375 and Rs6,148 respectively in 55 villages of tahsil Bareilly and in respect of the *rabi* crops to the extent of about Rs1,135 and Rs611 respectively.

In tahsil Baheri 25 villages were affected in 1952-53 by the overflowing of the Bahgul. Hailstorm damaged the crops in 73 villages in tahsil Baheri in February, 1954, a *taqavi* of Rs75,000 being granted to the sufferers. The Ramganga and the rivulets in tahsil Bareilly were in spate for about a week in the middle of August 1954, affecting 3 villages of tahsil Baheri and a village of tahsil Faridpur as a change occurred in the course of the river. In October, 1957, heavy rain followed by hailstorms occurred in tahsil Nawabganj and badly damaged the *kharif* crops and in 111 villages an area of 5,200 acres which had been sown was destroyed. The government remitted Rs8,053 in respect of revenue and rent and Rs18,697 in respect of canal dues. *Taqavi* loans amounting to Rs25,000 were disbursed in 36 villages which were severely affected. In tahsil Baheri the standing crops of 12 villages and an area of 9,653 acres was affected, Rs10,000 being granted as *taqavi* and a remission of Rs17,444 in land revenue also being granted. The continuous and excessive rains in August of the following year caused floods in the Aril and Nawab in tahsil Aonla, in the Pangaili, Bahgul and Doaba in tahsil Nawabganj, in the Ramganga, Nakatia and Deoha in tahsil Faridpur, in the Ram-

ganga, Nakatia and Sankha in tahsil Bareilly and in the Deoha, Singhayanala and Bahgul in tahsil Baheri. The calamity was widespread and 237 villages, 26,329 persons and 20,143 acres of land were affected, more than a thousand houses being destroyed or damaged and the loss suffered by the standing crops being about Rs2,80,662. A year later all the tahsils were affected by floods, 520 villages, 40,653 acres of land and 38,369 persons being affected and more than 1,000 houses being damaged or swept away. The damage to the standing crops was estimated at Rs2,74,405. A sum of Rs83,140 was granted by the government as *taqavi* and Rs950 as gratuitous relief. Again in 1958-59 all the tahsils were affected by floods, 69,872 acres and 51,420 persons in 520 villages being affected and 1,414 houses being damaged or swept away. The entire loss was estimated at about Rs4,55,999. A sum of Rs43,000 was granted as *taqavi* and Rs2,650 as gratuitous relief.

In 1959-60 hailstorms again beset the district. That of November, 1959, damaged the *kharif* crops of 31 villages and in tahsils Baheri and Nawabganj the realisation of land revenue amounting to Rs2,341 was suspended; those of March and May, 1960, caused less damage but the excessive rains in the second week of July caused floods, which damaged standing crops in 6,595 acres in 143 villages and waterlogging, which affected 1,500 acres. In September the excessive rains caused further damage, almost all the rivers being flooded, 55,914 persons and 1,04,178 acres of land in 705 villages being affected and 4,331 houses collapsing. As gratuitous relief a sum of Rs5,000 was disbursed by government. In the next year, in July and August, there were again heavy rains which caused floods and waterlogging and 32,063 acres that had been sown in 478 villages were affected, more than 2,000 houses being damaged. A housing subsidy of Rs3,020, *taqavi* of Rs23,795 and gratuitous relief amounting to Rs3,040 were granted by government. Between October and February hailstorms occurred in 125 villages of tahsil Aonla and the collection of land revenue amounting to Rs61,415 was suspended. In August and September of the following year, 18,873 acres in 244 villages were affected by floods and waterlogging and the *kharif* crop was damaged. Gratuitous relief amounting to Rs7,000, a housing subsidy of Rs8,000 and *taqavi* of Rs1,000 were granted by government. In 1963 the floods caused waterlogging in 26,263 acres sown; the loss was estimated at Rs3,91,502 and 39,033 persons were affected, more than 500 houses being damaged, the loss being estimated at Rs1,18,370. The collection of land revenue of Rs1,07,644 was suspended, and gratuitous relief amounting to Rs3,000 and *taqavi* of Rs50,000 were disbursed and a housing subsidy of Rs4,000 was sanctioned for tahsils Bareilly and Aonla.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-Time Industries

Although the district of Bareilly is predominantly agricultural, nevertheless certain industries did exist in the nineteenth and in the early part of the twentieth centuries which gave employment to a large number of persons. The chief of these was the *khandsari* (indigenous sugar)—brown and white—which was fairly remunerative and was carried on outside the city of Bareilly, the process of manufacture being purely indigenous and the same as that adopted in other parts of Rohilkhand. The district was also an important centre for the manufacture of cotton durries and coarse cotton cloth which was carried on mostly by Julahas (Muslim weavers) and Koris (Hindu weavers) in Bareilly, Sirauli, Aonla, Faridpur and in a large number of villages, most of the cotton cloth woven being ordinary *garha* and *gazi*, the weavers of the first two places, also producing finer fabrics. Printing of cloth on a large scale was also done in the district and though inferior to that produced at Farrukhabad and Lucknow, was more lasting, considerable quantities of which were exported to Punjab. Carpets were made from hand spun yarn which was brought by rail from the neighbouring districts and was sold in the city market. The weavers were poor and were usually exploited by the dealers. The durries manufactured at Bareilly were noted for their cheapness and durability rather than for their designs, being as a rule of stripes in various colours. At the beginning of the twentieth century carpets of the best quality did not cost more than a rupee a square yard. It was estimated that about 96,000 durries were produced yearly and a considerable quantity was exported to Calcutta, Bombay and Punjab besides being sold in the markets and fairs of Etah and Budaun. Cotton pile carpets of a small size and inferior quality were also produced which were used for spreading on beds and as prayer rugs. Woollen carpets, blankets and coarse woollen bags were also manufactured in the city as were, to a considerable extent, pure and imitation silver and imitation gold thread. There were about 300 wire drawers and about the same number of lace weavers in the city who carried on the trade as a cottage industry and were employed by wealthy merchants. Of lesser importance was the manufacture of cotton ropes, *niwar* (broad thick cotton tape) and tents. The manufacture of *surma* (antimony ground into fine powder for beautifying the eyes or as a medicament for them) was another important industry for which Bareilly has been famous all over the country. Indigo manufacture was also an important industry, which declined at the close of the nineteenth century.

The wood-work and furniture industry of Bareilly was—and to some extent still is—of especial importance. The wood used is mostly *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) though owing to its scarcity some inferior woods and even bamboo have been pressed into service. At the beginning of the twentieth century about 1,500 persons were employed in the manufacture of furniture and country carts usually in workshops (owned by dealers) consisting of 10 to 150 workmen but the furniture manufactured in these workshops lacked the charm of the old-fashioned furniture produced in these parts earlier. Bareilly has been justly famous for the lacquered black and gilt furniture produced here. Shoes were manufactured at Bareilly and at the beginning of this century a Muslim family used to make shagreen leather from horses' and asses' hides which was an innovation in the State. The metal work of the district was unimportant though ordinary brass and iron vessels were turned out in fair number at Bareilly. In olden days this city had a reputation for its matchlocks but by the end of the nineteenth century the trade of the armourer had disappeared. Painting of metal vessels was also carried on to some extent and though European colours generally came to be employed, the designs were traditional and distinctly artistic. Crude glass (used for the manufacture of bangles and small bottles of blown glass) was also manufactured.

Though important, the pottery industry was (for the most part) of the ordinary type, the ware being made generally of dark clay obtained from the beds of tanks which became a dull red when baked. For glazed ware a whitish clay (locally called *pateri mitti*) was used. Sometimes the vessels were made black in colour by an admixture of lamp-black and gum and a vitreous glaze of coloured yellow (by mixing ochre) or red (by mixing borax and red lead) was frequently applied. As a rule such colours were reserved for ornamental articles in the form of dishes, ink-pots and the like, which were exported to other districts. The factories which worked on modern lines were the construction shops of the North Eastern Railway (the then Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway), the Naini Tal Brewery Co. Ltd, and a match factory which was started in Bareilly in 1912-13 by a company called the Northern India Timber, Ltd. An ice factory with a modern plant was also started in the city. A steam flour-mill was also started by 1912-13. About this time the Central Wood Working Institute, Bareilly, was started by government for carrying on research in the artificial seasoning of timber in kilns and conducting tests designed to discover the most suitable timber for jute bobbins, articles for railway requirements and for other minor products. The institute also gave technical and practical training to boys in woodwork.

The district has become industrially important in the State during the last thirty years or so, a number of large scale, small-scale and cottage

industries coming into existence during this period. Important industrial focal points are Clutterbuckganj, Baheri, Nawabganj, Aonla, Faridpur and Bareilly itself. In 1958 about 9·6 per cent of the population of the district earned its livelihood through employment in different types of industries engaging 9,000 units in which about 30,000 people worked, the capital investment being Rs3,06,15,000, the raw materials consumed being evaluated at approximately Rs5,12,96,000 and goods worth Rs12,18,45,000 being produced.

Power

With the outbreak of the war in 1939, the demand for power rose sharply in and around the district and became intense after the achievement of freedom in 1947. It was during 1948 that the Saida hydroelectric scheme—which included the construction of a 41,400 kw. hydroelectric power station at Khatima (in Naini Tal district) on the Saida canal—was taken in hand This project included a large transmission system and associated substations for the distribution of power in the central region of Uttar Pradesh in which Bareilly is situated. The entire power from the above source is transmitted over a double circuit 1,32,000 volt power line to Dohna in Bareilly district where a major distribution centre has been established which regulates and controls the supply of power in the entire service area. A number of lines take off in different directions to feed the centres as also to link this system with the neighbouring hydro-electric Ganga grid. The substation, so far the biggest in the State, is situated in the district at a distance of 8 miles from Bareilly city and has been erected at a cost of Rs13·61 lakhs Here two transformers of 66,000/11,000 volts feed the Bareilly district and will also supply power to the Bareilly Electric Supply Company, Limited, in the near future.

Of other transmission lines recently constructed in the district to meet industrial needs, the Dohna Clutterbuckganj line is of some importance. Another line on suspension strings is under construction to meet the load of the Camphor and Allied Products Ltd, Bareilly. The electrification of the industrial estate which is to be established in the district will be made possible from the substation which is being set up near Clutterbuckganj. The power is supplied to the following places in the district: Baheri, Richha, Bhojipura, Dhaura-Tanda, Dunka, Shahi, Fatehganj, Clutterbuckganj, Faridpur, Mohanpur, Thiria Nazabatkhan, Mirganj, Nawabganj, Hafizganj, Senthal and Rithura. The work of electrifying Shergarh and Badauli towns is also in progress.

The number of industrial consumers, the number of units of power consumed, etc., in different parts of the district (excluding Bareilly city and the cantonment) are given in the following statement.

Place	Number of industrial consumers	Load (horse-power) available to indus trial consumers	Total load (horsepower) available	No. of units of power consumed monthly by industrial units
Baheri	23	176	295	16,344
Faridpur	23	140	226	11,409
Fatehganj West	5	37	62	6,317
Dunka	4	41	47	3,896
Bhojipura	4	26	47	3,259
Nawabganj	10	43	115	3,059
Rithura	5	34	45	2,645
Senthal	2	23	32	2,207
Dhaura Tanda	3	34	49	2,041
Clutterbuckganj	5	20	172	1,673
Richha	1	11	33	1,047
Hafizganj	2	13	15	665
Shahi	Nil	Nil	11	Nil
Other rural areas	38	718	..	67,984

The Bareilly Electricity Supply Company, Limited, Bareilly, supplies electricity to Bareilly city and the cantonment. the licence having been granted to the managing agents (Martin and Company) in January, 1927. The company commenced supplying electricity (direct current) to the city in 1928, alternating current also being introduced in 1936 after the installation of two steam engines. In 1945 an Aurbo-alternator set was installed and by 1956 all the oil engines and steam engines were replaced by such sets.

The distribution network supplying electricity to the city and the cantonment consists of about 120 km. of low tension (A. C. and D. C., 400/440 volts) supply lines fed through 20 transformers and three converting substations.

The total connected industrial load on October 31, 1963, was 6204·185 kw., the number of industrial consumers on that date being 791.

Large-scale Industries

The large-scale industries functioning in the district have a capital investment of about Rs30 crores and give employment to about 6,000

workers, the value of the goods produced being of the order of about Rs11 crores per annum. They undertake the manufacture of a variety of commodities and goods, a short account of each being given below :

Matches—The Western India Match Company, Clutterbuckganj (about 5 miles north of Bareilly), was established in 1930 and manufactures matches on a large scale. The capital invested in 1964 was Rs2,75,00,000 when the factory employed 1,536 workers, the production was 29,05,82,500 matches valued at Rs1,83,65,395. This factory meets the requirement of the State to the extent of nearly 60 per cent and consumes about 6 lakh cubic feet of *semal* (*Bombax malabaricum*) annually which is obtained from the Tarai and Nepal forests. Chemicals (sulphur, phosphorous, etc.) worth Rs1,43,132 were imported from North America in 1963-64.

Catechu and Cutch The Indian Wood Products, Ltd, Izatnagar, extracts catechu and cutch on a large scale This company was incorporated in the year 1919. In 1963-64 its capital investment was Rs56,52,696 and 313 persons were employed by it and 9,48,811 kilograms of cutch valued at Rs11,23,216 and 5,24,119 kilograms of catechu valued at Rs65,55,612 were produced. Cutch valued at Rs1,61,137 was exported to Europe, North America, South America and West Africa and catechu worth Rs18,700 to Pakistan. The raw material is obtained from the wood of the *khair tree* (*Acacia catechu*) which grows in the foothills of the Himalayas. Catech is used for edible purposes while cutch (which is of considerable value) is used for leather tanning and dyeing and is exported to the United Kingdom.

Rosin and Turpentine The Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co., Clutterbuckganj, manufactures rosin and turpentine on a large scale. It was established on February 22, 1924. The management was taken over by the State Government in 1950. In 1961 the capital invested amounted to Rs1,50,42,652, it employed about 360 workers and rosin worth Rs1,10,30,751 and turpentine worth Rs21,24,087 were produced. Both these are important industrial chemicals obtained by steam distillation of gum oleoresin and exudations obtained from the pine-tree (*Pinus sylvestris*) and are consumed by industries manufacturing soap, paper, paint, varnish, disinfectants, etc.

Sugar- There are two sugar factories in the district—the H. R. Sugar Factory, Bareilly (established in 1932) and the Kesar Sugar Works, Ltd, Baheri (established in 1933). In 1961 the capital invested in the industry was Rs1,74,10,405 and it employed 2,005 persons, the product being 3,62,345 quintals valued at Rs4,31,36,000.

Power Alcohol—The Kesar Sugar Works, Ltd, Baheri, is the only factory manufacturing power alcohol in the district. In the year 1963-64 the capital invested was Rs20,00,000, the number of persons employed being 57. Denatured spirit and power alcohol produced in that year were valued at about Rs11,00,000. Raw materials for the industry are molasses, ammonium sulphate and sulphuric acid. In 1963-64 the factory consumed about 7,00,000 maunds of molasses.

Sleeper Creosote plant—The factory was established in 1954 in Clutterbuckganj by the North Eastern Railway with an investment of Rs37,00,000 with the object of treating wooden sleepers scientifically in order to make them immune to pests, incipient rot, etc. The unit is situated near the Tarai forests and is the largest of its type in India. In 1964 it had an investment of Rs64,54,035, employed 220 persons and slpeers worth Rs27,77,553 were creosoted.

Machine Production—The R. R. Engineering Co., Ltd, Clutterbuckganj, Bareilly, manufactures machines for sugar factories and special alloy and steel. It was established in 1957. Its total investment in 1963 was Rs5,44,109 when it employed 107 persons and manufactured machines valued at Rs7,56,538.

Synthetics and Chemicals Limited—The Synthetics and Chemicals Limited have built a synthetic rubber plant of the capacity of 30,000 tons a year. This particular location was decided upon because, being a sugar producing area, alcohol, the raw material used in the plant, which requires as much as 20 million gallons per year to support the annual rubber production, is produced from molasses in many distilleries in this area. This is the first plant of its kind to be built in India which might make the country self-sufficient in respect of rubber in the near future. The company was promoted and organised by Kilachand Devchand and Company (Private). Ltd, of Bompay in collaboration with the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of the United States of America. The total direct investment in the plant was of the order of Rs18,85,07,773 in 1964 which is said to be unique as it combines at one place facilities for the large-scale production of butadiene and styrene, the two important raw materials needed in the production of synthetic rubber. In addition to alcohol the plant will annually consume 2 million gallons of benzene, 2,000 tons of salt, 2,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 1,000 tons of caustic soda, 2,50,000 tons of coal and 4,500 tons of extender oil and lubricants. It covers about 100 acres, the total manpower requirement being close on 1,000 persons. With its commissioning and rubber becoming available in the country, foreign exchange savings are expected to be of the order of about 10 crores of rupees. The plant which employed 1,213 persons in 1964

started production in March, 1963, in 1964 it produced 11,807 tonnes of rubber, valued at Rs4,33,16,300.

Camphor—A plant has been erected at Clutterbuckganj by the Camphor and Allied Products, Ltd. for the manufacture of 900 tons of camphor annually, Rs1,85,00,000 having been invested in the project. This unit has been established in technical collaboration with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., of the United States of America. Production commenced in 1964, the monetary value of the annual production being estimated at Rs71,41,750. The main raw material is turpentine which is obtained from the Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company, Ltd, Clutterbuckganj, the Government Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Nahan (Punjab) and the Jammu Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Jammu (Kashmir). Two of the other chemicals produced here are benzene and sodium bicarbonate. In 1964 there were 230 persons working in the industry.

Small scale Industries

At the end of 1963 there were about a hundred small-scale industrial units in the district which had a capital investment of about Rs70,00,000, gave employment to about 1,000 workers and produced goods worth Rs95,00,000. These industries are able to progress because of the financial assistance given by the government, the distribution of raw materials at reasonable rates, marketing and quality control, technical supervision (through the co-ordinated efforts of the State directorate of industries and the small industries service institute) and the facilities available for the hire and purchase of equipment. A brief account of some of these important industries (which are generally located in Bareilly city) is given below :

Khandsari—The Baerilly area was one of the pioneers in the manufacture, on a small-scale, of Khandsari sugar and the industry, though seasonal, is the largest in the district even today. Khandsari units, where the sugar is produced and the by-product *rab* (molasses) stored, are scattered all over the town and are to a great extent responsible for making the streets dirty and for the stench that pervades the air. The district alone produces about 40 per cent of the Khandsari manufactured in U. P. and has 38 units employing 184 persons, the total investment being Rs13,46,249. The quantity produced in 1964 was 24,921 quintals which was valued at Rs26,44,011 and in addition 23,804 quintals of *rab, shira, galavat* (coarse jaggery) were also produced. The extraction and boiling of juice and the making of *rab* are done in the rural areas and give employment to a very large number of people.

Furniture—The district is famous for its furniture industry not only in this State but in the entire country. The furniture is of the modern type, is simple in design and is usually made of *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) though owing to the scarcity of this type of wood some inferior kinds of wood are also used. The first workshop of the district was started in 1891 and, with the spread of the adoption of modern ways of living, the industry made rapid progress and now occupies an important place in the industrial economy of the district. Timber is obtained from the forests of Haldwani, Ramnagar and Kalagarh, the districts of Kheri, Gonda, Bahraich and Pilibhit and from Nepal One unit alone has an investment of Rs1,09,000 and in 1964 it employed 65 persons and produced furniture valued at Rs3,95,000. Furniture made of steel is manufactured by two units (with a total investment of Rs1,13,378) and in 1964 they produced goods worth Rs1,09,769 and employed 36 persons.

Engineering—There are 12 units engaged in the engineering industry, which manufacture cane crushers, *kolhus* (oil crushers), iron utensils, automobile parts and various other agricultural implements. In 1964 the capital invested in the industry was Rs20,52,881 which employed 310 persons. Raw materials worth about Rs10,80,000 consisting of steel, non-ferrous metals, pig iron and cast iron were consumed in that year, the products being valued at Rs22,89,798. Metal utensils are manufactured in two units which have a total investment of Rs1,15,000. In 1963 they produced goods worth Rs1,60,000 and employed 47 persons. In 1964 another unit, with an investment of Rs1,41,497, manufactured 215 tons of round iron bars worth Rs1,72,000 and employed 20 persons

Food Products—In 1963 there were five mills in the district which produced *maida*, atta, bran, roughage and pulses. The capital invested in the industry was Rs10,97,971 and the number of persons employed was 88. Raw materials worth Rs25,00,000 were consumed in that year, the products being valued at Rs38,82,213. The following statement gives particulars regarding the materials consumed and their value in 1963 :

Commodity	Weight (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
Atta	67,770	33,54,913
Maida	965	1,78,758
Bran	846	1,67,821
Rice	6,025	1,20,000
Pulses	1,100	60,000
Roughage	600	721

Pulses of *arhar*, gram, *masoor*, *urd* and *moong* are generally split. Bakery products and miscellaneous preparations are produced in five units which have a total investment of Rs14,77,500. In 1963, they employed 38 persons and produced goods worth Rs2,27,191.

Oil Pressing—Bareilly is an important marketing centre for oil-seeds and their products, ground-nut and linseed being largely used. There were about 70 units working in the industry in 1963 when the amount invested was about Rs7,50,000 and 600 persons were employed daily on an average. The product was evaluated at about Rs1,00,00,000.

Soap Making—In 1963 there were about 50 units engaged in soap making (mostly washing soap) when soap worth about Rs6,00,000 was manufactured. The capital invested in the industry amounted to about Rs4,00,000, the number of persons employed was 350 and raw materials worth about Rs4,00,000 were consumed.

Sodium Silicate—In 1963, five units, employing 40 persons, produced sodium silicate worth Rs1,50,000. One-third of the product was exported, the rest being consumed by the local soap industry.

Catechu and Cutch—Two units (one located in Baheri and the other in Izatnagar) manufactured 40,000 kg. of catechu and 97,000 kg. of cutch and employed 102 workers in 1964 in which year about Rs3,40,000 was invested in the industry.

Ice Factories—There were 4 ice factories operating in Bareilly city in 1956, in which a capital of about Rs3,40,000 was invested. Their capacity is about 90 tons per day. In that year they employed about 66 persons and produced about 1,08,946 maunds of ice. In 1961 there was one unit only which produced 31,135 quintals of ice valued at Rs1,75,466.

Textiles—One unit manufactures cloth, durries, *niwar* (broad tape), tapes and twine. In 1964, Rs2,50,000 was invested in this factory, which produced goods worth Rs4,90,000 and employed 35 persons.

Other Goods—In 1964 one unit manufactured industrial brushes worth Rs1,13,225 and another in 1963 sports goods worth Rs18,221. In 1964 oil seals and rings (for motor vehicles) worth Rs5,14,592 were manufactured by one unit and four others repaired vehicles and completed jobs worth Rs6,07,668 and employed 88 workers. Four units printed and bound books at a turnover of Rs1,05,399

Cottage and Village Industries

In 1956 there were about 8,400 units in the district that were engaged in cottage and village industries. The capital invested amounted to Rs27,86,900, goods worth Rs1,14,16,100 were produced and 18,752 persons were employed.

Durrie Weaving—Bareilly is famous for its durries which are sold throughout India. The annual production is estimated at Rs15,00,000. There are about 350 looms in Bareilly with more than 950 artisans. Mill yarn, of which the durries are made, is imported (mostly from Kanpur). The sizes of the durries are generally 4 yards by 3 yards or 4 yards by 4 yards. The Government of India have given an incentive to the manufacture of durries by industrial co-operatives by subsidising the rebate (of 10 pies or 5 paise per rupee) allowed on the sale of handloom products. About 1,400 persons were engaged in this industry in 1956, about Rs5,25,000 was invested in it and 87,500 maunds of yarn, evaluated at about Rs52,88,800, were consumed. Durries worth Rs1,04,29,000 were produced, and worth Rs18,58,000 were sold locally and worth Rs85,51,000 were exported to Amritsar, Ludhiana, Simla, Ambala, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Bombay and Calcutta.

Niwar Weaving—Niwar weaving is done only in the city of Bareilly. About 215 units employing 400 persons are engaged in this industry and about Rs48,400 was invested in it in 1956. The industry is carried on in the homes of the artisans who are mostly women. In 1956 about 780 maunds of yarn evaluated at Rs85,000 were consumed, about 760 maunds of *niwar* valued at about Rs1,10,600 were produced and *niwar* worth Rs93,500 was sold locally.

Handloom Cloth and Khadi—Most of the requirements of the villagers are met by the handloom cloth and *khadi* produced in the district. In 1956 the number of handlooms registered in the district was 3,571, the tahsilwise distribution being as follows: Aonla 607, Baheri 168, Bareilly 1,553, Faridpur 690 and Nawabganj 553.

About 5,000 persons were engaged in the industry in 1956 and Rs14,28,000 was invested in it. About 45,00,000 yards of different types of cloth evaluated at about Rs28,13,000 were produced and goods worth Rs17,61,000 were exported from the district.

Tyre-sole Footwear—The making of footwear with soles made of rubber tyres is an old industry of the district and in the main is located in Bareilly city. About 350 families are engaged in it and footwear worth about Rs15,00,000 was produced in 1963.

Cane Products and Furniture—Bareilly has been famous for a long time for furniture, baskets, matting, etc., made of cane and this industry is one of the oldest in the district. There are 110 units that are engaged in it and it employs about 660 persons, the investment being approximately Rs11,500. Cane products worth about Rs6,37,000 were produced in 1956.

In 1963 about 500 units employing 5,000 persons produced furniture worth Rs20,00,000. About Rs5,00,000 is invested in this industry.

Surma Making—Bareilly is known far and wide for its good quality of *surma* (a powder made of antimony mixed with ground pearls and other rare ingredients including, formerly, a rare mineral imported from Afghanistan). The industry, which is a very old one, is carried on only in the city of Bareilly, 50 units being thus engaged which employ about a hundred persons. In 1956 *surma* worth Rs1,56,000 was produced.

Other cottage industries that are carried on in the district are *zardozi* work, pounding of rice by hand, oil pressing, making of jaggery, silver and gold foil, *ban* (string made of *moonj*), lime, matting and toys of wood. The grinding of flour and making of *gota* (sari borders of gold and silver thread) are occupations that are carried on in almost every village.

Jail Industries—The prisoners of the district jail, Bareilly, are employed in a number of industries among which are spinning, weaving, tailoring (of prisoners' clothing), making of durries carpets, *niwar*, hemp twisting and *ban* twisting and weaving, etc. In 1961-62 goods worth Rs9,118 were produced, the corresponding figures for 1962-63 and 1963-64 being Rs14,628-63 and Rs17,506-42 respectively.

Industrial Estates and Areas

During the Third Five-year Plan period, under the scheme of establishing workshops with facilities of motive power, water, storage, office accommodation, etc., for small industrialists, the State government made a provision for the development of industries in the district, a brief description of the estates emerging in consequence being given below :

Rural Industrial Estate—This has been established (in 1964) at Bhojipura near the block headquarters for which there is a provision of Rs1,78,200. The construction of work-sheds was taken up in the first phase, an area of about 5.38 acres having been acquired for the purpose and 5 sheds having been constructed up till 1965. One unit with an investment of Rs3,35,000 produced, preserved and canned fruits and fruit products worth Rs1,38,240 in 1964. It employs 70 workers.

Medium size Industrial Estate—This estate will be contained in an area of 16.9 acres at Clutterbuckganj for which a provision of Rs8,39,643 exists, 15 work-sheds having been constructed in the first phase. The administrative control of these two estates vests in the State directorate of industries.

Developed Site Industrial Area—This area is being developed by the U. P. State Industrial Corporation, Limited. A provision of Rs35,00,000

exists for it, 385·67 acres having been acquired adjacent to the Rampur-Bareilly road. Three plots will be of 10·1 acres each, 12 of 5·0 acres each, 71 of 2·02 acres each and 15 of 1·60 acre each.

Other Industrial Activities

A tuitional class was in existence at the intensive development block, Majhgawan (tahsil Aonla) before 1956. It was started with the aim of helping the artisans of different trades and industrial occupations to adopt improved working methods, tools and implements, to enable them to obtain raw materials and to promote the sale of their products. The centre imparts training in leather work and carpentry to fourteen candidates in each trade.

A training-cum-production centre was established in 1958 in the Bhojipura development block which gives training in the trades of carpentry, tin-smithy, machinist, fitter-cum-mechanic, moulder and electrician. Twelve trainees are trained in each trade for 18 months, every trainee receives Rs20 per month as stipend and 42 persons were trained in 1964. Goods worth Rs5,971·48 were produced in 1964.

Government Central Wood Working Institute, Bareilly—It was established in 1911. The aim of this institute is to develop the skills of carpentry and furniture making. Training in allied subjects like polishing, cabinet making and joinery, upholstery, etc., is given free, the period of training being 1 to 3 years.

Government Sports Goods Development Centre, Bareilly—The idea of developing a sports industry in the district came into being when, because of the partition of the country in 1947, many displaced persons came to these parts from Sialkot, a place in Punjab which had been famous for decades for producing sports goods of very good quality. A centre to give training in the making of such goods was therefore started in the district in 1957 and 20 persons were trained and goods worth Rs11,085 were produced in 1961-62. Each trainee receives a stipend of Rs25 per month. This industry has developed very considerably since 1947.

Leather Tanning Development Scheme—To improve the quality of the work of the tanners of the district as well as their living conditions, two tannery centres were established, one each at Salehnagar and Katra Chand Khan. Tanned leather worth Rs83,241 was produced in 1964.

Quality Marking Scheme—The introduction of this scheme in 1961 has made possible the laying down of standard specifications for *zardozi* and handloom products, of inspection during the process of manufacture

and the fixing of prices of different grades of goods. The goods inspected and found to conform to the required standard are stamped or marked with a 'Q', the symbol adopted by the government as the hallmark of good craftsmanship. During 1961-62 and 1962-63 goods worth Rs39,475 and Rs95,097 respectively were so marked.

Industrial Potential

The district has scope for new industries, as it is rich in raw materials and supply of labour and power. The Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly, has made synthetic rubber available which is the base for the making of fountain-pen tubes, cycle handle grips, rubber brakes and pedals. The average annual production of this commodity is 30,000 million tons. The demand for sports goods is increasing day by day and suitable timber being available from the Tarai areas of the district, more small-scale units can be established. The wooden toy industry can also be expanded and a large-scale plywood and hardboard factory can be established in the district.

The R. R. Engineering Company, Ltd. has started producing steel casting which can be used to produce iron rods, plates and angles and rolling mills can be established to produce such goods.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Banking and Finance

History of Indigenous Banking in the District—Bareilly has been an important centre of trade for decades. It has served as a clearing centre for goods exported to the hill areas of the State and even beyond and for those imported from these areas. It has also been connected by road with Punjab, Delhi, Meerut, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Lucknow and other important trade centres.

It is known that as far back as the fifth and sixth centuries B. C. wealth was hoarded in the house (or in the ground in brazen jars) in the region in which the district is located. Even in those days money-lending occasionally meant usury. Then, as now, public opinion frowned upon usury. The Vaishs who combined money-lending with trading charged more than the prescribed rates of interest.[1] In the last two centuries, the business of these money-lenders and moneyed traders—who were known as Jagat Seths (world bankers)—was very prosperous in this region and could be compared with contemporary private banking houses in other countries (which undertook many of the functions of that essentially modern institution, a central bank). The gradual strengthening and progress of British trade in the nineteenth century saw the beginnings of the decline of indigenous banking though indigenous bankers (who employed their traditional methods and did not assimilate the new financial techniques) continued to dominate the economic life of the people of the district for decades to come. With the growing need for institutions providing credit facilities, the government established its own treasuries and sub-treasuries in the district. The expanding trade with England attracted foreign bankers and new banks were established which mostly financed foreign trade, etc., and did not serve the requirements of the local inhabitants and their economy.

One of the reasons why the banking in the district suffered desuetude was that the local bankers did not accept deposits and their utility as banking agents was limited to money-lending. In the absence of any discount market they could not adjust themselves to the expansion and contraction of credit needs. In 1879 there were 758 money-lenders, 428 brokers and 5,814 shopkeepers in the district.

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[1] Jain, L. C.: *Indigenous Banking in India*, p. 8

The following banks were established in Bareilly city in the years mentioned against each: a branch of the Allahabad Bank, Ltd, in 1892; a branch of the Imperial Bank of India (now called the State Bank of India) in 1923; the Bareilly Corporation (Bank), Ltd, in 1928; the Bareilly Bank, Ltd, in 1934 (closed in 1964); another branch of the Allahabad Bank, Ltd, in 1936; a branch of the Central Bank of India, Ltd, in 1937; a branch of the Punjab National Bank, Ltd, in 1943; a branch of the Gadodia Bank, Ltd, in 1945 and a third branch of the Allahabad Bank, Ltd, in 1961. A branch of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd, was opened in 1962 in Bareilly city.

Rural Indebtedness

Although the economic condition of the agriculturists of the district in the second half of the nineteenth century had improved somewhat as compared with the past, indebtedness was rife on the whole and was more or less looked upon as a natural state of affairs. Loans were taken mainly for marriages (on an average Rs 40 to Rs 80 was spent on a marriage ceremony in 1874), purchase of cattle or for buying the necessities of life. In those days the money-lender did not always harass the debtor in case the latter was driven to take refuge in the dangerous and difficult Tarai areas lying to the north of the district where the money-lender would not find it profitable to follow him to realise his moneys even with the help of a decree. The impecunious condition of the cultivator forced him to borrow grain (which had to be repaid in kind at the next harvest) from the money-lender at an exorbitant rate of interest ranging from 25 to 75 per cent. As many as 60.8 per cent of the cultivators of the district had to resort to this recourse in 1871. Usually the money-lender lent the grain (generally wheat) in Kartika when the price was high and realised it in Jyaistha (the time of harvest) when the prices were lowest, thus deliberately taking advantage of the fall in price and reaping an inordinate profit. The lenders were generally landlords and grain dealers but sometimes those cultivators who had accumulated some savings also lent money at the rate of 25 per cent and grain at 50 per cent per annum.

By the beginning of the twentieth century the rates of interest (particularly for grain loans) in the district had declined but in the parganas of Aonla, Baheri and Faridpur the usurious rate of 50 per cent per annum continued to prevail. The agriculturists were benefited by the rise in prices as became evident from the improvement that was effected in their standard of living. They had great attachment for their land and even the extravagant Kshatriyas managed to preserve their ancestoral possessions in the teeth of adverse financial circumstances. Transfer of land was frequent among the trading classes who had no such regard for it and treated it as a mere investment.

The economic depression of the thirties of this century worsened the monetary condition of the agriculturists. Many were unable to repay the principal borrowed and many failed even to pay the interest on loans taken. Nor could the landlord escape the common lot and 11 were indebted for a total sum of Rs18,590, only 67 being free of debt in 1930. By far the largest amount of money which had been advanced to the agriculturists in this period—Rs22,713—was by the landlords, the co-operative credit societies following with Rs12,189, the tenants and the village money-lenders also lending Rs2,508 and Rs2,013 respectively.[1]

The high prices of agricultural products which prevailed during the period of the Second World War gave the agriculturists good returns in terms of money but, against this, high prices had to be paid for non-agricultural necessaries such as cloth, oil, implements and live-stock. Nevertheless they were able to repay many old debts. From 1945 onward, the prices of agricultural commodities continued to rise assuring consistent returns to the agriculturists but in spite of this their traditional financial difficulties have not been eliminated. The old system of lending grain (at 25 to 50 per cent per annum, the former being known as Sawai and the latter as Deorha) still obtains in many parts of the district, loans also being advanced against jewellery, ornaments, valuables, etc., at 24 per cent per annum.

Urban Indebtedness

In the urban centres of the district money is usually advanced to workers employed in factories and offices by urban money-lenders who charge interest ranging from 18 to 35 per cent per annum.

Debt-relief Legislation

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, though attempts were made since the first quarter of this century to find a remedy for rural indebtedness and through legislation to regulate the terms and conditions, etc., of money-lending, on the whole the policy of *laissez-faire* continued to prevail for years.

The Usurious Loans Act, 1918, authorised the courts to reopen issues in which the interest was 'excessive' and the transaction between the parties substantially 'unfair' and to relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest. By an amendment in 1926 the Act was made applicable to any party seeking relief from mortgage. But the Act

[1] *Report of the United Provinces Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee*, 1930, p. 144

did not give the precise definition of the terms 'fair' and 'excessive' as applied to contracts and rates of interest respectively and the law courts could not always determine whether a transaction was 'unfair' and the rate of interest charged 'excessive'. Thus the Act could not serve the purpose and remained ineffective in the district as elsewhere.

In the depression from 1927 to 1933 and the post-depression era till 1939, legislation was framed with the object of scaling down and adjusting debts The United Provinces Agriculturits' Relief Act, 1934, brought some measure of relief to the agriculturists of the district as it provided *inter alia* for payment of debts in instalments at a low rate of interest on mortgage and non-mortgage debts The Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, provided that the proceedings of execution against tenants and proprietors, whose land revenue did not exceed Rs1,000 a year, would be unconditionally stayed. The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940 provided for the accounting of interest at low rates and protecting the property of debtors from any large-scale liquidation

After the Second World War, legislation was enacted with the definite objective of prohibiting the sale of land by cultivators to non-cultivating persons. Prior to the abolition of the zamindari system, permanent tenure holders and fixed-rate tenants had unrestricted rights to mortgage their interest in the land but exproprietory tenants did not. Since the abolition of the zamindari system (in 1952), a *bhumidar* does not have the right to sell land to another holder if the sale increases the latter's holding to more than 30 acres and he has no right to enter into a mortgage if the possession of the mortgaged land is transferred *Sirdars* do not have the right to sell their interest in the land nor is such an interest transferable except in accordance with the provisions of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950.

But the benefits of these legislative measures hardly accrued to the illiterate rural masses who were the real victims and could be availed of only by the educated or the more substantial borrowers.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

In the urban sector of the district banks, local money-lenders and other private agencies provide credit. In the rural areas relatives, professional money-lenders, landlords traders, commission agents and co-operative societies are the agencies the borrower turns to when in need, the first two being the most frequently approached Khandsalis (dealers in sugar) and Banjaras (nomadic traders) are also money lenders and the former have the reputation of being rapacious, the method employed being the advancing of a sum sufficient to finance the cultivator's crop on condition

that he (the money-lender) collects the juice at a forward rate which he himself decides. The rate of interest is not exorbitant but he generally buys the juice at a very low price. The cultivator is thus left only with the bare means of subsistence. The establishment of the sugar factories in the district has greatly decreased the dependence of sugar-cane growers on the Khandsalis. The Banjaras on the other hand are still in the field as they function in various capacities as traders and commission agents.

The government and co-operatives have made endeavours to eliminate the village money-lender but he continues to be an indispensable element in the rural life. The rate of interest charged by private money-lenders and financiers generally varies from 36 to 72 per cent annually.

Government Loans—It has been the practice for the agriculturists to receive assistance from the government in times of flood, famine and other emergencies. In British times loans were granted under various regulations and later under a number of Taqavi Acts. On the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1880, loan operations were systematized with the passing of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. Both the Acts are of an enabling character and vest in the State Government powers to frame rules regarding the sanctioning and disbursement of loans. In 1943, the 'grow more food' campaign was launched which was continued in the post-war period—an important feature of which has been the provision of finances for specific purposes such as land improvement and purchase of seed and fertilisers. In 1963 the largest amount, Rs62,540 was borrowed in tahsil Faridpur, tahsil Bareilly following with Rs45,660, in both instances the period of duration ranging from one to 5 years and the rate of interest from 5 to 6 per cent. Tahsils Baheri, Aonla and Nawabganj followed with Rs23,200, Rs8,440 and Rs7,200 respectively, the rate of interest being 5 to 6 per cent and the duration being from 6 months to 5 years.

Joint-stock Bank

The Allahabad Bank has 3 branches; the Bareilly Corporation (Bank), has 5; the Punjab National Bank and the State Bank of India has 3 each; and the Central Bank of India and the Gadodia Bank, each has one branch office. All these banks are situated in Bareilly city, all being scheduled banks.

The banks finance various trades in the district. Mercantile loans are advanced against pledges or hypothecation of bullion, agricultural produce, merchandise or documents of title thereto, bills of exchange or promissory notes and against other approved securities. The State Bank of India allows a yearly interest between 5 and 7½ per cent on deposits and

charges 7 and 10½ per cent on advances. The other banks allow a rate of interest ranging from 1½ to 7½ per cent per annum on deposits and charge between 3½ and 12 per cent per annum on advances.

National Savings Organisation

The post-office savings-bank scheme was introduced in the district in the second quarter of the nineteenth century and was the first scheme of its kind, others following. These schemes are designed to tap the savings of those people who generally do not subscribe to governmental loans and also to inculcate the habit of thrift, thus making funds available for investment by government for implementing the programmes of the Five-year Plans. The Chinese aggression in 1962 led to the introduction by government of defence deposit certificates and national defence certificates for defence needs.

Premium prize bonds (bearer bonds) were introduced on January 1, 1963, and were available till the end of the year at the branches of the State Bank of India, treasury and sub-treasuries and post offices. They are in the denominations of Rs5 and Rs100 and will be repaid five years after the date of sale with a premium of 10 per cent. As the name indicates, the holders are eligible to participate in two draws for money prizes. For every one crore of rupees worth of bonds, the prize money amounts to Rs5 lakhs in each draw for both denominations.

The net investment under various securities in the district was Rs4,08,752 in 1962-63 and Rs16,73,165 in 1963-64, the corresponding figure for 1964-65 being Rs18,93,547.

Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies

The co-operative movement has been steadily growing in the district since 1901, when attempts were made to introduce co-operatives. In 1908 there were 7 co-operative societies in the district. In 1920 there were 66 and in the decade 1920-30 their growth was accelerated. In 1930 there were 107 which advanced Rs12,189 (inclusive of interest) to agriculturists. Thereafter the co-operative movement gathered momentum and in 1940 and 1950 there were 367 and 658 respectively, the numbers going up to 909 in 1960 and 1,110 in 1963. The agricultural co-operative societies advanced Rs38,07,822 and Rs53,44,131 in 1960 and 1963, respectively at 8·75 per cent per annum.

Co-operative Banks—In 1912 the district Co-operative Bank, Ltd, was established and in 1951 it was converted into the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank, Ltd. It serves as a central financing agency for co-operatives in the district. Loans are advanced at 5½ to 6¾ per cent per annum and

deposits earn 3½ per cent to 5 per cent per annum. The bank advanced Rs37,30,000 and Rs57,71,000 in 1960 and 1963 respectively.

The Uttar Pradesh State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd, was established in 1960 with the aim of providing long-term credit to agriculturists for the improvement of land, the adoption of modern techniques of cultivation, irrigation, consolidation of holdings and buying adjoining plots and other agricultural assets and for paying back old debts taken from money-lenders. A cultivator can take from Rs500 to Rs1,500 for 10 years at 7 per cent per annum. Advances are made against the land of the cultivator as security and can be repaid in instalments. In 1962-63 the bank advanced Rs1,24,660 for agricultural purposes in the district.

Other Societies—The inflationary trend, generated by the Second World War, led to the establishment of consumers' co-operatives. The District Co-operative Federation was established in 1948 which links the marketing societies in the district with the Uttar Pradeshik Co-operative Federation, Lucknow. Co-operative credit has thus been linked with marketing as the expansion of the latter aids the growth of the former. In 1963, the total investment of the District Co-operative Federation was Rs2,47,840. It supplies fertilisers, kerosene oil, sugar and coal to the co-operative societies. It also acts as an agent on behalf of the government for procurement, distribution and production of goods and advances loans to members for purposes of trade.

There are three cane unions in the district, one each at Bareilly, Baheri and Bhojipura, which were established in March, 1937, September, 1937 and October, 1951, respectively. In 1963 their investments were Rs8,24,099, Rs2,01,603 and Rs73,795·50 respectively. They market the sugar-cane of the growers, advance loans and supply fertilisers, agricultural implements, etc., to the members. Their growth has helped in more or less eliminating the Khandsali. The funds of the unions are made up of the commission on sugar-cane supplied to the factories and interest on loans advanced to members.

In 1963 there was one co-operative marketing society in Aonla and 10 housing co-operative societies and 21 salary earners' co-operative societies in the district, the last having advanced Rs1,19,927 in that year.

The co-operative movement in the district has shown positive signs of growth and in 1963 there were 1,305 co-operatives (of different types) with a total membership of about 45,500. The total share capital amounted to Rs8,65,425 and the working capital to Rs42,97,304.

Life Insurance—The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into being on September 1, 1956, all life insurance business was taken over by it. In 1965 there were two establishments manned by 3 class I officers, 20 development officers, 31 clerks and 6 others. The Corporation insured 28,166 persons and collected premiums valued at Rs3,66,146 in 1964-65.

The following statement shows its progress of business since 1958:

Year	Number of policies issued	Sum Assured (in rupees)
1958	29,363	12,21,69,000
1959	16,189	6,16,55,000
1960	18,732	7,48,02,000
1961	32,147	13,19,23,000
1962-63	40,548	16,89,31,000
1963-64	33,722	14,06,89,000
1964-65	28,166	13,25,25,000

Financial Corporation

The Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation has advanced loans to the following industries the relevant year and amount also being mentioned against each:

Industries	Advanced in rupees in				
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Agricultural implements	25,000	..	..	..	..
Cold storage	1,00,000	..	..	..	..
Sugar	..	25,000	..	1,75,000	..
Machinery and allied parts	..	55,000	45,000	..	..
Catechu and cutch	..	..	50,000	..	..
Steel furniture	..	..	..	..	25,000

Currency and Coinage

In the nineteenth century and for about the first two decades of the twentieth, many silver and copper coins were current in the district. The most common was the Bareilly rupee of 171·9 grains, the Chandausi rupee of 171·1 grains, three denominations of the Najibabad rupee of 173, 171

and 169·3 grains each, the Lucknow rupee of 172·3 grains, the Sher Shahi rupee of 172·1 grains, the Farrukhabad rupee of 169·2 grains and the Lucknow (Machlidar) rupee of 173 grains. To these the British standard rupee of 180 grains was added which continued to be legal tender.

The decimal coinage system has been in force in the district since October 1, 1958.

Trade And Commerce

Course of Trade

In the nineteenth century the main commodities of trade of the district were rice, sugar, indigo, cotton, coarse cloth and vessels made of metal. Good roads connected Bareilly with Naini Tal, Moradabad, Pilibhit and Farrukhabad, communications being defective only in the northern parts of the district and during the monsoon months when the roads became almost impassable. A good deal of sugar was exported to Rajputana. During the hot weather rice and wheat were sent to distant places by boats plying on the Ramganga and Deoha. The construction of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in 1873 accelerated the pace of trade. At the beginning of the twentieth century cotton cloth in considerable bulk was exported to Bombay, Calcutta and Punjab by the traders of Moradabad who operated in the Bareilly district. This cloth, though inferior to that of Lucknow and Farrukhabad, was durable. About 96,000 carpets (without pile) were sent to Bombay, Bengal and Punjab.

The export trade of the district in the first decade of the twentieth century consisted almost wholly of agricultural produce and furniture. In 1911 the exports by rail consisted of 16,20,603 maunds of grain, pulses, sugar, oil-seeds, timber, hides and skins, oils, salt and metals.

The district had considerable trade with Nepal and the hill areas of the State which in 1911 amounted to 12,94,445 maunds including 5,55,839 maunds of grain and pulses, 1,18,241 maunds of wood and large quantities of metal, stone, lime, oil, salt and piece goods.

The Banjaras controlled almost all the markets of grain in tahsil Baheri, their trade also being spread over other markets in the district. Even though they are disappearing from urban trade centres today they form the bulk of the community of merchants operating in tahsils Baheri and Nawabganj. The villages where they live are called *tandas* and the Banjaras who live in the *tandas* adjoining Nepal carry on a brisk trade with that country.

The First World War gave an impetus to the industries of the district and in 1924 bars of silver worth Rs 2,25,000 and 8,000 tolas of *salma sitara* and allied products were imported for the manufacture of silver wire and for embroidery. The Indian Wood Products imported 40 tons of *khair* wood (*Acacia catechu*) from Haldwani for making catechu and cutch. About 76,850 maunds of crude resin was imported from the forests of the Kumaun region for the manufacture of rosin and turpentine. Cotton yarn worth Rs 1,000 was imported daily from Kanpur for the manufacture of carpets. In spite of this industrialisation, the pattern of trade remained agricultural. Rice was exported in large quantities to adjoining districts, pulses to Gujarat and Rangoon and 40,000 maunds of sunn-hemp worth Rs 3,00,000 from Nawabganj to Pilibhit annually.

In the thirties and early forties the trade of the district tended to decline due to the general economic depression but as a result of the Second World War the pace of economic recovery was accelerated and Bareilly city in particular emerged as an important trade centre. The trend has continued since then and in 1951 about 16 per cent of the population of the district was engaged in commerce and trade.

The three Five-year Plans have accelerated the pace of trade. The goods traffic originating from Bareilly includes agricultural products like sugar, molasses, potatoes and grain and industrial goods like turpentine, rosin, synthetics, chemicals, camphor and allied products, tractors, furniture and other industrial products. The Bareilly junction railway station earned Rs 7,50,000 in 1962-63 through the booking of goods.

The district imports agricultural and consumer goods and raw materials for its various industries. The Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly, which commenced the production of synthetic rubber in 1963, plans to produce 30,000 tons of synthetic rubber annually, a considerable portion of which will be exported to other States. For the construction of the plant 10,000 m. tons of cement, 1,500 m. tons of steel, 220 miles of pipeline and electrical cable and 8,000 tons of plant and equipment were imported from 1961 to 1963 and on an average 20 million gallons of alcohol, 2 million gallons of benzene, 2,000 tons of salt, 2,000 tons of sulphuric acid and 1,000 tons of caustic soda are consumed annually. Most of these raw materials are imported from New Delhi and Bombay but alcohol is available from the molasses obtained from the sugar-mills of the district and the State. The district has already a stable industrial base. Furniture, wood products, rosin and turpentine are exported to distant markets. In 1963 the railways carried 5,48,603·56 quintals of grain, pulses, furniture, chemicals and consumer goods to different cities in the country and imported 3,65,964 quintals of consumer goods, grain

and raw materials. Agriculture commodities dominate the trade of the district and the following statement shows the exports and imports of the district in 1964-65 :

	Exports Quantity (in quintals)	Imports Quantity (in quintals)
Wheat	20,000	1,26,000
Rice	12,500	15,000
Gram	3,000	35,000
Gram dal	2,500	6,580
Peas	10,000	2,000
Peas dal	4,000	nil
Arhar	1,900	10,000
Arhar dal	25,500	nil
Urd	3,000	2,200
Urd dal	600	200
Moong	400	2,500
Moong dal	1,200	4,000
Masur	8,800	24,000
Masur dal	20,500	200
Jaggery	12,000	18,000
Khandsari	1,25,000	1,000
Sugar (factory)	50,500	10,000
Oil-seeds	31,030	24,500
Oil-cake	23,100	9,350
Oil	31,300	6,600
Ghee	nil	1,500
Ghee (vegetable)	5,000	35,000
Cotton	200	nil

The exports are sent to the adjoining districts and to eastern Uttar Pradesh, and the imports come from Delhi, Western Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

Trade Centres

Trade centres are located in nearly all parts of the district and serve as distributing points for imported goods as well as those locally produced, the city of Bareilly being the main distributing centre through its wholesale and retail markets. Each tahsil has its own trade centre for the disposal of goods and weekly or bi-weekly markets are held in the villages all over the district. There are about 140 such markets, 22 being important and fairly large though the majority are not linked by roads which can

be negotiated by trucks and goods have to be brought to them in bullock carts. The important markets are served by trucks and railways. In tahsil Aonla inter-village roads are poor and often become impassable in the rainy season. The road mileage has increased appreciably during the last 40 years, particularly since 1951. In the period 1920—50, a large number of horses and ponies went off the road as the goods carried by them began to be transported by trucks and railways, their number dropping from 10,544 in 1920 to 9,110 in 1951.

Wholesale Markets

The city of Bareilly is the main distributing centre for the markets of the district and its Shahmatganj and Quilla market (which was formerly in a village) has become, with the passage of time, the main assembling and distributing centre and the biggest *mandi* (wholesale market) in the district, for the surplus agricultural products of the district, although a variety of goods is also sold in it everyday except on Sundays. The goods and quantities sold in 1968 are mentioned in the following statement:

Goods	Quantity sold (in quintals)
Oil-seeds	2,05,803
Wheat	1,91,767
Jaggery	1,61,080
Pulses	1,59,957
Paddy	1,05,899
Gram	69,898
Sugar	54,886
Rice	44,729
Vegetable ghee	37,637
Juar	36,516
Maize	9,824
Bajra	9,569
Peas	7,955
Barley	6,528
Ghee	3,483
Poppy seed	2,241

The following rates of octroi are charged by the municipal board, Bareilly. on the goods entering its limits:

Description of articles	Rate per quintal (in rupees)
All kinds of coarse food-grains (such as barley, *juar*, *bajra*, peas, gram, pulses, unhusked rice)	00.10
Sugar (Khandsari)	00.12
Ground-nuts	00.16
Moong, *masur*, *urd*, *arhar*, wheat and flour of other cereals and rice, molasses	00.20
Maida, sooji, fried food-grains, potatoes, jute, poppy-seed, oil-seeds, jaggery (and sweets made thereof)	00.30
All kinds of vegetables, coconuts (green), fruits	00.60
Crystallised sugar (manufactured in factories)	00.70
Gold-leaf and silver-leaf	10.00

The commodities that were sold in certain important *mandis* in 1963 and the amounts sold are listed in the following statement:

Wholesale market	Commodity	Amount (in quintals)
Faridpur (held on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays)	Wheat	16,049
	Juar	11,766
	Potatoes	11,337
	Oil-cake	7,559
	Vegetable oils	5,731
	Pulses (*arhar*, *urd*, *moong* and *masur*)	4,854
	Peas	4,808
	Gram	4,035
	Arhar, *urd*, *moong* and *masur*	3,291
	Sugar	3,103
	Oil (from oil-seeds)	2,897
	Oil-seeds	2,750
	Jaggery	2,627
	Bajra	2,547
	Rice	2,223
	Paddy	2,128
	Khandsari	1,902
	Barley	1,024
	Tobacco	740
	Maize	260
	Ghee	170

[*Continued*

Wholesale market	Commodity	Amount (in quintals)
Baheri (held on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays)	Paddy	12,084
	Rice	10,678
	Maize	4,355
	Wheat	3,846
	Pulses (*arhar*, *urd*, *moong* and *masur*)	3,000
	Potato-seed	2,854
	Gram	1,678
	Jaggery	1,270
	Juar	640
	Bejhar	629
	Barley	537
	Vegetable oils	311
	Tobacco	270
	Sunn-hemp	230
	Ghee	70
	Dhaincha	52
Anola (held on Mondays Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays)	Potatoes	7,065
	Oil-seeds	4,675
	Juar	4,324
	Pulses (*arhar*, *urd*, *moong* and *masur*)	2,825
	Wheat	2,644
	Poppy-seed	1,906
	Jaggery	1,745
	Gram	1,418
	Rice	960
	Bajra	793
	Fodder	729
	Paddy	535
	Maize	447
	Peas	427
	Barley	341
	Ghee	240
	Khansari	179
	Tobacco	121
	Vegetable oils	1,060 tins
Nawabganj (held on Tuesdays and Saturdays)	Paddy	11,750
	Potatoes	2,302
	Wheat	1,400
	Jaggery	1,286
	Rice	1,073
	Gram	658
	Pulses (*moong*, *masur* and *urd*)	362
	Oil-seeds (linseed and ground-nuts)	343
	Tobacco	274

In most of the markets, dealings commence early in the morning and finish by noon, deliveries being taken and accounts settled in the afternoon. The *arhatias* (wholesale commission agents) market the agricultural commodities and provide storage and marketing facilities. The seller has to pay the *arhatia* the following charges:

Arhat (storage charges)	Re 1.00 to Rs 1.50 per Rs 100 of the selling price
Toula (weighing charges)	3 paise per Rs 100 of the selling price
Dharmada (charges for religious purposes)	6 paise per Rs 100 of the selling price
Palledari (portage)	6 paise per bag
Cartage	25 paise per bag

The following charges have to be paid by the buyer:

Arhat	Re 1.00 per Rs 100 of the selling price
Toula	2 paise per Rs 100 of the selling price
Dharmada	6 paise per Rs 100 of the selling price
Palledari	6 paise per bag
Cartage	25 paise per bag

In the Shahmatganj and Quilla market the buyers pay portage amounting to 6 paise per bag of 40 kilograms and no other charges are levied, *arhat* and some other charges being payable by the seller.

Fair-price Shops—There were in the district 319 fair-price shops in September, 1964, of which 122 were located in the urban and 197 in the rural areas. So that wheat, atta, rice and sugar can be sold at fair-prices, the State Government appoints certain traders to run fair-price shops in conformity with the rules laid down from time to time by it, where imported and locally procured food-grains are sold (which are stored in government godowns).

Fairs—A list of the fairs that are held in the district is given in Table XI of the Appendix. They are mainly of religious origin and their commercial importance is limited. Many cattle fairs are held in co-operation with markets or religious fairs.

Trade Associations

There are a number of trade associations in the district which safeguard the commercial interests of their trades. In matters pertaining to sales tax, income-tax, octroi, imports and exports, technical and legal advice is pooled through them. The most important is the Merchants Association, Bareilly, which was established in 1943. It is affiliated to the

Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur, and it has about a hundred members who are dealers in food-grains, pulses, oil-seeds, jaggery, sugar, general merchandise, cotton, etc, and other manufactures. Its offices are located in its own building in Shyam Ganj.

Another association of significance is the Khandsari Manufacturers Association, Bareilly, which is a branch of the Uttar Pradesh Gur and Khandsari Association. It was established in 1953 and its 150 members have been endeavouring to safeguard the interests of the jaggery and Khandsari industries, which have to face competition from the sugar factories.

Weights and Measures

In the 19th century, the most prevalent weight was a seer of 80 rupees but kutcha and pakka weights were also in use A kutcha maund was equivalent to 20 seers of the pakka or standard maund. In certain areas such as Baheri and Nawabganj, the weights varied by a small measure.

Metric weights and measures are being used in the district with effect from October 1, 1960

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

TRADE ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS AND MODES OF CONVEYANCE—OLD AND NEW

The region covered by the present district of Bareilly has witnessed an organised life from very early times. It formed part of the ancient country of Panchala which is said to have extended from the foot of the Himalayas to the river Chambal.[1] Ahichchhatra (in the district) was the capital of North Panchala and was celebrated[2] as being one of the promient cities of northern India during the Panchala period (*circa* 200 B. C. to A. D. 350). It was connected by trade routes with Pataliputra, Varanasi, Kaushambhi, Mathura and Takshashila.[3] According to the accounts of Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim who visited Ahichchhatra about 635 A. D. during the reign of the emperor Harsha (606—647 A. D.), a travel route existed from Gorishana (modern Kashipur in the Naini Tal district) to the place which he called Ngo-hi-chi-ta-lo (or O-hi-chi-ta-lo), which has been identified with the place (Ahichchhatra).[4] On the eve of the Turkish invasion of India (in the thirteenth century) there also existed travel routes from the district (which was included in the region known as Katehr) to Kannauj and were utilised by the Katehriya Rajputs.[5] In 1308 the invading armies of a descendant of Chingiz Khan traversed Katehr and marched along the foothills of the Himalayas. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the main routes of land travel were defined in some cases by avenues of trees and more generally by walled serais in which travellers and merchants could pass the night in comparative safety.[6] Under the Rohillas there seemed to have been in existence roads from Bareilly to Sirauli (in the district) and to Sambhal (in Moradabad District) with a branch going to Aonla and Budaun; from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur; and from Bareilly to Pilibhit. After the region in which the present district is located was

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[1] Cunningham, A. : *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. I, p. 225

[2] Bajpai, K. D. : *Ahichchhatra*, p. 3; Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kannauj*, p. 212.

[3] Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 10

[4] Watters, T.: *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, (Delhi, 1961), Vol. II, p. 338

[5] Moens, S. M. : *Report on the Settlement of the Bareilly District* (Allahabad, 1874), p. 29

[6] Moreland, W. H.: *India at the death of Akbar*, (London, 1920), p. 6

ceded to the British in 1801, an effort was made to hold the land-owners responsible for the upkeep of the roads passing through their estates but it failed. Then the roads were sought to be improved by an imposition of a road cess and the formation of a road and ferry fund committee to administer the proceeds. Till 1857 all the routes were treated as local and no metalled road seemed to have been laid.

The construction of the Rohilkhand trunk road from Moradabad to Bareilly and Fatehgarh, with a branch to Shahjahanpur, was undertaken as a military scheme. In 1879 in addition there were the Bareilly—Moradabad road, which ran north-westwards through the town of Mirganj on the Bareilly-Budaun road (which ran in a south-westward direction); the Bareilly-Naini Tal road which went northward through the town of Baheri, and the Baheri-Pilibhit road which stretched north-eastward going through the town of Nawabganj. Camping grounds were located at Fatehganj East, Faridpur, Fatehganj West, Mirganj, Alampur Jafrabad, Bhojipura, Baheri, Rithura and Nawabganj. The tahsil of Aonla and the village of Bishratganj were not so well placed in regard to the means of communication.[1] The northern half of the district was intersected by innumerable streams and rivulets which made traffic impossible during the rains. What roads existed were few and far between and were not kept in a satisfactory state of repairs. About the end of the first decade of the present century roads radiated from Bareilly connecting it with the majority of the tahsils of the district, the length of all the roads within the district being 327 miles in 1908, of which 140 miles were metalled. The roads were classed as provincial and local, the former being in the charge of the public works department and the latter in that of the district board. The provincial roads, with a total length of about 105 miles, included the Bareilly-Kathgodam-Naini Tal road, the Bareilly-Moradabad road, the Bareilly-Fatehganj road and the Bareilly Budaun road The local roads were grouped into four classes, class I roads being metalled and, whether bridged and drained or not, were maintained by the public works department, the cost being borne by the district board. The chief road of this particular category was the Bareilly-Pilibhit road (25 miles) which was bridged and drained throughout. Other roads which were bridged and drained but were unmetalled and were class II roads were the Bareilly-Aonla road (15 miles); the Richha-Pilibhit road (10 miles): the Shahi-Baheri road (19 miles) and the Shahi-Shishgarh road (13 miles).

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[1] Atkinson, E. T. : *Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. V, Rohilkhand Division, Part I (Allahabad, 1879), p. 629.

The roads of the district are now generally classified as national and provincial highways, major and other district roads and village roads. The Central Government is responsible for meeting the expenditure on the maintenance of the national highways, the State Government on that of the provincial highways and the major district roads and the Zila Parishad on that of other district and village roads. The municipalities and other local bodies maintain the roads situated within their own jurisdictions. Canal roads (running alongside of canals) are maintained by the canal department for the use of the officers for which they are meant.

National Highway—The Lucknow-Bareilly-Meerut is the only national highway passing through the district, its total length within the district being about 47 miles: it comprises the Lucknow-Bareilly road (about 25 miles) and the Meerut-Bareilly road (about 22 miles). It comes from Shahjahanpur and, entering the district in the south-east at Fatehganj, runs almost parallel to the Lucknow-Delhi railway line. It then passes through Faridpur, Bareilly, Bhitaura and Mirganj and leaves the district at Mirganj in the north-west.

Provincial Highways—The district is well served by provincial highways, which are metalled and bridged and drained throughout, their total length being about 81 miles. The important provincial highways are the Bareilly-Mathura road (about 17 miles), the Bareilly-Almora road (about 35 miles), and the Bareilly-Pilibhit road (about 23 miles).

Other Roads—The disrcit is also served by a number of other metalled and unmetalled roads which are mainly under the charge of the public works department, the Zila Parishad and the municipal board, Bareilly. There are about 25 miles of major and other district metalled roads and about 14 miles of metalled roads in the vicinity of the Baheri sugar factory: about 18 miles of unmetalled roads under the public works department: and 13 miles of metalled and 232 miles of unmetalled roads under the charge of the Zila Parishad. The municipal board of Bareilly has 230·868 km. of metalled and 23·280 km. of unmetalled roads (in 1963-64). The length of the canal roads in the district (which are under the charge of the irrigation department) is 403 miles. Roadside avenues exist alongside of many roads. Bareilly is connected with the tahsils of the district by metalled roads. The Lucknow-Bareilly road connects Bareilly with tahsil Faridpur; the Bareilly-Almora road connects it with tahsil Baheri; and the Bareilly-Pilibhit and the Bareilly-Mathura roads with tahsils Nawabganj and Aonla respectively.

In the Second Five-year Plan period the construction of the Aonla-Bhamora road (about 9½ miles) and of the roads close to the Baheri sugar factory (about 10 miles) was taken up, only the latter having been completed up till 1964. In the Third Five-year Plan period the construction of the Aonla-Sirauli road (8 miles) and the extension of the road near about the sugar factory (about 15 miles) have been taken up.

Modes of Conveyance

The means of conveyance in the early days were palanquins of one kind or another, horses, camels, elephants, bullock carts and carriages drawn by horses, bullocks or camels. *Dolis* (litters) and palkis (palanquins) were used by those who could afford such conveyances. Mechanised transport made its appearance about the first decade of the present century and today motor-cars, motor-cycles, bicycles and cycle-rickshaws in the city and its outskirts are a common sight. As an economical and easy means of transport, the bicycle is popular among students, small traders, washermen, milkmen, etc., and is hired out on hourly, daily and monthly rates. Cycle-rickshaws are also very much in demand and to a great extent have driven ekkas and tongas off the roads.

Urban Areas—The vehicles used for transportation in Bareilly city are cycle-rickshaws, tongas, ekkas and bicycles. Tongas are generally run on hire, though they are also maintained by some private individuals for their personal use. In the district the number of tongas is larger than that of ekkas, whereas both together are heavily outnumbered by cycle-rickshaws. These vehicles have to be registered with the municipal boards and a licence under the hackney carriage bye-laws has to be obtained. The prescribed standard rates of fare per hour (as also for specified distances) is required to be displayed on the vehicle though in general practice the fare is usually settled between the two parties. The number of tongas registered with the municipal board, Bareilly, for the year 1963-64 was 394 and those with the municipal boards of Aonla and Baheri 42 and 11 respectively. Of all the vehicles on the roads the number of bicycles is the largest, the number in use in the district being probably higher than that actually registered as not all in use are always registered. The municipal board of Bareilly registered 11,772 bicycles for the year ending with March 31, 1964, and about 500 cycles are in use in the municipal area of Baheri. In that year the number of cycle-rickshaws registered with the municipal board, Bareilly, was 3,320, with that of Aonla 14 and with that of Baheri 111.

Rural Areas—The bullock cart still holds sway in rural areas and is used for various purposes such as carrying agricultural produce and

building materials and carrying people ordinarily and on the occasions of festivals, marriages, etc. There were about 18,040 bullock carts in the district in 1965 and also about 240 ekkas and 180 hand-carts, camel-carts also occasionally being used for short-distance transport in the rural areas and for the carriage of goods from the villages to the *mandis* (markets) in the towns. Horse-driven carriages also serve the needs of the rural population for short-distance travel.

Bus Service

The U. P. Government Roadways started its bus service in the district on August 8, 1947, on the routes from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur, Bareilly to Pilibhit and Bareilly to Haldwani. Gradually the service was extended to more routes and in 1960 as many as 65 Roadways buses were plying on 29 routes covering 46,89,854 km. and carried 11,864 passengers daily. In 1964 about 68 Roadways buses were plying on 34 routes and carried 16,674 passengers daily, 45 private buses covering 8 routes. Roadways buses ply on all the routes except the Bareilly—Budaun; Bisharatganj—Sirauli; Bareilly—Usawan (*via* Budaun: Bareilly—Kasganj (*via* Budaun); Bareilly—Bhuta—Bisalpur; Bareilly—Nagaria; Aonla—Qaderchowk; and Shahi—Shergarh, which are served by private buses. In addition 1,314 cars, 769 motor-cycles and scooters and 19 taxies (of which 5 belonged to the U. P. Government Roadways) were on the roads in 1963-64.

City Service—The U. P. Government Roadways started its service in Bareilly city in 1950 by covering the Kutubkhana—Bareilly railway junction route. In 1960 there were 4 buses plying on the city roads and by 1964 another 6 had been added. By 1963-64 the service had been extended to two more routes, the Koharapir—Bhojipura and Koharapir—Fatehganj, an average of 5,000 passengers being served daily. The charges are 3·43 paise and 2·89 paise per passenger per km. for the upper and the lower class respectively with the exception of the Bareilly—Haldwani route for which rate is 2·65 paise for the latter.

Goods Traffic

The transport of goods in bulk has been undertaken by the railways since their introduction into the district in 1873. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries riverine transport was utilised as it was cheap and convenient for the transporting of heavy goods and materials bullock carts and camel being used for short distances by road and for transporting goods in the rural areas. A great shortage of wagons for transporting goods other than war material during the war of 1939—45

led to the introduction of motor-trucks for this purpose and as this mode of transport was found to be useful and convenient, it has continued in service. The facility of loading and unloading trucks and lorries at any point on the route minimises the danger of breakage or loss and gives them an advantage over the railways. Bareilly being an important trading centre, 910 public carriers and 100 private carriers carried goods in 1963-64. Private trucks are operated in the district by several private companies, the commission generally being 5 per cent on the freight of goods carried, the rates usually being settled by the parties concerned. On an average the freight is 3 paise per maund per mile, the capacity of a truck being about 200 maunds

Railways

Northern Railways (broadgauge)--The history of the railway in Bareilly district dates from 1873 when the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway was formed and the Shahjahanpur—Bareilly, Bareilly—Chandausi and Bareilly—Moradabad sections were constructed, all of which were broadgauge tracks. The East Indian Railway (which was owned by the Government) took over all these sections in 1925 and in 1939-40 a new link was laid between Chanethi station (on the Shahjahanpur—Bareilly line) and the Ramganga station (on the Bareilly—Chandausi line) The Shahjahanpur - Bareilly line was doubled in 1948-49. In November, 1951, the Indian Government created the northern railway zone that part of the old East Indian Railway which passed through the district being merged in the newly formed Northern Railway The railway covers 69-82 miles in the district.

Bareilly junction station provides facilities for passengers and goods and both the broadgauge and metregauge lines cross here. In 1963-64 the station dealt with 6 originating, 6 terminating and 16 through passenger trains daily on its four broadgauge platforms.

North Eastern Railway (metregauge)—In 1884, the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway laid a track which took a north-easterly direction going from Bareilly to Bhojipura junction (and on to Pilibhit) and in the same year the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway linked Bhojipura with Kathgodam, also linking Bareilly with Budaun in 1906. Subsequently the Bareilly—Pilibhit line was also taken over by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway and still later by the Bengal North Western Railway. In 1943 the Government took over the metregauge system naming in the Oudh Tirhut Railway. In April, 1952, the railway became the North Eastern Railway.

The length of the railway track in the district is 114·54 km., which is served by 14 railway stations. The speed of passenger trains has been accelerated from 20 to 35 miles per hour by replacing the 40 lb. by 60 lb. rails and by laying steel sleepers in place of wooden ones.

Railway Goods Traffice—Since 1951, the railways have been carrying large quantities of goods through the district. A full-fledged yard is being developed at the Bhitaura railway station (near the Synthetics and Chemicals, Ltd) on the broadgauge. Similarly the transporting and storing capacities of the Clutterbuckganj and Chanethi railway stations are being expanded.

The transhipment of goods at Bareilly junction is done through six broadgauge and three metregauge lines. In addition to skilled manual transhipment an electric gantry crane has been installed. From January to July, 1963, the Northern Railway transhipped 18,079 broadgauge wagons and the North Eastern Railway 18,601 wagons. The railways moved 9,14,567·86 quintals of goods from and to stations in the district in 1963.

Waterways, Bridges and Ferries

Waterways—There are no waterways in Bareilly. The Bahgul was at one time a navigable river for small boats at far as Nawabganj but this is no longer the case owing to the great reduction in the volume of its water as a result of the extension of the canals taken from this river. The Ramganga is still navigable but is not so used, neither boats nor bamboo rafts being seen on it now.

Bridges—The oldest bridge in the district is under the control of the North Eastern Railway. It was constructed in 1873 at a cost of Rs15,75,177 and is located on the Ramganga 6 miles south-west of Bareilly junction on the Bareilly—Budaun line It has 31 spans of 56 feet each and one of 72 feet, the length of the bridge being 2,277 feet. In the Second Five-year Plan period (1957—1962) another big bridge was constructed by Government on the Ramganga at mile 6 and furlong 7 of the Bareilly—Mathura road. It has 14 spans of 150 feet each with 8 feet wide piers providing a total length of 2,204 feet. It is built of pre-stressed concrete and cost about Rs60,00,000

There are in the district a large number of small bridges and culverts under the public works department, the railways and the local bodies.

Ferries—There are 33 ferries in the district which are on the Aral, Kichha, Dhora, Kulli, Bahgul, Bhakra, Ramganga, East Bahgul, Nakatia,

Kailas, Stria and Absara. Of these 17 are under the Zila Parishad, 15 under private ownership and one under the charge of the public works department.

Travel Facilities

Before the advent of the railways the old time serais served travellers by providing shelter and other facilities. Some of the better known hotels and lodging-houses in the city of Bareilly are the Bareilly, Civil and Military, Royal, Tirose, East Light and Ajanta all of which are located within 3 miles of the Bareilly railway station.

There are 14 dharmsalas in the city, the important ones being the Municipal Sarai and the Khunni Lal, which charge a nominal rate for accommodation but do not supply food. A list of hotels and dharmsalas appears in Appendix XIV. The Northern Railway has two retiring-rooms at the Bareilly railway station.

Dak-bungalows and Inspection Houses

There are number of inspection houses and dak-bungalows in the district which are chiefly maintained for the use of their own officers by certain departments of the government though officers of other departments and other people including tourists can also be given accommodation if it is available. The public works department maintains an inspection house, a circuit house and two dak-bungalows. There is a dak-bungalow under the control of the Zila Parishad in Aonla. The canal department possesses the largest number of inspection houses (14) at different places in the district and 2 resthouses are also maintained by the forest department. The opium department maintains one resthouse. There is a circuit house (P. W. D.) in Bareilly which offers, on payment of the prescribed charges, the facilities of boarding and lodging to government officers of a specified category (and to certain other persons as well). There is also a resthouse which belongs to the soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board. The allotment of accommodation of the last 2 is made by the district officer. A list of inspection houses and dak-bungalows is given in Appendix XIII.

Posts And Telegraphs And Telephones

Post-offices—In the eighteenth century the only mail lines were the scheduled routes, served by dak runners, from Fatehgarh to Bareilly and Moradabad and from Bareilly to Budaun and Agra. There was no postal service in the district as such, official correspondence being transmitted through the agency of the police. The district post was

introduced at the time of the first regular Settlement by levying a cess on landholders, from the proceeds of which a service of mail-runners was established between Bareilly and the outlying police-stations. It was about 1846 that this service was thrown open to the public but the system remained imperfect. In 1866 the operations of the post-offices were extended and by 1906 all the district post-offices disappeared. In 1878, there were in the district 16 district and 12 imperial post-offices while in 1908 the post-offices were all imperial and numbered 36. Now mail comes to the district through motor vans and the railways. The district has 145 post-offices of which 130 are in Bareilly city and the rest in different tahsils and villages. A list of post-offices is given in Table XV of the Appendix.

Telegraph Offices—At the beginning of the century telegrams could be sent from all important railway stations. There were also combined post and telegraph offices in Bareilly city and the cantonment and at Aonla. The district is served by 13 telegraph offices, 8 being located in the city and the rest at other places.

Telephone Service—The district has in all 28 public call offices, 24 being located in Bareilly city and the rest at Aonla, Baheri, Pitambarpur and Nawabganj.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In 1961 the population of the district was 14,78,490 of which 33·46 per cent constituted the workers who numbered 4,94,659; of these 56,624 were engaged in mining, quarrying, rearing and tending live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied spheres, manufacturing and household industries and in construction works; 41,473 were employed in trade, commerce transport, storage and communications: 3,12,578 were working as cultivators and 25,032 as agricultural labourers: and 58,952 were employed in other services, the last category including persons generally residing in Bareilly city and the other than centres of the district in public and private services and in professions such as medicine, law and teaching who in their turn were served by tailors, barbers, washermen, gardeners, domestic servants, etc.

The percentage of the total population of the district that resided in the rural areas in 1961 was 77·93, the number of workers being 4,00,846 of which 26,560 were engaged in mining, quarrying, rearing and tending live stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied household industry, manufacturing and in construction works; 12,322 were engaged in transport, trade, commerce, storage and communications; 3,08,530 were employed as cultivators and 24,395 as agricultural labourers; and 29,039 were in other services.

In the district there is the usual set-up of departments and offices of the State and Central Governments, local bodies, educational institutions, banks and the like

The number of persons in the employ of the State and Central Governments and of the local bodies as on September 30, 1963, is given below :

Type of establishment	Number of establishments	Number of employees
1	2	3
State Government	117	14,129
Central Government	40	16,418
Local bodies	21	5,881
Quasi-government	10	826

The government and local bodies provide amenities for their employees in the form of provident fund, free medical treatment, housing and dearness allowances and loans, etc. Many departments of the State Government and the railways provide residential quarters on a nominal rent. The railways also provide free or concessional passes for travel. To safeguard their service interests government employees are free to form such associations or unions as are recognised by the authorities.

Learned Professions

Education—There was a considerable increase in the number of educational institutions and students after 1947, which led to a rise in the number of teachers and others connected with the profession. In 1961 there were 40 lecturers (35 men and 5 women) in degree and post-graduate colleges, 809 teachers (676 men and 133 women) in secondary schools, 2,257 teachers (1,828 men and 429 women) in senior Basic and junior Basic schools and 37 teachers (17 men and 20 women) in nursery and kindergarten schools in addition to 638 teachers (564 men and 74 women) not classified elsewhere.

Teachers in educational institutions have their own associations to promote and protect their service interests. They receive benefit of provident fund and in some cases have free quarters.

Medicine—In 1961 there was 148 allopathic physicians and surgeons (20 being women), 150 Ayurvedic physicians, 53 homoeopaths (one being a woman); a physiologist, 18 dentists and 375 other physicians, surgeons and dentists (not elsewhere classified). There were also 201 nurses (174 being women), 440 nursing attendants and related workers (229 being women), 430 medical and health technicians (34 being women), 40 sanitation technicians, 19 vaccinators and 3 opticians.

The private medical practitioners of the district generally have their own clinics where prescriptions are dispensed. No consultation fee is charged from patients who go to them but domiciliary visits are charged for. All the registered doctors in the district are members of the Indian Medical Association which looks after their interests.

Law—In 1961 there were 32 judges and magistrates in the district the number of persons working as legal practitioners and advisers in the district was 313 (of which 2 were women).

The abolition of zamindari and the establishment of *nyaya* panchayats affected the legal profession adversely. Some members of the profession are also members of local bodies, the State legislature and official and non-official committees.

Engineering—The various offices of the Central and State Government, the local bodies and the private firms in the district employ a number of engineers and overseers and there also are some private engineers and contractors who in their turn employ overseers and draftsmen to execute their works.

In 1961 there were 246 civil engineers and overseers working in the district of whom 174 worked in the urban areas. In addition there were 25 electrical engineers, 14 mechanical engineers, 10 chemical engineers and 2 surveyors. Of these six electrical engineers worked in the rural areas and the rest in the urban.

Domestic and Personal Service

Domestic Servants—Domestic servants are generally employed in both urban and rural areas by those who can afford to do so. The increased cost of living has made it difficult for many to employ whole-time servants and quite a large number of these domestic servants (such as *kahars* and cooks) work on a part-time basis. Moreover employment opportunities in various institutions have increased and a large percentage now finds employment in such avenues. Such servants hail mostly from the hills or from the rural areas and are paid monthly in cash or in cash and kind in some cases or in the form of food, clothing and living accommodation.

According to the Census of 1961 there were 1,646 domestic servants (418 being women), 948 cooks and cook-bearers (146 being women) and 107 ayahs and nurse-maids.

Barbers—Barbers have occupied an important position in Indian life, particularly in the villages, as they perform important services on religious and other occasions such as marriage and death. Formerly the barber acted as the go-between when marriage alliances were negotiated but with the growing practice of the parents of the parties themselves settling the marriage and making the other arrangements, the importance of barbers for such services is rapidly dwindling.

In the towns the relationship between barber and customer is professional. There were 2,615 barbers and related workers in the district (16 being women) in 1961. Generally barbers charge 12 to 25 paise for a shave and 37 to 50 paise for a hair-cut. The roadside barber still exists who charges 6 paise for a shave and 12 to 19 paise for a hair-cut.

Washermen—In vllages people do most of their washing but now even in towns rising prices, a depleted wardrobe and uncertain delivery of laundered clothes have forced many to do their own washing, the pressing of clothes being done either at home or by dhobis or those who have made ironing their trade. There were 2,116 laundrymen and dhobis (327 being women) and 27 dry-cleaners and pressers in 1961. The laundries are mainly located in the urban areas. Washermen charge 6 to 12 paise and laundries 12 to 25 paise per garment. The pressing charges vary from 6 to 12 paise per garment. Dry-cleaners generally charge from a rupee to three rupees per garment according to its size.

Tailors—With the springing up of a large number of tailors' shop in the towns the practice of sewing clothes at home is dying out Tailors now do less of hand-sewing and embroidery and the use of the sewing-machine has become common. In 1961 there were 5,105 tailors, dress and garment makers (290 being women); 411 sewers, embroiderers, darners and makers of articles of textiles and furs, etc. (36 being women). Tailoring charges vary depending on the fashion and design desired. In the villages tailoring is limited to the cutting out and sewing of simple garments, such as *kurtas* (loose shirts), shirts, coats, pyjamas and blouses. The charges are less than a rupee per garment, but in towns they are a rupee or more except for pyjamas and undergarments for which less is charged. The State Government has been encouraging people to join the tailoring profession by offering stipends to trainees at production-cum-training centres.

Other Occupations—In 1961 the number of persons employed in certain other professions was as follows : 514 working proprietors engaged in the wholesale trade: 17,755 working proprietors (290 being women) engaged in the retail trade : 6,303 salesmen, shop assistants, hawkers, pedlors and street vendors (98 being women) : 34 authors, editors, journalists and related workers (3 being women) : 13 painters, decorators, artists and related workers (one being a woman): 531 musicians, dancers and related workers (57 being women): 14 librarians, archivists and related workers ; 887 ordained religious workers (35 being women) and 111 non-ordained religious workers (4 being women); and 124 astrologers, palmists and related workers (one being a woman). The earnings of these people depend for the most part on their skill and capacity. Astrologers, palmists and priests are paid both in cash and in kind in the villages.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Livelihood Pattern

Workers and Non-workers

The Census of 1961 adopted a different classification of workers and non-workers from that used in the earlier censuses, 'actual workers' being generally treated as workers, 'dependants' as non-workers and actual workers pursuing unproductive occupations also being grouped under the non-working population

Livelihood Classes

I Cultivation—done by owner and/or tenant-cultivator engaged either in actual cultivation or in active supervision but excluding those working in orchards, groves, plantations and horticulture

II Agricultural labour—constituting those working on another's land as agricultural labourers for wages in cash or kind (with no right to the land) and had also worked as such in the last cultivating season

III Mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting, activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied spheres

IV Household industry (that is, one not run on the scale of a registered factory) in which the head and/or members of the household participate in the home or in the rural areas and mainly in the home in the urban areas; includes makers and sellers of goods; and is connected with production, processing, servicing or repairing

V Manufacturing other than household industry

VI Construction (of roads, etc.)

VII Trade and commerce—the workers being engaged in any capacity in wholesale or retail trade, commercial transactions such as export and import, banking, insurance aud auctioneering, money-lending, stocks and shares, etc.

VIII Transport, storage and communications—the workers being engaged in activities connected with transport, in incidental service such as packing, carting, loading, unloading, etc., in storage and warehousing activities and in postal, telegraphic telephonic, wireless signalling, information and broadcasting services

IX Other services—such as public utility service, those under government, quasi-government and local bodies, professional, personal, religious, welfare and recreational services and trade and labour associations

Those who do not find a place in these classes have been termed non-workers. Table I of Appendix I of the Census of 1961 (Paper I of 1962) has grouped the categories of workers and non-workers of each of the earlier censuses so as to conform to the classification made in 1961. An attempt has been made in the statements that follow to present certain particulars regarding workers and non-workers.

Statement A

Distribution of total Population of Bareilly District into Workers and Non-workers

Livelihood class (1961 census)	Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961		
				Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4		5	6
I	2,84,707	2,59 092	2,83,942	3.06,443	6,135	3,12,578
II	23,522	18,916	5,712	24,656	376	25,082
III	8,839	16,043	2,139	2,054	43	2,097
IV	*	*	*	19,929	2,427	23.356
V	81,411	58,821	38,214	25,267	379	25,646
VI	1,612	2,053	2.014	6,501	24	6,595
VII	16,377	25,063	21,110	26,678	396	27,074
VIII	4,306	4,576	10,654	14,382	17	14,399
IX	79,142	46.147	1,15,395	53,730	5.222	58.952
Total workers	5,01,916	4,30,711	4,79,180	4,79,640	15,019	4 94,659
Non-workers	5,88,201	5,83,164	7,90,053	3,26,580	6,57,251	9,83.831
Total population	10.90,117	10,13,875	12,69,233	8,06,220	6,72 270	14,78,490

* Included in classes III and V

Statement B

Percentage distribution of population (workers and Non-workers)

Livelihood class (1961 census)	Bareilly district				Uttar Pradesh
	Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961	Census of 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	26·12	25·56	20·36	21·14	24·99
II	2·15	1·87	0·45	1·69	4·42
III	0·81	1·58	0·17	0·14	0·23
IV	*	*	*	1·51	2·44
V	7·47	5·80	3·01	1·75	1·09
VI	0·15	0·20	0·16	0·14	0·29
VII	1·69	2·17	1·66	1·83	1·44
VIII	0·30	0·45	0·84	0·98	0·54
IX	7·26	4·55	9·09	3·99	3·68
Total workers	46·04	42·48	38·74	33·46	39·12
Non-workers	53·96	57·52	61·26	66·54	60·88
Total population	100	100	100	100	100

* Included in classes III and V

Statement C

Percentage distribution in 1961 of Population of Workers and Non workers (Rural and Urban)

Tract	Workers percentage					
	Total	Livelihood class				
		I	II	III	IV	V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District	33·46	21·14	1·69	0·14	1·51	1·75
Rural	34·79	26·78	2·12	0·10	1·44	0·52
Urban	28·75	1·24	0·19	0·30	1·77	6·01

Tract	Workers percentage				Non-workers (percentage)
	Livelihood class				
	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	8	9	10	11	12
District	0·44	1·83	0·98	3·99	66·54
Rural	0·24	0·84	0·23	2·52	65·21
Urban	1·14	5·32	3·61	9·17	71·25

Statement D

Percentage Distribution of Workers in Each Livelihood Class (as related to the total number of workers)

Livelihood class (Census of 1961)	Bareilly district				Uttar Pradesh	
	Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961	Census of 1951	Census of 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	56·72	60·15	59·26	63·19	67·98	63·89
II	4·69	4·39	1·19	5·06	7·65	11·30
III	1·76	3·72	0·45	0·42	0·88	0·60
IV	*	*	*	4·52	*	6·24
V	16·22	13·66	7·97	5·19	7·48	2·78
VI	0·32	0·48	0·42	1·32	0·61	0·74
VII	3·66	5·82	4·41	5·47	4·05	3·68
VIII	0·86	1·06	2·22	2·91	1·17	1·38
IX	15·77	10·72	24·08	11·92	10·18	9·39
Total workers	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Included in classes III and V

Statement E

Number of Females for every Thousand Males of Corresponding Group

	Bareilly district			Uttar Pradesh	
	Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961	Census of 1961
Population per 1000 males	862	860		834	909
Livelihood class					
I	245	118	60	20	289
II	343	173	46	15	602
III	173	84	78	21	166
IV	*	*	*	122	366
V	..	..	52	15	39
VI	30	32	61	4	19
VII	198	405	31	15	67
VIII	20	19	11	1	7
IX	345	336	84	97	177
Workers	.	.	63	91	283
Non-workers	..	.	2,326	2,013	1,779

* Included in classes III and V

Agriculture Workers

According to the Census of 1961 the number of agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) engaged in crop production is 3,37,610 (of which 3,12,578 are cultivators and 25,032 agricultural labourers), the number in 1951 being 2,89,654 of which cultivators were 2,83,942 and agricultural labourers 5,712—an increase of 18·83 per cent. The phenomenal increase in the number of agricultural labourers in 1961 is possibly due to the dispossession of cultivators (without any right to the land) under the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951), large holdings springing up in reclaimed areas, the consolidation of holdings and the increased pressure on land due to the increase in population.

Statement F

Percentage Change in Number of Agricultural Workers in 1961 over 1951

Agricultural workers		Barreilly district	Uttar Pradesh
1		2	3
Cultivators	Total	10·09	2·69
	Male	14·42	10·95
	Female	—61·90	—18·37
Agricultural labourers	Total	338·24	61·61
	Male	351·33	63·25
	Female	51·00	55·95

Statement G

Percentage of Agricultural Workers of Working Force in district/U. P. in 1951 and 1961

Agricultural workers		Year	Percentage	
			Bareilly district	Uttar Pradesh
1		2	3	4
Cultivators	Total*	1961	63·19	63·88
		1951	89·26	67·98
	Male†	1961	63·89	63·62
		1951	59·40	66·86
	Female‡	1961	40·85	64·78
		1951	57·02	71·03

[Continued

Agricultural workers		Year	Percentage: Bareilly district	Percentage: Uttar Pradesh
1		2	3	4
Agricultural labourers	Total*	1961	5·06	11·30
		1951	1·15	7·64
	Male †	1961	5·14	9·05
		1951	1·21	6·47
	Female‡	1961	2·50	19·24
		1951	0·86	10·83
All agricultural workers	Total*	1961	68·26	75·18
		1951	60·41	75·64
	Male†	1961	69·03	72·67
		1951	6[illegible]·61	73·39
	Female‡	1961	43·85	84·02
		1951	57·90	81·86

* Of total working force in district/U. P.

† Of male working force in district/U. P.

‡ Of female working force in district/U. P.

Statement H

Percentage of Agricultural Workers in Rural Areas in 1961 of Working Force in District/U. P.

Agricultural workers		Percentage, Rural areas: Bareilly district	Percentage, Rural areas: Uttar Pradesh
1		2	3
Cultivators ..	Total*	76·97	70·53
	Male†	77·61	71·65
	Female‡	54·45	66·94
Agricultural labourers	Total*	6·09	12·45
	Male†	6·16	12·14
	Female‡	3·36	19·88
All agricultural workers ..	Total*	83·06	82·98
	Male†	83·77	81·79
	Female‡	57·81	86·42

* Of total working force in district/U. P.

† Of male working force in district/U. P

‡ Of female working force in district/U P.

In the district agricultural workers (men and women) form about 68·25 per cent of the total working force (cultivators 63·19 per cent and agricultural labourers 5·06 per cent). About 43 per cent of the total female working force and 69 per cent of the total male working force are engaged in crop production alone. Approximately there is one agricultural labourer for every twenty workers in the district, the corresponding figures in the State and the country being 9 and 6 respectively.

Statement I

Number of Agricultural Labourers per Hundred Cultivators

Agricultural labourers	Bareilly district		Uttar Pradesh	
	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5
Total	8·0	2·0	18	11
Male	7·9	1·9	11	7
Female	0·1	0·1	7	4

Statement J

Number of Female Cultivators per Hundred Male Cultivators

Tract	1961	1951
1	2	3
Bareilly district	2	5
Uttar Pradesh	20	39

Statement K

Number of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers for every Hundred Ploughs/Carts

Agricultural workers	Per hundred ploughs	Per hundred carts
1	2	3
Cultivators	222	426
Agricultural labourers ..	18	34

Non-agricultural Workers—Further details regarding the category of non-agricultural workers are given in the following statements.

Statement L

Percentage Change in 1961 in Number of Non-agricultural Workers (since 1951)

Non-agricultural workers (livelihood class)		Bareilly district	Uttar Pradesh
1		2	3
III	Total	—1·96	—26·3
	Male	3·5	—13·6
	Female	72·3	—60·9
IV	Total	..	..
	Male	..	..
	Female	..	..
V	Total	—32·9	—59·4
	Male	—30·4	—51·6
	Female	—401·3	—92·1
VI	Total	—223·9	—32·0
	Male	248·9	40·8
	Female	—84·1	—81·7
VII	Total	28·3	—0·6
	Male	31·3	6·4
	Female	—37·3	—49·7
VIII	Total	35·2	28·9
	Male	36·4	34·2
	Female	—84·8	—81·0
IX	Total	—49·9	0·9
	Male	—49·5	14·8
	Female	—8·19	—40·1
Total	Total	—17·1	11·3
	Male	—16·4	19·5
	Female	—28·5	—21·2

Statement M

Percentage of Non-agricultural Workers in Rural Areas in 1961 of Total Workers in District/U. P.

Non-agricultural workers (livelihood classes)	Percentage — Rural areas — Bareilly district	Percentage — Rural areas — Uttar Pradesh
III	0·2	0·5
IV	3·4	5·3
V	1·2	1·0
VI	0·6	0·4
VII	1·9	1·8
VIII	0·5	0·5
IX	5·9	5·9
Total	13·7	15·4

Non-workers

The number of non-workers in the district (classified according to the categories of the Census of 1961) are given in the statement that follows :

Categories of non working population	District		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Full-time students	64,114	20,228	36,052	7,459	28,062	12,769
Persons engaged only in household duties	1,365	3,82,222	1,356	3,11,844	9	70,378
Dependents, infants and disabled persons	2,53,578	2,53,790	1,98,698	1,92,448	54,880	61,351
Retired persons and people of independent means	2,373	746	325	348	2,048	398
Beggars, vagrants, etc.	731	99	529	82	202	17
Inmates of orphanages, alms houses, etc.	2,357	125	1,622	1	735	124
Persons seeking employment for first time	1,174	20	345	15	829	5
Persons unemployed and seeking work	888	12	185	12	703	..

General Level Of Prices And Wages

Prices

From 1805 to 1860, the prices of only certain foodgrains are available for Bareilly city which are higher than those obtaining in the rural areas. Although there was some scarcity from 1818 to 1819 and widespread drought in 1825 when the *kharif* crop failed throughout the district and the prospects of the *rabi* were extremely gloomy, from 1805 to 1832 wheat sold on an average of 46·05 standard seers to the rupee. barley averaged 76·1 seers and *bajra* 58·72 seers, the maximum being 78·5 seers for wheat in 1814-15 and 128·5 seers for barley in 1828-29, *bajra* selling at 101·4 seers in 1810-11. The minimum rate for wheat was 19·95 seers in 1819-20. Prices began to rise from about 1833 and during the next 28 years this upward trend was hastened by the general famine of 1837-38 when work in the fields was brougt to a standstill and people to the verge of starvation. The minimum and maximum quantities of wheat that could be bought were 19 seers and 55 seers for the rupee respectively, the minimum quantity of *bajra* that could be bought for a rupee also being 19 seers, wheat averaging 39·99 seers, *bajra* 63·4 seers and barley 63·95 seers

After 1860 prices began to rise with rapidity, the reasons being the increased expenditure in the district on account of public works; the maintaining of a cantonment of British troops at Bareilly: the increase in the population by immigration from famine-stricken areas (a contingency requiring vast quantities of grain); and the extension of the area under cotton and sugar-cane which led to the diminution of the area under food-grains The fall in the price of silver. the sensitiveness of the market to the enhanced demand for grain in other parts and the control of prices by the dealers (which led to their appropriating a larger share of the profits in the grain trade) were also factors which were responsible for the deteriorating trend. In addition the drought of 1860 caused an insufficiency of vield for some years to come. The three famines witnessed by the State during the decade ending with 1870 also had an adverse repercussion on the district, the average rates going higher than before and being 18·65 for wheat, 23·2 seers for barley, 22·98 seers for *juar*, 21·55 seers for *bajra* and 20·22 seers for gram The prices thus rose about 65 per cent over those which obtained during the first thirty years of the century. From 1877 to 1878 wheat averaged 19·11 seers, barley 27·09 seers, *juar* 22·28 seers, *bajra* 20·66 seers and gram 22·38 seers to the rupee. The district then witnessed a few years of 'great plenty' till 1885 after which there again occurred a general rise

in prices (owing partly to 'the great depreciation in the value of securities caused by the Russian war scare'), the prices never returning to their old levels. The average prices per rupee from 1881 to 1890 were 17·27 seers for wheat, 24·4 for barley, 22·92 for *juar*, 20·38 for *bajra* and 21·31 for gram. In the decade that followed, the average prices were still higher—wheat averaging 13·13 seers, barley 18·54, *juar* 17·54, *bajra* 15·06 and gram 16·62 seers to the rupee—the cause being attributable to the famine of 1896-97 when both the harvests were poor due to deficient rainfall and to the scarcity that followed. These prices registered a rise of about 25 per cent above those obtaining in the ten years ending with 1870. From 1901 to 1905 the prices evinced a downward trend because of uniformly good harvests the averages being 15·02 for wheat, 22·77 for barley, 21·98 for *juar*, 20·12 for *bajra* and 19·2 seers for gram.

The prices quoted for the period from 1906 to 1949 are those that ruled in Bareilly city only for the month of August, the assumption being that the prices in the rural areas also fluctuated more or less to the same extent as those in the city. In 1906 prices reached an unprecedented height. They showed a downward trend in 1911, the year which for the purpose of calculating the price index has been regarded as the base year. The commodities considered for calculating the price index are wheat, barley, gram, *juar*, *bajra*, rice (common), *mandua*, *akua*, maize, *arhar* and salt and the index is based on arithmetical averages (unweighted) of the prices ruling in August of the years under discussion. The price level reached after the World War of 1914—18 was comparatively much lower than that recorded after the War of 1939—45, the highest level being recorded in 1925 but being indicated by the indices of 1928, those for 1916 and 1928 being 123 and 149 respectively (1911-100). The prices fell steeply under the influence of the world wide economic depression of the nineteen thirties and the price index came down to 95 in 1931. The prices began to go up thereafter, being about 10 seers for wheat, 8 seers for rice, 10·6 seers for gram and 14.5 seers for barley to the rupee. The index in 1939, on the eve of the war, stood at 120 and on its outbreak the prices of certain principal food grains rose steadily owing to speculation and profiteering in the grain market. The situation was brought under control by the government but the prices came to be stabilised at a level higher than what obtained even before the outbreak of the 1914—18 war. The price control measures which had been put into operation as a result of the widespread speculation and profiteering were vigorously enforced at the beginning of 1940 and included the fixation of prices by the district officer and the institution of prosecutions to check profiteering.

But they did not have the desired effect and prices continued to go up as a natural outcome of the prolongation of the war.

By July, 1943, being in possession of sufficient stocks, the government instituted its own shops for selling grains (such as rice and atta) at low and subsidized rates to 25 per cent of the lowest income groups in the city. In September wheat, barley, gram, *juar* and *bajra* were included. The possibility of a breakdown in supplies was avoided by allowing the grain markets to function normally but competition with the government shops caused the prices of these grains to fall. Another influence which operated favourably on the prices was the gradual creation of a government monopoly in all big purchases. By the end of 1943, the prices of these grains had fallen considerably as compared with those prevailing in August. But at the end of the war in 1945 prices began to rise, wheat being sold at 3·33 seers, gram at 5·15 seers and rice at 2·44 seers for the rupee. The control on the prices of staple food-grains and on their movement and even their rationing could not arrest the upward trend and in 1949 the price level reached an alarming point, the index shooting up to 659 (or 345 points higher than that of 1944) and the prices rising to 1·75 seers for wheat, 1·38 seers for rice and 2·50 seers for gram to the rupee in August, 1949. This rise was curbed by the introduction of total rationing in the city in September, which continued till June, 1952. From July, the grain markets were allowed to function normally but to check a further rise, sale of food-grains from government ration shops continued. As a result of total rationing in the city the prices of food-grains in rural areas recorded a fall, wheat being sold at about 2·50 seers, rice at 1·50 seers and gram at 3·00 seers for the rupee during the period from 1950 to 1952.

Immediately on the abolition of total rationing, the price of wheat registered a rise of 11·4 per cent over that of 1952. Prices started falling by the end of 1953 and continued to show a downward trend in the ensuing years. In 1955 the price of wheat was 3·12 seers, of gram 5·47 seers and of rice 2·91 seers for the rupee, the fall in prices being 18·8 per cent, 54·3 per cent and 39·6 per cent respectively as compared with the prices prevailing in 1953. The price index also came down to 330, registering a decrease of 329 points over that of 1949. After 1955 the prices became almost stabilized and in 1961 they were 2·38 seers for wheat, 2·66 seers for gram and 2·03 seers for rice for the rupee, the index being 537.

The following statement shows the average annual wholesale prices of certain food-grain from 1958 to 1964 in rupees for quintal :

Year	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Barley	Jaggery	Ghee	Tobacco
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1958	57·13	51·2[illegible]	36·8[illegible]	37·71	40·19	578·86	184·67
1959	49·92	50·27	31·70	30·19	51·71	533·16	300·07
1960	44·88	43·1[illegible]	34·86	31·51	42·63	567·88	313·46
1961	..	43·[illegible]	38·0[illegible]	28·64	43·41	411·30	214·34
1962	..	43·30	40·3[illegible]	2[illegible]·41	34·8[illegible]	324·08	214·34
1963	..	42·88	39·88	23·82	..	610·00	288·43
1964	78·10	75·0[illegible]	63·84	49·97	..	714·00	300·00

Wages

In 1858 the ordinary labourer in the district earned about an anna and a blacksmith (or carpenter) about an anna and a half per day. After a period of 20 years the wages rose to an anna and a half for the former and four annas for the latter. In 1906, the average daily cash wage for an ordinary labourer in rural areas was from 2·25 to 2·75 annas and for a blacksmith (a carpenter) from 4·5 to 6 annas. The wage level remained almost the same in 1911 and 1916 for both unskilled and skilled labour. It went up by 15 points in the case of unskilled labour in 1916 over the wage index of 1911, the base year, the actual wages being 2·4 and 2·75 annas in 1911 and 1916 respectively. The indices for the wages of unskilled labour recorded a further rise in 1928 (perhaps as a consequence of the First World War) and stood at 167, the wage rising to 4·0 annas a day. In 1934 it came down to 3·5 annas per day because of the slump in prices and recorded no change in 1939, the index in both these years being 146. In 1944 the wage level, like that of prices, reached an unprecedented height when the index stood at 4·7, the actual wage being 10·0 annas a day. The index for unskilled labour went up to 500 in 1949, to 750 in 1955 and 916 in 1961, the actual wages being 12 annas, 18 annas and 22 annas, respectively.

The wages for skilled labour followed a trend similar to that of unskilled labour. The following statement shows the daily wages paid

to a skilled labourer (carpenter) and the corresponding wage index, the base year being 1916 :

Year	Daily wages (in annas per day)	Wage index (base year 1916)
1	2	3
1916	6·5	100
1928 . ..	10·5	162
1934 .	9·0	138
1939	8·75	135
1944	18·00	277
1949 ..	20·00	308
1955	28·00	431
1963	44·00	677

In the rural areas the cash wages paid for agricultural occupations in 1939, 1944 and 1963 and the percentage rise in 1944 and 1963 are given in the statement that follows :

Occupation	Wages per day (in anna)			Percentage rise		
	1939	1944	1963	In 1944 over 1939	In 1963 over 1939	In 1963 over 1944
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Blacksmithery ..	8·75	18·00	48·00	106	448	166
Carpentry	8·75	18·00	48·00	106	449	166
Irrigation ..	3·50	10·00	16·00	186	357	60
Ploughing ..	3·50	10·00	16·00	186	357	60
Reaping ..	4·00	8·00	16·00	100	300	100
Weeding ..	3·50	8·00	16·00	129	357	100

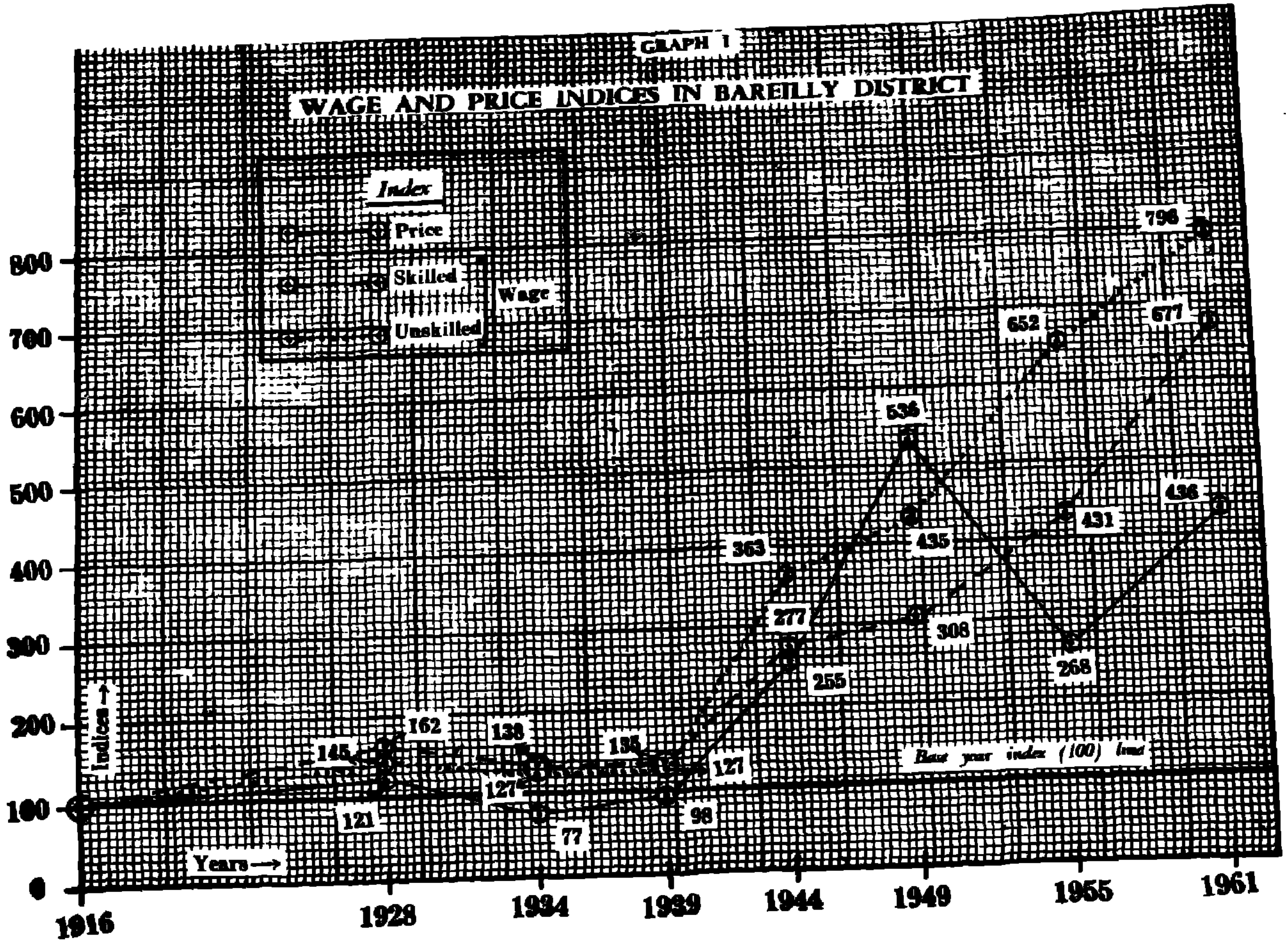
The following statement indicates the form and period of payment, the hours of work and rest intervals in 1944 and 1963 :

Occupation	Form of payment		Period of payment		Total hour of work per day		Rest intervals (in hours per day)	
	1944	1963	1944	1963	1944	1963	1944	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Blacksmithery ..	Cash or grain	Cash	Annual or six-monthly	Daily	8 to 10	8	2	1
Carpentry .	Cash and grain.	Do.	six-monthly.	Do.	10	8	2	1
Irrigation ..	Ditto	Do.	Daily	Do	..	9	..	1
Ploughing ..	Cash	Do.	Month'y	Do.	10	9	2	1
Reaping ..	Cash and grain.	Cash and grain.	Daily	Do.	10	9	2	1
Scavenging	Grain	..	Annual or six-monthly.	Do.	..	..	.	..
Weeding ..	Cash or cash and grain.	Cash	Daily	Do	10	9	2	1

The wages for some occupations as prevailing in Bareilly City in 1950 and 1963 are given in the statement below :

Type of worker	Unit of work/period	Wages (in rupees)					
		Minimum		Usual		Maximum	
		1950	1963	1950	1963	1950	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Barber ..	Per shave ..	0·12	0·12	0·12	0·15	0·12	0·20
	Per hair cut ..	0 25	0·37	0·25	0·37	0·50	0·50
Blacksmith ..	Per day ..	3 00	2·75	3·00	3 00	3 00	3 50
Carpenter ..	Do. ..	3·00	2·75	3 50	3·00	3·75	3·50
Casual labourer	Do ..	1·50	1·75	1·50	2·00	1·75	2·25
Chowkidar ..	Per month ..	46 00	40·00	46·00	50·00	57 00	60·00
Domestic servant	Per month (without food).	25·00	20·0	30 00	30 00	40 00	40 00
	Per month (without food)	15·00	15 00	20 00	20·00	24·00	30·00

[*Continued*



GRAPH I
WAGE AND PRICE INDICES IN BAREILLY DISTRICT
Index
Price
Skilled
Unskilled
Wage
Indices
Years
Base year index (100) line
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1916
1928
1934
1939
1944
1949
1955
1961
145
162
121
138
127
77
135
127
98
363
277
255
536
435
308
652
431
268
796
677
436

Type of worker	Unit of work/period	Wages (in rupees)					
		Minimum		Unit		Maximum	
		1950	1963	1950	1963	1950	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Driver (motor car)	Per month	60 00	70 00	75·00	80·00	90·00	100·00
Driver (truck) ..	Ditto ..	..	80·00	..	100·00		150·00
Gardener ..	Ditto ..	45·00	40·00	50·00	60·00	60·00	80·00
Herdsman .	Per month (per cow).	2·00	1·50	2.00	2.00	2·50	3·00
	Per month per buffalo).	3·00	2·00	3·00	3·60	4·00	4·00
Midwife ..	Per child (municipal rates)*	..	2·00	..	4·00	..	7·00
Porter ..	Per maund of load carried for a mile.	0·25	0·16	0·31	0·19	0·37	0·22
Scavenger ..	Per month (for cleaning a latrine once a day)	1·00	1·00	1·50	1·50	1·50	2·00
Wood-cutter ..	Per maund of wood.	0·10	0·10	0·25	0·25	0·31	0·31

*Private rates (usual) were Rs. 10 for a boy and Rs. 7 for a girl in 1963 and Rs. 10 and Rs 5 respectively in 1941.

Relative Rise in Prices and Wages

The following statement and Graph No. 1 show the relative rise in prices and wages :

Year		Indices				
		Base year 1911		Base year 1916		
		Price	Wage	Price	Wage	
			Unskilled labour		Unskilled labour	Skilled labour
1		2	3	4	5	6
1911	..	100	100	..	..	..
1916	..	123	115	100	100	100
1928	..	149	167	121	145	162
1934	..	195	146	77	127	138
1939	..	120	146	98	127	135
1944	..	314	417	255	363	277
1949	..	659	500	536	435	308
1953	..	330	750	268	652	431
1961	..	537	916	436	796	677

General Level Of Employment

Employment Trends

A statement showing the volume of employment in the district in both the private and the public sectors at the end of the quarter ending in December of each year under reference is given below :

Year	No of establishments			No. of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1959 ..	439	158	597*	11,453	31,802	43,255
1960 ..	481	161	642*	11,117	31,226	42,343
1961	479	163	642*	14,377	32,676	47,043
1962	233	167	400†	13,138	35,311	48,449
1963	238	191	429†	11,641	37,426	49,067

*Employing five or more persons.

† Employing ten or more persons.

An industrial analysis of the number of employees in the public and the private sectors (combined) as on December 31 of 1962 and 1963 is given in the following statement :

Industry	No. of reporting establishments		No. of Employees					
			1962			1963		
	1962	1963	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	6	6	..	493	493	..	528	528
Manufacturing	94	89	6,711	1,488	8,199	7,603	1,610	9,212
Construction (of roads etc.)	29	33	2,877	3,287	6,164	169	4,278	4,347
Electricity .	4	4	207	549	846	317	574	891
Trade and Commerce	58	58	982	210	1,192	1,024	222	1,246
Transport, storage and communications.	19	21	31	13,145	13,176	32	13,693	13,725
Services ..	190	218	2,240	16,139	18,379	2,406	16,612	19,018
Total ..	400	429	13,138	35,311	48,449	11,641	37,426	49,067

A further analysis of the number of employees in the public sector according to the type of establishments is given below :

Type of establishment	No. of reporting establishment		No. of Employees			
	On December 31, 1962	On December 31, 1963	On December 31, 1962		On December 31, 1963	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Government ..	37	42	15,505	102	16,464	119
State Government .	100	118	12,636	311	13,720	38[illegible]
Quasi-government (Central)	8	8	209	1	124	1
Quasi-government (State)	1	2	604	604	662	.
Local bodies ..	21	21	4,995	948	4,950	984

Employers, Employees and Workers—According to the census of 1961, the numbers of employers, employees, single workers and family workers (those who work in their own family without wages), in the non-household and household industries, are given in the following statements:

Industrial Classification (Non-household)

Industrial classification		Urban	Rural	Total
Employer	Male	6,557	4,479	11,036
	Female	36	65	101
Employee	Male	42.992	19,550	62,542
	Femal	2,167	1,442	3,609
Single worker	Male	28,743	22,205	50,948
	Female	869	1,165	2,054
Family worker	Male	1,874	2,212	4,086
	Female	107	210	317
Total	Male	80,166	48,446	1,28,612
	Female	3,190	2,882	6,081

Industrial Classification (Household)

Industrial classification		Urban	Rural	Total
Employee	Male	652	985	1,637
	Female	41	29	70
Others	Male	4,425	13,840	18,292
	Female	618	1,739	2,357
Total	Male	5,104	14,825	19,929
	Female	659	1,768	2,427

Employment of Women—The following statement gives an idea of the employment of wormen in both the private and the public sectors in the district.

	December 31, 1959 *	December 31, 1960 *	December 31, 1961 *	December 31, 1962 †	December 31, 1963 †
No. of reporting establishment.	597	642	612	400	429
No. of employees in public sector	975	1,264	1,316	1,362	1,486
No. of employees in private sector	566	712	703	624	703
Total number of women employees	1,541	1,976	2,019	1,986	2,189
Percentage of women employed in public sector (of all employees in that sector)	3·1	3·9	4·0	3·9	4·0
Percentage of women employed in private sector (of all employees in that sector)	4·9	6·4	4·9	4·7	6·3

* Employing five or more person. †Employing ten or more persons.

The percentage of women workers in different spheres for the quarter ending with December, 1963, is as follows:

Education	53·8
Medical and Public Health	32·8
Transport	3·2
Manufacturing	1·2
Construction	0·2
Trade and Commerce	0·2
Services	8·6

Unemployment Trends

Supply of Workers—An occupational analysis of the cumulative total of employment seekers on the 'live register' of the employment exchange of the district as on December 31, 1963, is given in the following statement :

Type of employment	Number as on December 31, 1963		
	Men	Women	Total
Professional, technical and related workers	238	74	3 2
Administrative, executive and managerial workers.	4	..	4
Clerical and related workers ..	294	3	297
Sales workers	1	..	1
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers.	230	..	230
Miners, quarrymen and related workers ..	1	..	1
Workers in occupation like transport and communications.	171	1	172
Craftsmen workers in production and labourers not elsewhere classified.	1,333	..	1,333
People seeking employment in service and activities connected with sports and recreation.	752	71	823
Unclassified workers	7,110	190	7,300
Total	10,134	839	10,473

According to educational standards the number of employment seekers on December 31, 1963, was as follows :

Educational standard	Men	Women	Total
Graduate and post-graduate ..	317	18	335
Intermediate	542	12	554
Matriculate	1,454	38	1,492
Below matriculation*	7,821	271	8,092
Total	10,134	339	10,473

* (includes illiterate workers)

[*Continued*

Demand for Workers—The details of the vacancies notified by employers during the quarter ending in December, 1963, are given below :

Public Sector	557
(a) Central Government establishments	290
(b) State Government establishments	241
(c) Local bodies and quasi-government establishments ..	26
Private Sector	88
Total ..	645

According to an industrial analysis, the number and percentages of vacancies notified by employers of both the private and the public sectors are as follows :

Sphere	Number of vacancies	Percentage
Different services in private/public sector	537	83·26
Manufacturing	52	8·06
Transport and communications ..	30	4·66
Construction (of roads, etc.)	9	1·39
Trade and commerce	7	1·08
Electricity and gas	6	0·93
Agriculture	4	0·62
Total ..	645	100·00

The occupational analysis of these vacancies is given in the following statement :

Occupational analysis	Number	Percentage
Professional, technical and related workers	78	12·09
Administrative, executive and managerial workers.	10	1·55
Clerical and related workers ..	204	31·63

Occupational analysis	Number	Percentage
Salesmen ..	3	0·47
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	40	6·20
Workers in transport and communications ..	60	9·30
Craftsmen, workers in production and labourers not classified elsewhere	138	21·39
People seeking employment in service and activities connected with sports and recreation	112	17·37
Total ..	645	100·00

Placement in Employment—The employment exchange placed 483 applicants in employment during the quarter ending in December 1963. Analysed according to occupations, 49 (or 10·14 per cent) were placed in professional, technical and related posts, 8 (or 1·69 per cent) in administrative, executive and managerial appointments, 110 (or 22·77 per cent) in clerical and related jobs, 73 (or 15·11 per cent) in transport and communications, 116 (or 24·01 per cent) in service and in activities connected with sports and recreation, 36 (or 7·45 per cent) were placed as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, etc., 91 (or 18·83 per cent) as craftsmen, workers in production and as labourers not elsewhere classified. According to still another analysis, 16 (or 3·3 per cent) found employment in the private sector and 467 (or 96·1 per cent) in the public sector of which 289 were in Central Government service, 166 in State Government employment and 12 in the service of the local bodies of the district.

Workers in Short and Surplus Supply

The record of the employment exchange for the quarter ending in December, 1963, revealed a shortage of doctors, trained science teachers, stenographers, electricians, accountants, chartered accountants, typists, midwives, salesmen, civilian education instructors, plumbers (qualified), diesel engine drivers, syces, trained women teachers, certified pipe fitters, overseers, farriers, tailoring and embroidery instructors (women) and clerks and farm superintendents of the Scheduled Castes.

The following types of workers were found to be in surplus supply: tailors, carpenters, sweepers, unskilled workers and educated persons having recently left schools and colleges.

Employment Exchange

The employment exchange at Bareilly (set up in 1946) was one of the earliest established in the State and is sub regional exchange. It has played an active part in bringing together employers and employment seekers and has placed many of the latter in jobs which suit their qualifications and experience. The following statement gives particulars about the assistance rendered by it from 1960 to 1963.

Year	Vacancies notified to the exchange	Persons registered for employment assistance	No. provided with employment in					No. on 'live register'
			Domestic service	Teaching	Technical jobs	Govt. service	Other fields	
1960	.. 2,805	30,210	52	59	177	1,739	44	7,136
1961	.. 3,276	44.335	36	114	355	1,392	431	11,765
1962	.. 3 446	20,599	93	56	560	1,707	502	8 876
1963	.. 3,724	30,363	207	68	235	2·359	107	10,473

Vocational Guidance—In order to provide those educated persons with special facilities who have recently left school or college and who have no previous experience or training for a particular job, a vocational guidance unit functions in the exchange. There is a special 'career room' for this purpose where information and literature regarding openings in employment and training facilities in the country are to be had. The types of work handled by the vocational guidance unit during the year 1963 were as follows :

No. of group discussions conducted ...	252
No. of applicants given individual information ...	2,357
No. of youths given individual guidance ...	239
No. of adults given individual guidance ...	31
No. of talks given in the exchange ...	252
No. of talks given outside the exchange ...	16
No. of invitational talks ...	252
No. of old cases reviewed ...	129
No. of visits to schools and colleges ...	14

Employment Market Information—The exchange is responsible

for collection of comprehensive information regarding the supply of and demand for labour in all its aspects. It is, therefore, the main source for collection, compilation and dissemination of all statistics in regard to employment and unemployment trends and the requirements of the different occupations and industries in regard to manpower. Accordingly an employment market information unit was set up at this exchange in July, 1959. The first inquiry conducted by it related to the quarter ending in September, 1959, since when inquiries have been held every quarter.

National Planning and Community Development

Before the implementation of the First Five-year Plan in 1951 the work of rural development was looked after by the rural development association which had a non-official chairman, one of the sub-divisional officers being the honorary secretary. With the organisation of the set up of planning and development the association was replaced in 1952 by the district planning committee which had a number of sub-committees for the preparation and execution of the Plan schemes. In 1958 the committee was dissolved, its place being taken by the Antarim Zila Parishad (now Zila Parishad). For the co-ordinated execution of the different schemes the resources of the departments of agriculture, co-operative, animal husbandry, panchayat raj, etc., and the Prantiya Rakshak Dal have been pooled in the district under the control of the district planning officer, who also holds the post of *mukhya adhikari* (chief executive officer) under the Zila Parishad.

For the execution of the development programmes the district has been divided into 16 development blocks, the first of which was inaugurated at Bhojipura on January 26, 1954, the second following a year after at Majhgawan.

The following statement gives some details pertaining to the development blocks of the district:

Tahsil	Name of block	Stage	Date of inauguration	No. of villages	No. of goan sabhas	Population (census of 1961)
Aonla	Majhgawan	II	26-1-'55	125	93	93,424
Do.	Ramnagar	I	2-10-'58	88	64	67,812
Do.	Alampur Jafrabad	I	2-10-'60	160	106	87,692
Baheri	Baheri	II	2-10-'56	218	107	76,073
Do.	Richha	I	1-4-'61	115	81	69,830

(Continued

Tahsil	Name of block	Stage	Date of inauguration	No. of villages	No. of goan sabhas	Population (census of 1961)
Baheri ..	Shergarh .	I	1-4-'61	122	94	87,781
Bareilly ..	Bhojipura ..	II	26-1-'54	116	70	64,474
Do. ..	Mirganj ..	II	1-7-'57	97	77	68,865
Do. ..	Bithri Chainpur .	I	2-10-'59	152	84	89,510
Do. ..	Fatehganj (West)	I	2-10-'61	108	80	65,286
Do.	Kiari ..	I	2-10-'62	127	72	75,364
Faridpur ..	Faridpur ..	II	2-10-'55	198	90	82,624
Do. ..	Bhuta ..	I	1-4-'60	190	117	72,163
Nawabganj	Nawabganj ..	II	2-10-'56	17	108	85,081
Do. ..	Bhadpura ..	I	1-4-'62	160	93	66,383

Prior to April, 1958, the evolution of a block covered four stages —the shadow stage, the national extension service stage, the intensive development stage and the post-intensive development stage, but consequent on the reorganisation that took place, the last three stages were grouped into two which were classified as stage I and stage II. The former is the intensive development phase and it includes all the blocks that were in the national extension service stage on April, 1958, and those opened thereafter. The latter, which is the post-intensive phase, includes all the post intensive development blocks which were in existence on April 1, 1958, and those entering the stage thereafter. Both the stages have a period of operation of five years. Before entering stage I each block has to put in a year of pre-extension activities exclusively in the field of agriculture. The shadow blocks are not covered by any Plan activity.

The Kshettra Samiti for each *khand* (block) is responsible for all the development activities within the block, the *khand vikas adhikari* (block development officer) being the chief executive officer. He is assisted by assistant development officers who are subject-matter specialists of panchayats, co-operative, agriculture, animal husbandry, social education, etc. At the village level there is a multipurpose worker designed *gram sewak/sewika*.

The work done under the different plan periods has been described in the relevant chapters of this volume.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The district of Bareilly forms part of the Rohilkhand Division which is one of the eleven administrative areas into which the State of Uttar Pradesh is divided, the other districts included in the Division being Budaun, Bijnor, Rampur, Moradabad, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur. A commissioner holds charge of the Division, his headquarters being located at Bareilly. He is the link between the districts under him and the government and is responsible for the administration of the districts under his charge.

District Sub-divisions

For purposes of general and revenue administration the district is divided into five subdivisions—Bareilly, Aonla, Baheri, Nawabganj and Faridpur each of which comprises a tahsil of the same name. The first tahsil consists of the parganas of Bareilly, Ajaon, Shahi and Sirauli; the second is made up of the four parganas of Aonla, Ballia, Sanha and Sirauli; the third has six parganas—Chaumahla, Richha, Kabar, Sarsawan, Shahi and Ajaon and the last two tahsils consist of one pargana each, each bearing the same name as the tahsil with which it is conterminous.

District Staff

The district is in the charge of the district officer who is designated collector and district magistrate. He holds a key post and is the pivot of the administrative machinery of the district. He is the highest authority in the district for the maintenance of law and order and is assisted by the magistracy and the police. Since 1949, the judicial powers which were conferred on him as district magistrate have been delegated to an additional district magistrate (judicial). The district officer is also responsible for the collection of the land revenue and other governmental dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue, for the maintenance of land records of the district and for extending assistance to the public in times of natural calamities such as drought and floods and is assisted by the revenue staff. He is also responsible for the due accounting of all moneys received in and paid by the treasury and for the submission of returns to government. He is also in overall charge

of the execution of the schemes of planning and development in the district, in which sphere his main function is to co-ordinate the activities of the different nation-building departments. He is the president of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

The collector runs the district administration with the help of five sub-divisional officers, each of whom holds charge of a sub-division. For the convenience of revenue administration each tahsil is in the charge of a resident tahsildar (who is assisted by *naib* tahsildars) and each pargana of a tahsil is sub-divided into circles, each being in the charge of a *lekhpal*. The five tahsils of the district are divided into 18 *kanungo* circles, 5 in tahsil Bareilly, 4 in tahsil Baheri and 3 each in the tahsils of Aonla, Nawabganj and Faridpur. There is also a registrar *kanungo* in each tahsil and 14 assistant registrar *kanungos* (4 in tahsil Bareilly, 2 each in the tahsils of Aonla, Baheri and Faridpur, 1 in tahsil Nawabganj and 3 in Sadar office).

The following statement gives the designations and the number of officers who assist the district officer :

Designation	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Additional District Magistrate-cum Additional Collector (Executive.)	..	1	1
Additional District Magistrate-cum-Additional Collector (Judicial).	..	1	1
City Magistrate	1	..	1
Additional City Magistrate ..	..	1	1
District Planning Officer	..	1	1
Sub-divisional Officers*	5	..	5
Settlement Officer	..	1	1
District Supply Officer/Town Rationing Officer/ Rent Control and Eviction Officer	..	1	1
Treasury Officer	1	.	1
Additional Treasury Officer	..	1	1
Tahsildars	5	..	5
Judicial Officers	4	..	4
Motor Transport Magistrate	1	..	1
Railway Magistrates	..	2	2
Special Land Acquisition Officer† (P. W. D.)	..	1	1
Special Land Acquisition Officer† (Irrigation)	..	1	1
Civil Defence Officer	..	1	1

* Power and functions of the District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer have been delegated to one of the Sub-divisional Officers.

† Jurisdiction not limited to the district of Bareilly.

There is in the district a police organisation headed by a superintendent of police for the maintenance of law and order. He is assisted by an assistant superintendent (who is in charge of one rural circle comprising the police-stations of Fatehganj West, Mirgani and Shahi) and four deputy superintendents, one being in charge of the city circle consisting of the police-stations of Kotwali, Baradari, Qila, Cantonment and Izatnagar, the remaining three in charge of the three rural circles. The jurisdiction of one of the rural circles extends to the police-stations of Aonla, Bhamora, Sirauli and Aliganj, that of the other to the police-stations of Faridpur, Nawabganj, Hafizganj, Bhuta and Fatehganj East and that of the third to the police-stations of Bhojipura, Deoranian, Baheri and Shishgarh. Each police-station is placed under a sub-inspector called the station officer except the police-stations of Kotwali, Qila and Baradari—each of which is placed under an inspector. The station officer is assisted in his work by a second officer, head constables and constables (the number varying according to the area and the amount of work involved).

Another important pillar of the administrative machinery is the judiciary of which the district and sessions judge is the head (his jurisdiction extending to the district of Pilibhit also). As sessions judge his is the highest criminal court in the district and criminal appeals and revisions are filed in his court. As district judge his is the highest civil court in the district and appeals against the decisions of the civil judge arising out of suits up to a valuation of Rs.10,000 and against those of the *munsif* are heard by him. Appeals against his orders lie to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. He is *ex officio* district registrar and exercises control over the offices of the sub-registrars of the district and hears appeals under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (No. XVI of 1908).

Other District-level Officers

The designations of the district-level officers working under the administrative control of their own heads of departments, who have their offices in the district, are listed below:

Assistant District Panchayat Raj Officer

Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies

Civil Surgeon

District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer

District Agriculture Officer

Disrict Industries Officer

District Information Officer

District Inspector of Schools

District Live-stock Officer

District Medical Officer of Health

District Social Welfare (Women) Officer

Employment Officer

Executive Engineer, Hydro-Electric

Executive Engineer, Irrigation

Executive Engineer, Public Works Department

Range Co-ordination Officer

Sales Tax Officer

Superintendent of Jail

Officers of State Government at Regional Level

A list of the officers of the regional level with headquarters in the district is given below :

Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division

Deputy Development Commissioner, Northern Zone

Deputy Director of Agriculture, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Region

Deputy Director of Education

Deputy Director of Industries, Northern Zone

Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bareilly Range

Deputy Regional Food Controller

Deputy Regional Marketing Officer

Divisional Forest Officer

General Manager, Roadways

Regional Conciliation Officer

Regional Inspectress of Girls' Schools

Regional Transport Officer

Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Works Circle

Superintending Engineer, Sarda Construction Circle

Superintending Engineer, Sarda Hydel Circle

Superintending Engineer, V Circle, Irrigation Works

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Ministry of Finance

Income-tax Department—The income-tax office, Bareilly, works under the administrative control of the inspecting assistant commissioner of income-tax (Lucknow range) and consists of seven wards, each under the charge of an income tax officer. There are five income-tax inspectors to assist the income-tax officers in their work. The jurisdiction of this office extends to the districts of Naini Tal, Almora, Pithoragarh, Budaun, Pilibhit and Bareilly. The appellate authority is the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, Bareilly, his jurisdiction also extending to the district of Aligarh.

Cenrtal Excise—The central excise (integrated) division, Bareilly is under an assistant collector of central excise who is assisted by 3 superintendents, 2 of whom are posted at Bareilly and one in the Shahjahanpur circle with his office at Shahjahanpur. The jurisdiction of the division extends to the districts of Bareilly, Budaun, Hardoi, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh and Shahjahanpur, to the tahsils of Khatima and Tanakpur of Naini Tal district and to the tahsil of Champawat of Almora district. The Bareilly office has 6 multiple officers' ranges, 6 isolated ranges, 2 border check posts and a sugar factory range.

National Savings Organisation—The object of this organisation is the circumvention of tendencies leading to inflation and the inculcation of the habit of thrift among the masses by encouraging investment in small savings securities. There are two district organisers to look after the work relating to this scheme who are under the administrative control of the assistant regional director, national savings, Rohilkhand Division, with headquarters at Bareilly.

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department—The postal division at Bareilly is known as the Rohilkhand division and consists of the districts of Bareilly, Budaun and Shahjahanpur. It is in the charge of the superintendent of post-offices who is assisted by a complaint inspector and 2 inspectors of post-offices (posted in the district). There is a head post-office in Bareilly city, the number of subpost-offices being 39 and that of branch post-offices 130.

There are 18 telegraph offices (one being departmental), 24 public call offices, 13 combined offices and 3 telephone exchanges in the district.

Ministry of Railways

Railways—The Northern Railway tranverses a larger part of the district, this section falling under the jurisdiction of the divisional superintendent whose headquarters is at Moradabad.

The North Eastern Railway also passes through the district and connects it with Kathgodam and Lalkuan on the north and Tanakpur and Pilibhit on the north-east.

Ministry of Defence

Army—Bareilly is the headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Area (of the Central Command) where other associate offices are also located

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History

The region covered by the present district of Bareilly had known from very early times an established government (whether direct or indirect) and formed part of Panchala or, more specifically, North Panchala. In mediaeval times it was included in Katehr (the region north of the Ganga and west of Avadh)—a name which was replaced by the term Rohilkhand about the middle of the eighteenth century. Roughly from the 12th to 15th centuries the region was under the local Katehriya chiefs who made a bold stand to resist the aggression of the sultans of Delhi. From the earliest times under its Hindu chiefs, the immediate raja was the owner of all the land and the subjects paid him (in cash or kind) a portion of their produce as tribute in return for the protection of life and property which was the responsibility of the state. The state's share seems to have varied from dynasty to dynasty though the *Smritis* (law books) give it as one-sixth.

During Ala-ud-din Khalji's reign his revenue minister, Sharaf Qai, effected the revenue settlement of Kabar and its revisions.[1] The next mediaeval king who is definitely known to have reorganised the revenue administration in the district was Sher Shah. He replaced the method of collecting revenue on the basis of an estimate (or a division of the crops) by a regular system of assessment, the main features of which were the measurement of land by rope or chain, the standard *gaz* (yard) being fixed at thirty-two *anguls* (about three-fourths of an inch), sixty *gaz* making a *jarib* and a square of sixty *jaribs* (or 3,600 square yards) making a bigha. The normal yields of staple crops were calculated for three classes of land: good, middling and inferior and one-third of this average yield was fixed as the revenue assessment.[2]

During Akbar's reign the area covered by the district was included in the sirkars of Budaun and Sambhal both of which were in the subah

[1] Barani, Ziauddin : *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi*, p. 288

[2] *Report of the United Provinces Zamindari Abolition Committee, Vol.* 1 p. 75.

of Delhi. Most of the present parganas fell in the sirkar of Budaun and consisted of the *mahals* of Bareilly, Aonla, Ajaon, Sanha, Barsir and Shahi. Bareilly was the largest *mahal* which included the pargana of Karor, the tahsils of Bareilly and Faridpur and some portions of the Hardoi and Shahjahanpur districts It had a cultivated area of 6,61,227 bighas and yielded 1,25,07,434 dams of revenue. The pargana of Aonla as it exists today was covered by the *mahal* of the same name, with an area of 14,701 bighas yielding 6,00,620 dams of revenue. Another *mahal*, Ajaon which included the pargana existing today and bore the same name--had a cultivated area of 82,168 bighas with a revenue of 13,62,867 dams. The *mahal* of Sanha—which still exists as a pargana and bears the same name--had a cultivated area of 29,753 bighas and was assessed to 13,15,725 dams The *mahal* of Barsir, which included the present pargana of Sirauli had a cultivated area of 1,96,700 bighas and yielded a revenue of 21 17 824 dams The area lying in the sirkar of Sambhal comprised the *mahals* of Shahi, Kabar, Sarsawan and Hataman. Shahi, which is identified with the pargana of Richha, contained a cultivated area of 80 117 bighas yielding 5,00 196 dams of revenue Kabar, which is the same as the old pargana and also bears the old name had 83 232 bighas under cultivation and paid 5 66,339 dams. Sarsawan, which roughly comprises the old pargana of the same name, had a cultivated area of 37,502 bighas and paid a revenue of 3,08,065 dams. The *mahal* of Hataman, which included portions of what are now the parganas of Chaumahla and Richha, had 5,707 bighas under cultivation and was assessed to 2,50,000 dams

Prior to the time of Farrukh Siyar (1713—18) the system of the farming out of revenue became common. The Rohillas adopted the systems of direct management and of the farming out of the revenue and allowed the landowners to hold their personal cultivation at a slightly lower rate than the ordinary tenant In 1754, the approximate revenue of various parganas (on their distribution amongst the Rohilla chiefs) was Rs1,30,000 in pargana Faridpur, Rs2,50,000 in parganas Karor, Nawabganj and Ballia, Rs1,35 000 in pargana Aonla, Rs70,000 in pargana Sanha, Rs15,000 in pargana Sirauli (North and South), Rs1,62,000 in pargana Ajaon, Rs95 000 in pargana Shahi Rs60,000 in pargana Kabar, Rs62,000 in pargana Sarsawan, Rs1,15 000 in pargana Chaumahla, Rs1,81,000 in pargana Richha, Rs2,20,000 in parganas Bisalpur and Marauri, Rs3,02 000 in parganas Pilibhit and Jahanabad and Rs1,14,000 in pargana Puranpur. The nawab vizirs of Avadh ejected the Rohilla farmers and landowners but maintained the Rohilla system of administration with some modifications Many villages were retained under

direct management but many were leased to the farmers or were given revenue free to favourites. As a result the revenue declined rapidly and though in the first year of British rule the total was considerably greater than it was in the last year of the nawab vizir's administration, it was not more than Rs6,03,100.

In 1801 the territory now covered by the district of Bareilly was ceded to the British, who made a few summary Settlements in succession. The assessments were based generally on the farming system, the revenue being collected by the tahsildars who received as their remuneratoin a percentage on the collections.

First Settlement

In 1802-03 the first summary Settlement was made for three years, according to which the revenue was fixed at Rs6,69,922 per year, the demand being based on a computation of the probable rental of a village, derived from estimates of the values of the various crops produced and the old and customary rates. this rental being the price below which the farming out or auctioning was not to be done. In 1803-04 a reduction of 25 per cent was made in the revenue due to the occurrence of famine conditions.

Second Settlement

The second Settlement was made for a period of three years (ending with 1807-08). Land was farmed out to the highest bidder. The average revenue demand amounted to Rs7,04,177 per year.

Third Settlement

This Settlement was made for a term of four years from 1808-09 to 1811-12). The average demand was raised to Rs10,17,670 per year. In the hopes that a permanent Settlement might be introduced in the district the landowners accepted this high demand but their hopes did not materialise. It was said that the assessment was very severe in many cases and large sums had to be remitted by government, the balance of the revenue for the year 1811-12 amounting only to about three lakhs of rupees. It is also said that a large number of *malguzars* (payers of rent or revenue) had to abandon their land.

Fourth Settlement

The fourth Settlement was made in 1812-13 for a period of five years, the average demand of revenue amounting to Rs13,27,821 per year. In consequence of the resignation of their lands by most of the farmers, zamindars or headmen were admitted to engage for the reve-

nue of the abandoned lands. In a report of the Board of Revenue, dated the 21st March, 1815, the new owners were styled proprietors and in a minute of the governor-general da ed September 21, 1915, the title was confirmed and the position of the village headmen, as middlemen between the cultivators and the government, was recognised by government. A search for evidence of the existence of proprietary rights was largely facilitated by a document of 1802 which divided the headmen of the district into old and new *maliks* (landlords). Proprietary rights were conferred mostly on the representatives of the old *maliks* but if no claimant appeared and the new landlord could show a preferable title, he was invariably recognised but in numerous cases where no evidence of proprietorship was forthcoming, the right was conferred on the village headmen. As the village proprietors were naturally anxious to obtain recognition of the rights in their properties at any cost, they engaged for much greater sums than they could pay. The demand proved excessive and heavy arrears of revenue accrued in 1815-16. Between 1815-16 and 1817-18 land assessed at Rs4,85,645 had been resigned by the proprietors and the report of a member of the Board of Revenue (who was deputed to investigate the causes of these heavy balances) revealed that the landholders expected a reduction of the assessment on a revision of the Settlement. The severe drought of 1815 and the existing system of refixing the revenue demand for short periods affected the farmer's borrowing capacity as he was neither certain of remaining in possession of the land nor was it known what the incidence of the revenue demand would be. The report, however, did not take into account the fact that only the direst necessity would compel the landholder to resign his land and engagement or that, in a district where rents were paid almost entirely in kind, an assessment in cash which made no allowance for the season's vagaries and which on an average left only 10 per cent for the farmer would become intolerable when prices fell below the rates prevailing at the time of the Settlement.

Fifth Settlement

This Settlement of 1817-18 was merely an extension of the previous one. It was for a period of 5 years which ended in 1822-23, the average annual demand being Rs13,28,278. The collector was directed to farm out (on auction) the relinquished lands at the assessed revenue as far as possible or at a reduced rate if suitable offers were not forthcoming. For the first three years there were no complaints of arrears perhaps due to the rise in prices but in 1820 the Settlement collapsed and by the end of the term lands assessed at over nine lakhs of rupees

were relinquished by the landholders. Many also wilfully reduced their cultivation and when threatened with the farming out of their land for a long term were compelled to resume their engagements at a heavy loss resulting in the sale or mortgage of their holdings. The farming out system was probably responsible for an excessive assessment and the officers, instead of reducing the demand of the relinquished lands, tried to maintain the old figures with the result that the defects of the system of auctioning land to the highest bidder continued to prevail.

Sixth Settlement

This Settlement was a further extension of the fifth Settlement. It was started in 1822-23 and remained in force till 1835-36. Under the provisions of Regulation VII of 1822, the settlement officer was directed to resettle the 399 estates relinquished during the last two Settlements, the auction system became extinct and the proprietary rights of zamin dars obtained legal recognition. The landholders' earnings were raised to 20 per cent but in actual practice were often more. The Settlement was based on the actual measurement of the land, every field being classified according to its soil and its position and a cash rental being then determined on the basis of which the revenue was calculated. By these measures the revenue demand was reduced to Rs13,20,291.

Seventh Settlement

The Settlement was originally made in 1835-36 for a period of 20 years but was extended to 1869-70. It was made under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1833 and was preceded by a classification of the soils and the preparation of a record of rights. Although the village maps were not drawn to any scale, they formed a fairly reliable index to the records. Each plot was surveyed and its area recorded. The assessment officers calculated the rent-rates by applying different methods, a gross rental being deduced and two-thirds being decided upon as the revenue. The demand for the whole district was fixed at Rs12,19,270 but came down to Rs10,59,872 when a few alterations were made in the pargana boundaries and a large area assessed at Rs1,19,158 was transferred to the nawab of Rampur after the freedom struggle of 1857. A few reductions were also made on account of the famine of 1838, especially in the Nawabganj and Aonla parganas but on the other hand a large increase accrued on account of the assessment of resumed revenue-free plots. The net increase was Rs40,665 making a total of Rs11,10,537 at the expiry of the Settlement (exclusive of Rs13,778 on account of cesses). Many *mahals* in the parganas of Faridpur and Nawabganj suffered in the famine of 1838 as a result of which many cultivators left their homes and land was sold in settlement of the arrears

of land revenue in 14 *mahals* and farmed out in 159. The Settlement gave the agriculturists considerable relief from the continuous harassment arising out of short-term leases by giving them a long-term Settlement.

Eight Settlement

The Settlement commenced in October, 1865, with a survey of tahsils Faridpur and Karor and of tahsil Baheri in 1872. Before the actual measuring began, village boundaries were demarcated and disputes decided. The cost was about Rs20 per square mile. The soils were classified as *bhur* (sandy), *chiknot* (clayey), *khaput* (whitish heavy clay with traces of iron), *matiyar* (bluish or blackish clay), *jhada* or *jhabur* (clay in a lowlying area in the line of drainage, the crops being exposed to injury from sudden floods during the rains), *dorus* (clayey loam), *dumat* (sandy loam), *milaoni* or *bhur milaoni* (*dumat* containing more than 60 per cent of sand), *suwaire* (fine, calcareous loam of a yellowish white colour) and *khadir* (alluvium) Villages having similar agricultural conditions were placed in the same category and standard rates for cash rented parganas were fixed on the basis of this classification and on the average rents paid on each kind of soil. Where the rent was paid in kind it was paid by *pair batai* (division of garnered grain). The landlord's share varied from place to place and was as follows per maund: *nisfi* (20 seers); *nauana* (17½ seers); *tihara siwaia* (16 5/16 seers); *pachdu* (16 seers); *tihara* (13 5/16 seers); *sarhe chauhara* (12½ seers); *chauhara panseri* (11¼ seers); *chauhara* (10 seers); or *pachhara* (8 seers). The rates for each crop were deduced and one-sixth was deducted from the average produce in order to allow for reductions made before division on the threshing floor and the landlord's share was computed in cash by applying the average prices of the previous 20 years, omitting the years in which famine or scarcity had occurred. These money-rates were compared with the money-rates decreed in suits for commutation of rentals in kind to those in cash, the rate ultimately assumed being a compromise between the two. Therefore, whether the rent was paid in kind or in cash, the assumed rent-rate was a money-rate, the total assumed rental for the district being fixed at Rs41,51,510. The proportion of the assets demanded as revenue by government was reduced to 50 per cent (exclusive of 5 per cent on account of cesses). The sanctioned demand was Rs13,54,740 representing an increase of 23·9 per cent on the expiring revenue, while the cesses amounted to Rs1,43,510. The cost of operations was about Rs3,95,000 or Rs247 per square mile. The Settlement was made for a period of 30 years, the revenue demand at the close of which was reduced to Rs13,36,337 owing to the revisions in the alluvial tracts, etc.

Ninth Settlement

The operations of the ninth Settlement, which was preceded by a survey, commenced in 1897 (in tahsil Faridpur) and were completed in 1900, the cost averaging Rs68 per square mile. The village records—the *khasra* (field book containing the authoritative record of areas and soils), the *jamabandi* (rent-roll) and *khewat* (register of proprietors) were compiled simultaneously. The assessment began in 1899 and was completed by 1902. The soils were classified as *dumat* I and II, *matiyar* I and II, *bhur*, clay, sand and *khadir* (i) and (ii). The rates for each class of soil were fixed and were compared with the rents actually paid which formed the basis for determining the standard rate for each kind of soil. Assessment circles were formed in the same manner as at the previous Settlement. The soil rates for each village were determined after comparing the rates recorded at the inspection by the settlement officer with those actually paid in the village inspected and in the neighbouring villages as well as with the standard circle rates. For the land for which rent was paid in kind, the actual recorded receipts for the past years (if found correct) were taken to be the basis of assessment, otherwise the rates existing in a village were accepted. The total assets amounted to Rs33,66,704 (from which Rs28,448 was deducted for proprietary cultivation and Rs479 for improvements) of which 45 per cent was fixed at revenue, the final demand being Rs15,09,137 (excluding Rs72,628 assessed on revenue-free estates) which came into force eleven years after the commencement of the Settlement, the increase being made progressively in the estates where it exceeded 25 per cent. The cost of the Settlement came to Rs2,19,798 or Rs140 per square mile, exclusive of the cost of the survey operations.

Tenth Settlement

The tenth Settlement was carried out in the district between November, 1937, and December. 1940, certain preliminary operations commencing on October 15. 1936. Of the total area in the district (then 10,09,765 acres) the correction of maps was carried out in 8,52,444 acres. The soils were classified as *kachiana*, *kachiana* plus *gauhan* I and II, *dumat* I, II and III, *matiyar* I and II, *bhur* I and II, *tarai dumat* and *tarai* I, II and III. The circles which were formed were primarily based on topographical features, villages with similar soils and characteristics being grouped together in one circle. The rents for the most part were *bilmukhta* (the rent of a holding which was let for a lump sum at a particular rate per bigha without any direct reference to the various types of soil found in it) which were utilised to calculate the values

attached to the major classes of soil in each circle. The average holdings were very small and generally consisted of one class of soil only. The area occupied by each tenure-holder was expressed in terms of units, the rent per unit being calculated on the basis of the standard rent rate of each type of soil in the circle.[1] The area assessed was 7,61,641 acres and the total revenue demand was fixed at Rs15,76,213-6-6, the Settlement being made for a term of 40 years in the non-alluvial *mahals* and for 8 years in the alluvial *mahals*. The total cost of the Settlement up to September 30, 1940 came to Rs7,04,951.

Abolition of Zamindari System

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951) replaced the multiplicity of tenures existing in the district by only three types, the corresponding tenure-holders being the *bhumidhar*, the *sirdar* and the *asami*. Every intermediary whose right, title or interest in any estate was acquired under the provisions of this Act became entitled to receive compensation (as provided in the Act) in bonds or in cash due from the date of vesting and interest on it at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum till the determination of the amounts to be paid to him in cash and till the redemption of the bonds (in the case of amounts to be paid in the form of bonds). Up to December 31, 1963, the total amount of compensation assessed was Rs1,49,80,572, of which Rs1,28,79,851 (Rs18,78,554 in cash and Rs1,10,01,300 in bonds) has been paid. To set up in a stable manner such intermediaries as had only small holdings or were not entitled to receive adequate compensation provision was also made in the Act for the payment of a rehabilitation grant, equivalent to a variable multiple of the net assets of the intermediary, payable on or from the date on which the compensation due to him in respect of his estate (s) was determined. In case of a *waqf*, trust or endowment (referred to in the Act) the rehabilitation grant was payable from the date of vesting. In the case of the death of an intermediary entitled to the grant, his legal representative becomes entitled to receive it. The rehabilitation grant assessed up to March 31, 1964, was Rs18,40,747 to be paid in cash and Rs84,95,050 in bonds, of which Rs.4,58,316 has been paid in cash and Rs.1,38,41,200 in bonds

Under the Act the intermediaries in the district as elsewhere in the State became *bhumidhars* in respect of their *sir* (not sublet), *khudkasht* and groves and certain types of tenants also acquired the same

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[1] Lewis Lloyd, L. W., *Final Settlement Report of District Bareilly*, 1942, p. 11

status in terms of the land under their cultivation. A *bhumidhar* is a peasant proprietor having permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holding. He also has the right to use the land for any purpose and is not liable to ejectment. Ex-proprietary tenants, occupancy tenants and hereditary tenants who did not acquire *bhumidhari* rights, grantees at a favourable rate of rent and non-occupancy tenants acquired the status of *sirdars* in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A *sirdar* has a permanent and heritable interest in his holding but can use his land only for agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He has, however, the option of acquiring *bhumidhari* rights at any time by paying government a sum equal to ten times his rent (payable or deemed to be payable on the date immediately preceding the date of vesting for the land of which he is the *sirdar*) or twelve times his rent if paid in instalments, whereupon his annual land revenue is also halved. An *asami* is a lessee either of a disabled *bhumidhar* or of a *sirdar* or is a tenant of the *gaon sabha* in respect of land the character of which changes. An *asami's* right is heritable but not transferable. He is liable to ejectment for void transfers or on the extinction of the rights of his *bhumidhar* or *sirdar* in respect of the land under his cultivation or for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

Under the Act there was still another type of tenure, the *adhivasi*. Every tenant who was a tenant of *sir* which belonged to a bigger but disabled zamindar or to a smaller proprietor who was not disabled and every occupant of land in which superior rights existed and who was recorded as an occupant in 1356 Fasli (1948-49), became in *adhivasi* with the right to hold the land for five years. This tenure was of a transitional nature and the number of *adhivasis* who became *sirdars* when the provisions of the U. P. Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1954, came into operation was 34,077 in an area of 44,728 acres in the district.

The number of tenure-holders and holdings, the area occupied in 1963 and the revenue collected in 1371 Fasli (1963-64) were as under :

Tenure-holders	Number of tenure-holder	Number of holdings	Area in acres	Revenue in rupees
Bhumidhars	97,099	68,733	1,65,113	5,98,426
Sirdars	3,64,640	2,26,866	7,00,730	39,90,790
Asamis	8,261	7,321	8,710	12,023
Adhivasis	11,604	9£5	7,750	2,856

Bhumidhars and *sirdars* have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the land revenue to which the entire village is assessed. By June 30, 1964, zamindari was abolished in an area of 8,18,897 acres in the district.

Another change introduced by the Act of 1950 related to the establishment of *gaon samajs*, each being a corporate body consisting of all the adults of the village. All the land in the village, whether culturable or otherwise (except land for the time being comprising any holding or grove) and forests within the village boundary came to vest in the *gaon samaj* as did tanks, ponds, fisheries and water channels. It was also given the right to own all miscellaneous sources of income like *sayar*.[1] It functioned through a land management committee which had powers to sell certain trees or the produce thereof, bring the land under planned utilization, manage *abadi* (habitation), *sites*, *hats* (markets), bazars, fairs, etc. It could also admit new tenants to the land vested in it or to land falling vacant. The functions of the *gaon samajs* are now performed by the *gaon sabhas*.

In 1963, there were 1,338 *gaon sabhas* in the district, of which 242 were in tahsil Baheri, 201 in tahsil Nawabganj, 216 in tahsil Faridpur, 402 in tahsil Bareilly and 274 in tahsil Aonla.

There are also twenty-one co-operative farming societies in the district.

Collection of Land Revenue—Since the abolition of the system of the collection of rent by intermediaries and the payment of revenue by them to government, government itself collects the revenue direct and under the integral collection scheme in the district the actual collection of the revenue is being done by 124 *amins* whose work is supervised by 21 *naib* tahsildars, though the ultimate responsibility is that of the collector of the district.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The first Settlement after the abolition of the zamindari system is to take place in the district at any time not earlier than forty years from the date of vesting and the intervals between the succeeding Settlements will again be forty years, except in the case of precarious and alluvial

[1] *Sayar*—The average receipts derived from natural products such as fruit or fish (but not stone and *kankar* quarries and the fruit of groves of timber trees) were added to the rental of the cultivated area at the time of the Settlement and are taken into consideration in assessing the land revenue demands.

areas. If there is a substantial decline in the price of agricultural produce, which may continue for some time, an interim revision may be made.

LAND REFORMS

Relation between Landlord and Tenant

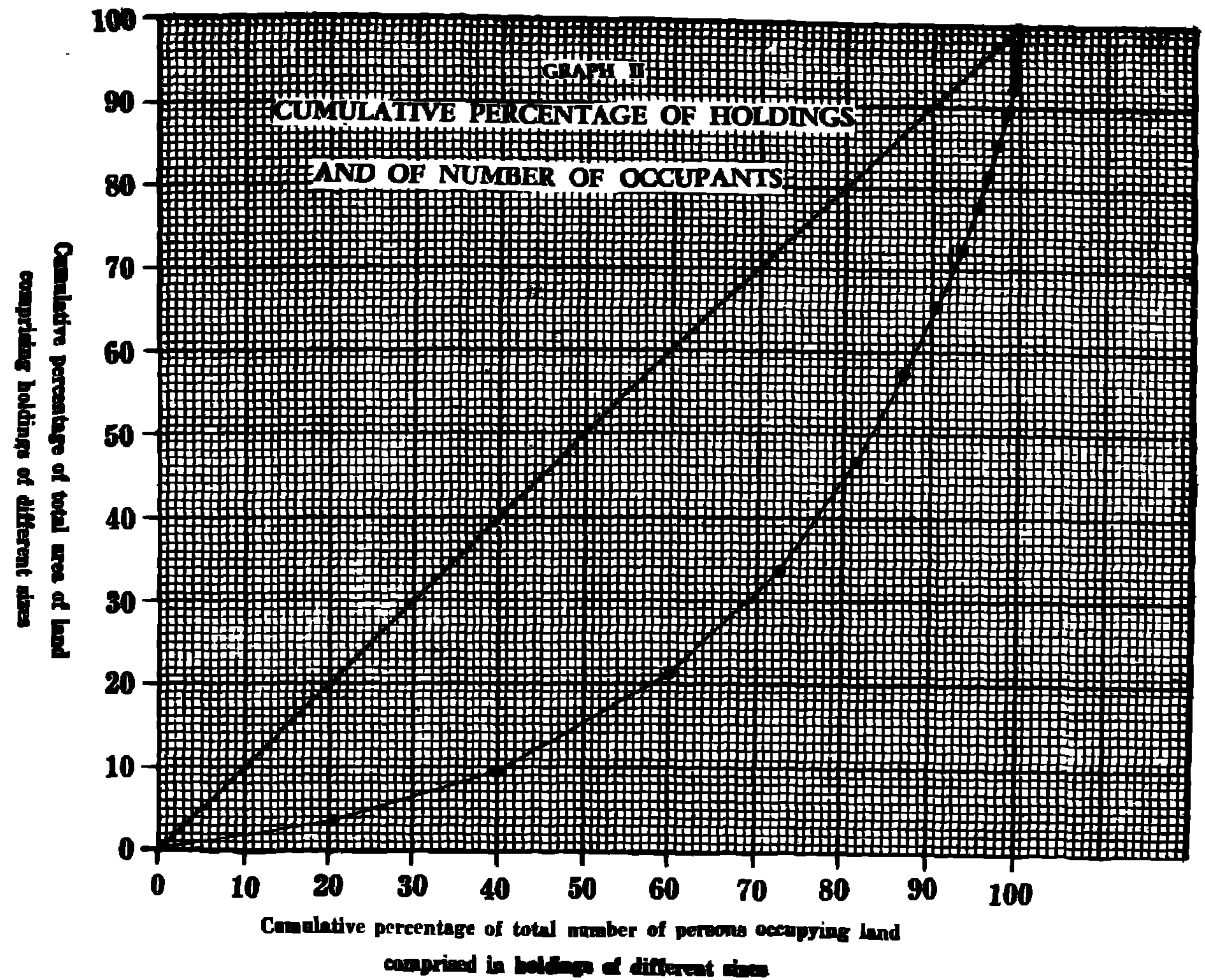
In ancient days there was perhaps no intermediary between the king and the cultivator, there being groups of cultivators owing allegiance to a raja and paying him a share of the produce The raja in his turn protected them from predators and was responsible for maintaining tranquillity in his territory. About 1300 A. D. Ala-ud-din Khalji recorded in a memoir that the rajas had either been deposed and replaced by employees of the Muslim government or had submitted to the new order and consented to pay to the sultan a part of the dues received from their cultivators. Thus an intermediary was introduced between the cultivator and the State who kept back for himself a large share of what he received from the cultivator. The Katehriyas were the principal proprietary owners in the territory throughout the period of Turkish and Mughal rule. The Janghars came to the district at the beginning of the fifteenth century and became proprietors as did the Chauhans in the same century. The system of the collection of revenue by subordinate officers was initiated by Sher Shah Suri (1540—45) and it was developed and elaborated during Akbar's time by Todar Mal, his revenue minister.

During the period of anarchy after the fall of the Mughal empire, freed from the supervision of the emperor, the intermediaries began extracting as much as they could from the cultivator who naturally gave up taking an interest in the improvement of his land. The proprietors, however, had no private rights in their lands. When the territory covered by the present district of Bareilly was ceded to the British in 1801, the land was generally owned by a kindred group or caste, the northern portion of the district being on the whole cultivated by Rajputs and the southern by Kurmis. The British made it their principal concern to realise as large a revenue as possible to enable them to carry on wars of conquest and to furnish large dividends to the shareholders of the East India Company. They based their revenue system and its collection on Akbar's but introduced certain modifications. At this time the cultivators in the district were classified as *chapparbund* (resident) and *pahi* (non-resident), the latter paying a lower rent. In addition to the rest, the former paid cesses and also rendered the following types of

service to the zamindars: *ugahi* (literally realisation) which entailed the giving of a basket or head-load of straw in Kharif for each plough in use, a head-load of *bhusa* (husk) in Rabi as rent for the land occupied for treading out the grain, a *bheli* (round) of jaggery and a chatty of sugar-cane juice per field and five sticks of sugar-cane on the festival of Deothan as rent for the land required for accommodating a sugar-cane crusher and a boiling shed (if any); *bhent*—the giving of present by the muqaddam of the village at Holi and Dasahra to the zamindar in recognition of the latter's proprietary rights; *sahel*—a day's ploughing to be done without payment with one's own plough and oxen on the zamindar's *sir* land in Asadha and also in Asvina or Kartika—Brahmana, Kayasth and Rajput cultivators generally being exempted; and *begar*—rendering a certain amount of free labour by Chamars, Dhobis, Julahas, Hajjams, Kahars and Dhimars to the zamindar.

The Bengal Rent Act, 1859 (Act X of 1859) provided for the creation of occupancy rights in favour of *asamis* if they remained in cultivating possession continuously for twelve years. The condition of the peasant thus became one of perpetual indebtedness. The landlord, muqaddam or grain-merchant of the village lent him on interest grain for sowing and cash for the purchase of cattle or to meet wedding expenses, etc.

One of the weapons in the hands of the persons entitled to receive rent direct from the cultivator was that he could recover it by distraint and sale of standing produce. The passing of the North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act of 1901 and the Agra Tenancy Act of 1926 progressively ameliorated the condition of the tenants by affording them various facilities. At the beginning of 1938-39 there was a sharp rise in the prices of food-grains which continued during the period of the Second World War and affected the agriculturists of the district advantageously. There was a corresponding rise in the rents of non-occupancy tenants which benefited the landlords who tried to eject the tenants who were not able to pay the enhanced rent and to replace them by new tenants who were and from whom they could also extract *nazrana* (premium). When the Congress party took up the reins of government in 1937, the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939 (U. P. Act No. XVII of 1939) was passed as a result of which all statutory tenants and certain non-occupancy tenants acquired hereditary rights, restrictions were imposed on the ejection of tenants by landlords, rent-rates were fixed, forced labour and *nazrana* were prohibited and landlords were barred from further acquisition of *sir* (as defined in the Act).


GRAPH II
CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF HOLDINGS
AND OF NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
Cumulative percentage of total area of land comprising holdings of different sizes
Cumulative percentage of total number of persons occupying land comprised in holdings of different sizes

According to the data collected by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition Committee, there were in 1945 (1352 Fasli) 3,34,755 persons cultivating or otherwise occupying land, the total number of holdings covering an area of 8,43,792 acres. The average size of a *khata* (holding) was 2·52 acres but the land was most unevenly distributed. Relevant particulars* as on June 30, 1945 (1352 Fasli) are given below :

Size of holding (in acres)	Total number of persons occupying land	Percentage of number of persons as compared with grand total of column 2	Cumulative percentage of column 3	Total area (in acres)	Percentage of total area as compared with grand total of column 5	Cumulative percentage of column 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not exceeding 0·5	67,891	20·3	20·3	27,524	3·2	3·2
0·5 to 1	65,881	19·7	40·0	50,894	6·3	9·5
1 ,, 2	67,117	20·1	60·1	98,675	11·6	21·1
2 ,, 3	42,123	12·6	72·7	1,08,192	12·8	33·9
3 ,, 4	29,180	8·7	81·4	1,02,041	12·7	46·6
4 ,, 5	18,752	5·6	87·0	84,874	10·5	57·1
5 ,, 6	13,063	3·9	90·9	72,404	8·5	65·6
6 ,, 7	8,697	2·6	93·5	56,114	6·6	72·2
7 ,, 8	6,022	1·8	95·3	45,010	5·2	77·4
8 ,, 9	4,254	1·3	96·6	36,133	4·2	81·6
9 ,, 10	3,159	0·9	97·5	30,214	3·5	85·1
10 ,, 12	3,375	1·0	98·5	36,583	4·3	89·4
12 ,, 14	1,870	0·6	99·1	24,359	2·6	92·0
14 ,, 16	1,039	0·3	99·4	15,633	1·7	93·7
16 ,, 18	7,714	0·2	99·6	12,810	1·4	95·1
18 ,, 20	520	0·1	99·7	9,973	1·1	96·2
20 ,, 25	588	0·2	99·9	13,314	1·5	97·7
Over 25	510	0·1	100·0	19,515	2·3	100·0
Total	3,34,755	100·0	..	8,43,792	100·0	..

Graph II which appears in this chapter shows the cumulative percentage of holdings and that of the number of occupants.

* *Report of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition Committee*, Vol. II, pp. 34—30

It was however clear that without a complete transformation of the structure of the tenure system no improvement worth the name could be effected in the condition of the tillers of the soil. The U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, was therefore passed which provided that on payment of ten times the rent of the holding the tenant could acquire immunity from ejectment, his annual rent being halved. The amount so collected was placed in a fund called the zamindari abolition fund. As a result, 55,672 persons in the district acquired these rights in an area of 42,478 acres, and by March 31, 1964, a sum of Rs55,74,100 had been deposited in the fund.

The next step was the passing of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951) which abolished the tenant-landlord system. *Bhumidhars* and *sirdars* now from the bulk of the cultivators in the district and they pay land revenue direct to government, a sense of social responsibility is beginning to develop in them and the quondam intermediaries who exploited others or lived on the forced and unpaid labour of others have been compelled to produce for themselves.

Consolidation of Holdings

The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, was passed to consolidate those holdings that were scattered, small and uneconomic.

It was in March, 1955, that the scheme of consolidation was enforced in the district, the operations commencing in 517 villages of tahsil Bareilly in an area covering 1,96,028 acres comprising 3,89,401 plots. The work has been completed in 498 villages, that in 19 villages being pending due to the filing of writs, etc., the number of new *chaks* (plots) created being 1,21,377.

The scheme was next enforced in tahsil Nawabganj in March, 1959, in 302 villages, the cultivated area being 1,15,034 acres and covering 2,24,161 plots. The work has been completed except in 17 villages, in which it is pending due to the filing of writs, etc., the number of new *chaks* (plots) created being 74,721.

In tahsil Faridpur, the scheme is in progress in 348 villages in an area of 1,25,047 acres involving 2,16,298 plots. The work was started in 126 villages on July 1, 1961, in 104 villages on October 1, 1961, and in 118 villages on January 1, 1962. About 84.98 per cent of the work was completed by September 30, 1963, newly consolidated plots being formed in 297 villages, the number of new *chaks* (plots) created being 49,953.

In tahsil Baheri, 433 villages with a cultivated area of 1,95,236 acres covering 3,78,136 plots have been selected for consolidation operations which will start shortly.

A settlement officer (consolidation), 3 consolidation officers, a rectangulation officer, 14 assistant consolidation officers, 2 assistant rectangulation officers, 28 consolidators, 14 rectangulators and 154 *lekhpals* are working in the district under this scheme.

The U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952 (U. P. Act No. X of 1953)

With the object of obtaining gifts of land for redistribution among landless persons, Vinoba Bhave initiated, in 1951, a movement in Uttar Pradesh, the extent of land donated for this purpose in the district being 695 acres up to 1963. The State Government passed the U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952, under which about 246 acres of land donated for this purpose were redistributed to landless persons.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

The United Provinces Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948 (U. P. Act No. III of 1949), was passed to impose a tax on the agricultural income (determined under the provisions of the Act) of the previous year if it exceeded Rs 4,200 per annum but the tax was not payable if not more than 30 acres of land were cultivated by an individual. This Act was replaced by the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957 (U. P. Act XXXI of 1957), which imposed a tax on all land holdings the annual value of which exceeded Rs 3,600. As under the former Act, a cultivator who did not cultivate more than 30 acres of land was exempted from the payment of the tax which was levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding the greater the incidence of the tax.

To provide land for landless agricultural labourers and to distribute the land more equitably, the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (U. P. Act No. I of 1961)—which replaced the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957—was enforced in the district on July 22, 1961, according to which the area of a holding was fixed at 40 acres of 'fair quality land' (the hereditary rate of which was 6 rupees per acre) but where the number of members in a family was more than five, for each additional member 8 acres of such land, subject to a maximum of 24 acres, was added. The ceiling area, however, did not include land for certain purposes specified in the Act (such as that under groves). All the surplus land (land held by a tenure-holder in excess of the ceiling area applicable to him) was made to vest in the excess of the ceilling area applicable to him) was made to vest in the State Government, the tenure-holder being entitled to receive compensation

in lieu thereof. Up to March, 1964, in an area of 1,689 acres, 98 persons were affected, the area of land settled as surplus with the tenure holders under section 16(i) of the Act being 11 acres. The amount of compensation assessed was Rs44,464 of which Rs5,843 has been paid.

Administration of Taxes other than Land Revenue

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, the other main sources from which the income of the State is derived are excise, sales tax, stamp duties, registration and taxes on motor vehicles, on immovable urban property and entertainment tax.

Excise

Since the beginning of British rule in the district in 1801, the right to produce and sell country spirits and other intoxicants was auctioned annually to the highest bidder, in each pargana, the income so obtained forming one of the most important sources of government revenue. In 1862 the system was replaced by the distillery system and distilleries were established at Bareilly and a few other places, only the former remaining in existence after a few years. A still-head duty was levied on the liquor exported from the distilleries and the right of sale at each shop was auctioned, the levy being varied for a time by charging a fixed licence fee for each shop. In 1878 the distillery system was modified, the right of sale in each tahsil being leased to only one contractor who continued to manufacture liquor at the Bareilly distillery. In 1881, in order to prevent smuggling from neighbouring districts, the out-still system[1] was adopted in the tahsil of Baheri. A year later it was extended to the entire district except to the tahsils of Bareilly and Faridpur where the modified distillery system was replaced by the ordinary distillery system. In 1883 the out-still system was introduced into tahsil Faridpur but was replaced by the distillery system in 1885 in half of the eastern part of the tahsil and was also extended to the tahsil of Nawabganj. In 1888 it was extended to the rest of the district excluding the tahsils of Baheri and Mirganj (as it then existed) but was introduced into both in 1908. A year later the contract system was enforced in the whole district and bonded warehouses were established at Bareilly and Baheri, the spirit supplied by the contractor being sold at a fixed price to licensed vendors. The liquor was obtained from

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[1] *Report of the Indian Excise Committee*, 1905-06, p. 7

Shahjahanpur as the Bareilly distillery ceased functioning, its building being utilised as a bonded warehouse. The next important step was the enactment of the U. P. Excise Act of 1910 which still governs the excise administration in the district. It regulates the transport, import, export, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquors and drugs and the excise revenue derived from duties, fees, taxes and fines. In 1922 the contract system was replaced by the surcharge system, a licensing board being constituted for the shops in the city. In 1926 the sealed bottled system was introduced in the city for the supply of country liquor. After a few years the contract system was reintroduced and the right to sell liquor at each shop began to be auctioned annually, the surcharge system remaining in force for the charas, bhang and opium shops.

The administration of the excise department in Bareilly is under the charge of the district magistrate, whose powers are delegated to the additional district magistrate. The district falls in the excise range of Bareilly (which is under an assistant excise commissioner) and is divided into three preventive circles. The first comprises the municipal and cantonment areas in the city as well as an area of 3·3 km. around it, the second the tahsils of Bareilly, Faridpur and Aonla and the third the tahsils of Baheri and Nawabganj, there being two inspectors in the first circle and one in each of the other two. An excise inspector is also posted at the transhipment centre, Bareilly—one at the Baheri distillery and the other at the Synthetic Rubber Factory. There is also a special squad under an excise inspector who has jurisdiction over the rail and road routes connecting Bareilly with Chandausi, Kashipur, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Budaun and Pilibhit.

Liquor—A distillery is functioning in tahsil Baheri which was established on August 5, 1949, to produce power alcohol, absolute alcohol, rectified spirits and denatured spirit. Country spirits are supplied by Carew and Company of Shahjahanpur, under the contract supply system, to the bonded warehouse located in Bareilly city, from where it is issued to the licensees for retail sale, the rates for spiced spirits being 27 paise and for plain spirits 15 paise per litre. There are 52 shops for the sale of country liquor in the district, 10 being in Bareilly city, 11 in tahsil Aonla, 5 in tahsil Faridpur, 8 in tahsil Nawabganj and 9 in each of the tahsils of Baheri and Bareilly. There are also 16 licensees holding licences for the sale of foreign liquor in Bareilly city.

The consumption of country liquor in the district from 1952-53 to 1962-63 was as under :

Year	Quantity (in L. P. gallons)	
	Plain	Spiced
1952-53	4,863	42,045
1953-54 ..	4,427	44,518
1954-55	4,343	47,955
1955-56 ..	4,060	40,890
1956-57	3,792	37,284
1957-58 ..	3,487	50,837
1958-59 ..	3,986	52,952
1959-60 ..	4,796	62,339
1960-61 ..	5,788	69,519
1961-62 ..	2,977	70,038
1962-63	4,822	71,[illegible]30

Opium—Opium is consumed by habitual opium addicts and is also used for medicinal purposes. It was also smoked in the forms of *chandu* and *madak* but now smoking it is an offence punishable under the law. Before 1910 opium was supplied to licensed vendors by the government treasurer and his agents at the tahsil headquarters but this system was discontinued in that year resulting in a rise in prices and a decrease in consumption. The systems of sale went on changing during the years that followed from a graduated surcharge to an auction-fee system and then again to a surcharge-fee system but the sales were restricted to ration-card holders only. From April, 1959, the sale of opium has been prohibited in the district and it is made available for medicinal purposes only to those who obtain a certificate from the civil surgeon of the district. The consumption of opium average 35-25 maunds annually from 1878-79 to 1887-88 and about 35 maunds annually in the next 20 years. The figure came down to 20.96 maunds annnually from 1911-12 to 1920-21 and to 8-08 maunds annually from 1922-23 to

1931-32. The figures relating to the consumption of opium from 1951-52 onwards are given below :

Year	Quantity
1951-52	375 seers
1952-53	140 ,,
1953-54	167 ,,
1954-55	526 ,,
1955-56	237 ,,
1956-57	118 ,,
1957-58	12 ,,
1958-59	9 ,,
1959-60	200 tolas
1960-61	105 ,,
1961-62	57 ,,
1962-63	17 ,,

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs known as ganja, charas and bhang constituted important items of excise revenue in the past but the use of charas was stopped in 1943-44 and that of ganja in 1956-57. In the later years of nineteenth century the right to sell hemp drugs was farmed out for the entire district but in 1882-83 it was auctioned tahsil-wise. In 1909 the right was again farmed out for the district but in 1912 it was again auctioned tahsilwise. In 1952-53 the consumption of ganja was 22 seers which rose to 25½ seers in 1953-54 but decreased to 17 seers in 1954-55 and to about 7 seers in 1955-56. The figures relating to the consumption of bhang for the 11 years ending with 1962-63 are as under :

Year	Quantity
1952-53	3,645 seers
1953-54	2,940 ,,
1954-55	3,272 ,,
1955-56	3,708 ,,
1956-57	2,810 ,,
1957-58	2,910 ,,
1958-59	3,515 ,,
1959-60	3,150 ,,
1960-61	3,280 ,,
1961-62	3,046 kg.
1962-63	2,600 ,,

There are 20 shops for the sale of bhang in the district, 6 being in tahsil Bareilly, 5 in each of the tahsils of Aonla and Baheri and 2 in each of the tahsils of Faridpur and Nawabganj.

Tari—*Tari*, which is extracted from the date-palm and is fermented, is consumed in the district. There are about 5,000 date-palm trees in the district of which about 4,000 are tapped each year. There are 4 shops for sale of *tari* in the district, 3 being in Bareilly city and one in tahsil Baheri all of which are settled under the auction system each year, the licensee being allowed to make his own arrangements for the manufacture of *tari*. The retail rate of *tari* is from 31 paise to 37 paise per quart.

Excise Revenue—The excise revenue (realised in rupees as licence fee) from 1952-53 to 1962-63 is as under :

Year	Foreign liquor	Country spirit	Hemp drugs	Opium	Total
1952-53	44,927	6,64,325	38,295	88,900	8,36,447
1953-54	17,574	4,74,025	28,902	51,543	6,02,134
1954-55	72,140	5,10,900	29,219	38,028	6,50,287
1955-56	1,00,534	5,87,825	46,724	59,235	7,93,318
1956-57	26,087	5,10,900	48,205	52,235	6,37,427
1957-58	29,127	8,08,665	46,321	..	8,84,113
1958-59	34,213	7,25,231	45,927	..	8,05,371
1959-60	37,392	6,07,550	47,582	.	6,92,524
1960-61	72,466	8,32,912	15,277	.	9,20,655
1961-62	1,25,205	9,79,313	49,411	..	11,53,920
1962-63	1,30,321	10,85,946	55,682	..	12,71,949

Sales Tax

In this district sales tax is levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, which was introduced in the district in April, 1948, and under the Central Sales Tax Act 1956, in May, 1957. The former has undergone many amendments some of which are that the limit of taxable turnover has been reduced from Rs15,000 to Rs12,000 every dealer being taxable at single and multiple points according to the commodities concerned, tax has been imposed on food-grains from 1956 and cloth, sugar and tobacco have been exempted from being taxed from July, 1958, and country spirit from April 1, 1959.

For purposes of this tax, the district is divided into two sectors, each under a sales tax officer. The area on the east of the road connecting the railway station of Bareilly with the Naini Tal road and the markets of Faridpur, Nawabganj and Fatehganj East fall under the jurisdiction of sector I and that on the west of the road and the markets of Aonla, Baheri and tahsil Bareilly fall under the jurisdiction of sector II. The number of assessable dealers of important trades in 1962-63 was as under :

Commodity	Sector I	Sector II	Total
Cloth	348	265	613
Food-grains	405	80	551
Kirana	255	68	323
General merchandise	151	69	220
Sweetmeats	111	66	177
Ornaments	91	85	176
Iron and Steel	87	72	159
Brassware	37	32	69
Bricks	49	14	63
Timber	58	3	61
Cotton yarn	20	16	36
Excise goods .. —	20	..	20

The total revenue from the important trades of the district in 1962-63 was as follows :

Commodity	Amount of tax (in rupees)		
	Sector I	Sector II	Total
Food-grains	15,817	2,91,450	3,07,267
Bullion and ornaments	1,88,886	1,947	1,90,733
Cloth	1,50,028	2,699	1,52,727
Kirana	80,268	69,835	1,50,121
Oil-seeds	2,077	98,874	1,00,951
Cement	28,536	55,364	83,900
Cotton yarn	42,656	287	42,943
Excise goods	5,075	18,907	23,982
Bricks	18,546	Nil	18,546
Brassware	16,663	742	17,405

The net collections from 1959-60 to 1963-64 were as follows :

Year	Amount (in rupees)		
	Sector I	Sector II	Total
1959-60	10,50,747	32,01,289	42,52,036
1960-61	12,28,123	32,77,732	45,05,855
1961-62	12,88,707	34,41,666	47,30,373
1962-63	14,06,754	44,34,280	58,41,034
1963-64	14,93,914	54,21,265	69,15,179

Entertainment Tax

The entertainment tax in the district is realised from touring and other cinemas, circuses, etc. The district magistrate is responsible for the enforcement of the U. P. Entertainments and Betting Tax Act, 1937, and is assisted by an entertainment tax inspector The collection from this source from 1958-59 onwards was as follows :

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1958-59	4,62,272
1959-60	4,86,302
1960-61	5,26,944
1961-62	5,77,674
1962-63	6,49,140

Stamp

Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Act II of 1899) stamps are classified as judicial and non-judicial, the former being affixed when court fees are to be paid and the latter on bills of exchange and other documents as specified in the Act and on receipts involving a sum exceeding twenty rupees. The income from these sources includes fines and penalties imposed under the Act. The annual average of the receipt for the 5 years ending with 1876-77 was Rs 2,00,642 of which Rs 1,46,815 was obtained from court-fee stamps. From 1891-92 to 1900-01 the receipts from non-judicial and court-fee stamps annually averaged Rs 58,654 and Rs 1,72,964, respectively. In the next 5 years the annual average receipts rose to Rs 62,742 and Rs 2,30,721 respectively, to Rs 69,636 and Rs 2,80,607, respectively during the period 1911-12 to 1918-19 and to Rs.96,936 and Rs.3,15,352 respectively between 1921-22 and 1931-32.

The receipts for the 6 years ending with 1962-63 were as under :

Year	Sale (in rupees)	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1957-58	5,19,134	3,83,629
1958-59	4,70,219	4,51,867
1959-60	5,43,982	4,84,464
1960-61	5,41,927	5,28,311
1961-62	5,37,695	5,33,921
1962-63	4,90,389	6,53,563

There were 65 stamp vendors in the district in March, 1964, of whom 30 were in tahsil Bareilly, 13 in tahsil Nawabganj, 9 in tahsil Baheri, 7 in tahsil Aonla and 6 in tahsil Faridpur. Stamp vendors are appointed by the district officer and receive a commission on the sale of stamps.

Registration

Certain documents such as instruments of gifts or leases of immovable property, instruments relating to shares in a joint-stock company, wills, etc., have to be registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. Before the district was ceded to the British in 1801, the *qazis* and *kanungos* of the parganas registered documents under their own seals. In 1803, an officer was attached to the judge's court for the registration of documents, a fee being levied on each document presented. In 1832 this work was entrusted to a *sadr amin* (principal petty official attached to the court for realising governmental dues). In 1864 the judge became the registrar and the tahsildars were appointed as sub-registrars but later on separate posts of sub-registrars were created, except in the tahsil of Mirganj where the tahsildar continued to work as such till 1898. Before April, 1922, the district judge of Bareilly was *ex officio* registrar for the districts of Bareilly and Pilibhit, when the subordinate judge of Pilibhit became registrar for the district. The average receipts for the five years ending with 1907 were Rs 14,082 and the expenditure Rs 6,184 annually. The income from and the expenditure on registration in the district from 1956-57 to 1962-63 were as follows :

Year	Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1956-57	71,380	28,992
1957-58	1,15,408	30,789
1958-59	1,89,169	33,451
1959-60	1,66,948	38,010
1960-61	1,84,735	15,046
1961-62	1,95,587	41,877
1962-63	1,72,898	30,903

Tax on Motor Vehicles

The motor vehicles in the district are taxed under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, and under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The regional transport officer, Rohilkhand region (with headquarters at Bareilly), is incharge of this district, his jurisdiction also extending to the districts Budaun, Bijnor, Moradabad, Pilibhit and Rampur. In 1963-64 the net collections in the whole region from this source amounted to Rs 49,35,309, of which Rs 45,13,017 was collected under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935.

Income Tax

This is one of the most important of the Central Government taxes. The income-tax office, Bareilly, the jurisdiction of which extends to the districts of Naini Tal, Almora, Pithoragarh, Budaun, Pilibhit and Bareilly, consists of 7 wards (each under the charge of an income-tax officer). It functions under the administrative control of the inspecting assistant commissioner of income-tax, Lucknow range, and has 5 income-tax inspectors to assist the income-tax officers

The figures of collection for the years from 1957-58 to 1962-63 are as follows :

Year	Under Rs 5,000		Over Rs 5,000		Total	
	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58	271	5,53,000	518	7,96,000	789	13,49,000
1958-59	471	4,43,000	489	8,02,000	890	12,45,000
1959-60	430	4,29,000	448	9,40,000	878	13,69,000
1960-61	407	8,29,000	497	22,26,000	904	30,56,000
1961-62	528	4,29,000	618	27,12,000	1,046	31,41,000
1962-63	581	5,31,000	600	25,28,000	1,181	30,59,000

The taxes under the provisions of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, and the Gift-tax Act, 1958 are also collected by the income-tax department, the amounts realised during 1963-64, in the Bareilly circle, being Rs 72,000 and Rs 34,000 respectively.

Estate Duty—Estate duty is levied on the property of a deceased person under the provisions of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, which was enforced in the district on October 15, 1953. The district falls under the estate duty circle, Lucknow. For the purpose of the collection of estate duty, an assistant collector is incharge of this circle, who has jurisdiction over the estate duty cases of the district (and of a few other districts as well). The assessment in the district from 1959-60 to 1963-64 was as follows :

Year	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1959-60	1	454·35
1960-61 ..	4	7,?50·36
1961-62 .	7	15,?33·20
1962-63	12	39,874·64
1963-64 ..	7	10,633·30

Central Excise

The district of Bareilly falls under the jurisdiction of the assistant collector, central excise (integrated) division, Bareilly, the division comprising the district and a few others. The tax is levied on tobacco, sugar, match-boxes, tea, power alcohol, vegetable non-essential oil, patent and proprietary medicines, sodium silicate, soap, wireless receiving sets, etc. The amount of tax realised from 1960-61 to 1964-65 in the district was as under :

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1960-61	3,37,51,424
1961-62	3,82,52,081*
1962-63	3,94,40,747
1963-64	4,24,29,681**
1964-65	4,64,78,038

*Includes figures of Budaun district

**Includes figures of Pilibhit district

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Law and Order

In the period that followed the cession of the area now covered by the district of Bareilly to the British, an important problem that faced the administration was the keeping in check of the Rohillas and other elements which resisted the advent of the British. Cases of violence among the populace were not infrequent. The strictness in the assessment of land revenue and the new formalities introduced in the administration of justice also caused resentment. In 1816 the people united under Muhammad Aiwaz (a respected resident of Bareilly) to resist the payment of the house tax imposed two years earlier and attacked the posse of troopers who, under the British magistrate of Bareilly, had turned out to keep the situation in control. The sepoys fired but the people stood their ground till their leader managed to get away. The riot was subdued when fresh troops were brought in from outside. About 1824 there was a large amount of crime rife in Bareilly as many of the sowars thought it "derogatory to their gentility and Pathan blood to apply themselves to any honest industry" and obtained for the most part a precarious livelihood by sponging on the industrious tradesmen and farmers on whom they levied a sort of blackmail or as hangers-on to the wealthy families. They had "no visible means of occupation except lounging up and down with their swords and shields" [1]

In 1837, when Ram Navmi and Muharram coincided, processions of Hindus and Muslims clashed giving rise to communal riots and disturbing the peace of the city of Bareilly. Communal tension was accentuated by the robberies that broke out as a result of the famine that stalked the district in that year, conditions improving only towards the end of 1838 when food was once again plentiful

The outbreak of the struggle for freedom in 1857 was also responsible to a great extent for the collapse of law and order during that year.

In 1871 Ram Navmi and Muharram again synchronised giving rise to communal tension. A *mahant* (pontiff) and another Hindu lost their

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[1] Crooke, W., *The North Western Provinces of India* (London, 1897), p. 188

lives at the hands of the Muslims who, in gangs, attacked and looted the city. Quiet was restored only when troops were called in from the cantonment but at least 7 persons were killed and 158 wounded. A special enquiry was ordered and a judge of the High Court held an extraordinary criminal sessions at Bareilly as a result of which 5 rioters were hanged and 8 sentenced to transportation.

1893 again saw the outbreak of communal disturbances on the issue of cow killing on the occasion of Id but there were no serious repercussions. Since 1947, when the partition of the country took place, 29 communal riots have disturbed the peace of the district, the highest number (ten) occurring in that year when a large number of Muslims left for West Pakistan. The influx of non-Muslim refugees into the district from West Punjab brought in its wake problems of rehabilitation which laid an added burden on the authorities in respect of matters of day to day administration and the maintaining of law and order, etc.

Occasionally other activities such as public meetings of different political parties, public processions, demonstrations before the district courts, strikes by students and employees of banks and mills and the general elections as well as the panchayat elections have disturbed the peace imposing a strain on the administration.

Crime

There are two statements at the end of this chapter—statement I showing the number of cognizable crimes reported to the police, the number of non-cognizable cases which were tried in the courts and their results and statement II giving the figures of the important crimes and the results of prosecution. A brief account of the important crimes is given below.

Murder—The average number of murders committed in the district during the fourteen years ending with 1963 was 40, the motive generally being enmity or disputes over land, the highest number being 56 in 1962.

Dacoities—In the past dacoities were fairly numerous in the district, especially in the tahsil of Aonla where the neighbouring forests afforded a hiding place for such miscreants. During 1961 three gangs of dacoits—one led by Lakhan Jatav, who operated mostly on the borders of the police circles of Aliganj, Sirauli and Aonla; another by Ram Charan Lodh, who was active in the police circle of Bhamora and the adjoining district of Pilibhit; and the third, that of Rai Sikhs, under the leadership of Khar Singh, whose exploits covered not only the district but those of Naini Tal and Pilibhit—were liquidated. New gangs, however, have

been springing up The average number of dacoities committed in the district during the fourteen years ending with 1963 was 30 per annum, the highest number being 77 in 1962.

Robberies—Cases of robbery in the district generally occur on market days, the victims being robbed often at pistol point while returning from market. The average number of robberies committed in the district during the fourteen years ending with 1963 was 30·5 per year, the highest number being 81 in 1962.

Riots—Disputes over land and strained feelings due to rivalry in the panchayat elections and general elections have been the main causes of riots, the average number committed in the district during the fourteen years ending with 1963 being about 78 per year, the highest number being 153 in that year.

Thefts—Thefts mostly occur in urban areas. The average number of thefts committed during the fourteen years ending with 1963 was about 835 per year, the highest number being 2,032 in 1963.

Burglaries—Burglaries have shown a downward trend since 1954. The average number committed during the fourteen years ending with 1963 was 157 per year, the highest number being 976 in 1963.

Kidnapping—The average number of cases of kidnapping during the nine years ending with 1963 was about 36 per year, the highest number being 73 in that year.

Sex Crimes—There is no organised gang in the district which has been found trafficking in women. The average number of cases of rape and adultery was 12·5 per year during the nine years ending in 1963.

Organisation of the Police

In ancient and mediaeval days the responsibility of maintaining law and order was shared by the sovereign and the subjects. During the reign of Akbar and of the Mughal emperors who followed, the district fell in the sirkars of Sambhal and Budaun and it was the duty of the *faujdars* of these sirkars to maintain peace and tranquillity in their jurisdictions, to keep the roads free of robbers and thieves and to enforce the imperial regulations. To assist them *thanadars* were placed in charge of the police-stations (*thanas*).

When the district came under the administration of the British in 1801, they tried to build up a good police force, the revenue officials called tahsildars (who were really not government employees but contractors for the collection of revenue, their remuneration being a percentage of

the collections made) also being placed in charge of police matters in their tahsils. Under each tahsildar there were police *thanadars* next to whom there were *jamadars* and *moharirs* (writers). In addition there were constables (called barkandaz) and, at the lowest rung of the police hierarchy, village watchmen (chowkidars).

In the beginning each tahsildar was entrusted with the duty of raising and maintaining a police force for the prevention of crime and for keeping order in his jurisdiction. Although a body of regular police was organised for Bareilly and the larger markets and the frontiers, the attempt to raise an unofficial police force in the rural areas met with failure and in 1807 the jurisdiction of the tahsildars over the police was withdrawn and vested in the magistrate. The police force consisted of men enlisted in the district and posted either at headquarters for guard duty and semi-military duty or at various police-stations in the district.

In 1844 the number of police circles was made to correspond, as far as was possible, with the revenue sub divisions. As the district and the neighbouring territories began to suffer the depredations of the bandits and lawless elements hailing from the territories of Avadh and of the Sindhia, in 1844 the government raised a special police battalion for the preservation of peace on the Avadh frontier. In May of the following year the armed police known as the Bareilly police battalion (with twenty-three officers) was employed for performing civil duties in the districts of Bareilly and Budaun. There were seven such battalions for all the districts of the north-western provinces (of which Bareilly was one) and the expenditure incurred on them in that year amounted to about 1,16,878.[1] During the seven months that followed the outbreak of the freedom struggle in 1857 there was no police whatever in the district.[2] In 1858 a new body called the military police battalion was established in the district.

When the Police Act of 1861 (Act V of 1861) was enforced in the district, the police was re-organised and became a provincial force. The principal force was known as the regular but two subsidiary bodies, the town and municipal police, were added under Act XX of 1856 and Act XV of 1873. There were 20 police-stations and 14 out-posts of which 6 were in the rural areas. In 1877 these three forces together mustered 1,381 men of all grades including 21 mounted constables, there being one policeman to every 1·71 sq. miles of area and 1,091 souls of the population. The cost of maintaining this united force was Rs 1,45,157 of which

[1] Dharma Bhanu: *History and Administration of the North-Western Provinces* 1803-1858, pp. 271, 272, 273 and 274

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 277

Rs 1,04,521 was met by government and the remainder by the municipalities and house-tax towns. There were 44 stations including 16 out-posts. In 1906 the municipal and cantonment police were absorbed into the regular force. A superintendent of police was appointed for the district, the magistrate ceasing to have control over the police.

The number of police-stations and out-posts varied from time to time and in 1907 there were in all one out-post and 20 stations those of Kotwali, Qila, Baradari and the Cantonment in Bareilly city; those at Bhojipura and Fatehganj West in tahsil Bareilly; those at Faridpur, Bhuta and Fatehganj East in tahsil Faridpur; those at Aonla, Gaini, Sirauli and Bhamora in tahsil Aonla; those at Mirganj and Shahi in tahsil Mirganj; those at Baheri, Shishgarh and Deoranian in tahsil Baheri; and those at Nawabganj and Hafizganj in tahsil Nawabganj. These stations were mostly situated on the main roads and near railway stations and the boundaries of the circles were defined with strict regard to the limits of the sub divisions. In 1909 the district police force was in the charge of a superintendent who was assisted by a European inspector for training the personnel, 50 sub-inspectors, 88 head constables and 825 men. This body included a troop of mounted police which was maintained at the district headquarters, the armed police and the civil police for station and beat duties. In addition to the regular police force there was the town police, consisting of 75 men, the village chowkidars numbering 1,932 (who were paid from the local funds) and 60 road chowkidars employed in patrolling the provincial highway.

In 1913, the town police of Aonla was abolished and replaced by men of the provincial force. The police-station at Fatehganj West was abolished in 1923 and the constables were replaced by village chowkidars at Nawabganj, Shahi, Sirauli, Shishgarh and Faridpur. The strength of the village chowkidars was reduced from 2,199 to 981 in 1924 as a measure of economy. The old Kotwali building was abandoned and a new building was built in 1927. In 1932, as a result of the amalgamation of the government railway police and the district police, a sergeant, 5 sub-inspectors, 2 head constables, 3 naiks and 50 constables of the civil police were added to the district. The strength of the village chowkidars was reduced to 871 in 1932.

District Executive Police

For purposes of police administration the district is in the Bareilly range which is under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police with headquarters at Bareilly.

The police force of the district is under the control of the superintendent of police who is assisted by an assistant superintendent and 4

deputy superintendents and is responsible for maintaining law and order in the district.

The police force of the district has three broad divisions—the civil police, the armed police and the prosecution unit.

Civil Police—As on January 1, 1963, the strength of the civil police was 2 permanent inspectors, 76 sub-inspectors (43 being permanent and 33 temporary), 100 head constables (6 being temporary) and 838 constables (136 being temporary).

The responsibility of maintaining law and order and investigating crimes in the district rests with the civil police. There are 5 police circles, 21 police-stations (5 in the city and 16 in the rural areas) and 25 out-posts (18 in the city and 7 in the rural areas of which 4 are temporary). The following statement shows the number and names of the police-stations in each tahsil and the out-posts attached to them:

City/Tahsil	Police-station	Out-post
City		
Bareilly ..	Kotwali ..	.. Kotwali
		Pehatipur
		Nekpur
		Chaupula
		Koharapir
		Qanungoyan
		Math
	Qila ..	.. Sarai
		Qila
		Garhi
		Malukpur
		C. B. Ganj
	Baradari	.. Shyamganj
		Jagatpur
		Kankar Tola
	Cantonment	.. Risnia
		Pachpera

[*Continued*

City/Tahsil	Police-station	Out-post
Tahsil		
Bareilly	Bhojipura Izatnagar	Izatnagar
	Fatehganj West	..
	Mirganj	..
	Shahi	..
Aonla	Aonla	Aonla
	Aliganj	Bisharatganj
	Bhamora	..
	Sirauli	..
Faridpur	Faridpur	..
	Fatehganj East	..
	Bhuta	Bewal Barkatpur (temporary).
Nawabganj	Nawabganj	..
	Hafizganj	Senthal
		Keolaria (temporary).
Baheri	Baheri	..
	Deoranian	Shergarh (temporary)
	Shishgarh	Banjaria (temporary)

Armed Police—This is the reserve police force of the district and is stationed at the reserve police lines. On January 1, 1963, the force consisted of a permanent inspector, 4 subinspectors (one being temporary), a permanent reserve inspector, 62 head constables (6 being temporary) and 312 constables (43 being temporary). The services of the armed police are utilised for guarding government treasuries (both at headquarters and in the tahsils), for escorting prisoners, government property and treasure, for patrolling duties and in combating dacoits.

Prosecution Staff—As elsewhere in the State, the public prosecutors in the district have to have at least a bachelor's degree in law. Their main

duty is the prosecution of cases in the criminal courts of the district. In 1963 the prosecution staff in the district comprised a permanent senior public prosecutor, a permanent public prosecutor and 7 permanent and 2 temporary assistant public prosecutors.

A special investigating squad, consisting of 4 sub-inspectors and 6 constables, is functioning in the district under the charge of the senior public prosecutor.

Flying-squad—Since January 1, 1962, the police of the district is being assisted by a flying-squad (consisting of a subinspector, a head constable and 5 constables) which is posted at the Kotwali. It is provided with a motor vehicle. It operates under a deputy superintendent of police for the city circle and attends to urgent calls relating to the detection and prevention of crime. It attended 430 and 345 rescue calls in 1963 and 1964 respectively.

Provincial Armed Constabulary—This force is an armed branch of the U. P. Police and was raised in 1947 to meet the needs of law and order arising soon after the attaining of independence. It lends assistance to the local police when emergencies (such as the need of anti-dacoity operations) arise and to the army when the defence of the country so requires. The commandant of the unit at Bareilly is an officer of the rank of a superintendent of police and is assisted by 3 gazetted officers (2 assistant commandants and an adjutant), a quartermaster, 8 company commandars, 27 platoon commandars, a sub-adjutant, a subinspector and a sub-quartermaster. Administrative and disciplinary control is exercised by a separate deputy inspector general of police (with headquarters at the seat of government at Lucknow) and operational control by the deputy inspectors general of police of the Bareilly and Naini Tal ranges with headquarters at Bareilly and Naini Tal respectively.

Village Police—The chowkidars, who are at the lowest rung of the police organisation, are attached to police-stations and are government employees. Their main duty is to inform the local police of the occurrence of any crime within their jurisdiction. They also act as process servers in the *nyaya* panchayats for which they get some remuneration.

The institution of chowkidars is traceable to ancient times when each village had its own chowkidar who assisted the village headman in maintaining law and order and in guarding the cultivators' produce of which he was given a share as remuneration. Later on chowkidars were placed under the zamindars and were paid by them. Under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act (Act No. XVI of 1873), the powers of appointment and dismissal were vested to the

district magistrate but the actual control over them was exercised by the superintendent of police, an arrangement that has continued since then. There were in the district 976 chowkidars on January 1, 1964, of whom 7 were temporary.

Village Defence Societies—At the close of 1961 village defence societies were functioning in 1,633 villages of the district. These are purely non-official organisations which have been set up so that the villagers can protect themselves from the inroads of dacoits, inculcate in themselves self-confidence and the virtue of self-help and stand up to the undesirable elements in society in defence of life and property. If necessary they are free to call upon the assistance of the local police.

Prantiya Rakshak Dal—The activities of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal were started in 1948 in the district. From 1948 to 1951 there were 850 group leaders, 2,420 section leaders and 19,320 *rakshaks* (guards) besides 54 paid officials. During this period 3,220 persons received training in the use of fire arms and 12,590 persons in other types of activities. Since 1951 the Prantiya Rakshak Dal has assumed, more or less, the shape of a police force. Its main functions are to give training in the use of arms and physical exercises, to help in development projects, etc.

In January, 1964, it had 136 *halqa sardars* (circle leaders), 1,300 group leaders, 4,124 section leaders and 34,434 *rakshaks* (guards). During the Third Five-year Plan period till December, 1963, about 350 persons were trained in the use of arms, 1,935 participated in 109 development camps, 157 wrestling bouts were organised and 177 wrestling rings were built.

Offences Under The Motor Vehicles Act

The following statement gives the number of persons killed or injured in accidents caused by motor vehicles during the 10 years ending in 1963.

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of persons killed	10	4	7	14	0	14	13	17	30	30
Number of persons injured	14	19	9	20	22	29	27	38	88	77

The strain on the traffic police is very heavy on account of the growing population and a large increase in the number of motor vehicles.

cycle rickshaws and bicycles now plying in the district. The average number of persons killed in accidents caused by motor vehicles was 14·8 per year during the ten years ending with 1963.

Anti-corruption

In February, 1956, a scheme to root out corruption among government employees was enforced in the district and a deputy superintendent of police (complaints) was appointed for investigating complaints made by the public regarding corruption and bribery among and extortion and harassment by the non-gazetted employees of the police or of any other department of the government, complaints against the latter category being investigated only when referred to him by the department concerned. This scheme remained in operation from February, 1956, to May, 1962, during which period 859 complaints were received against the employees of the police department (856 of which were disposed of) and 106 against the employees of other departments (all of which were disposed of). 3 complaints of the former category were pending at the time of the abolition of the scheme which were enquired into by circle officers. This post was abolished and on June 1, 1962, a new scheme was created in the district under which a deputy superintendent of police (anti-corruption) was posted at the range headquarters to deal with complaints against the non-gazetted personnel of the police department and he can also deal with complaints against the employees of other departments when referred to him by the district magistrate. Under this scheme 15 complaints of corruption were received during 1963 (of which 3 were carried over from the previous year) against the subinspectors of police of the district of which 8 were substantiated. No complaints were received against the employees of other government departments.

Government Railway Police

The government railway police is a separate branch of the State police. One of the five sections in the State over which the railway police has jurisdiction is the Moradabad section which is in the charge of a deputy superintendent of police (designated section officer) and under which the railway police-station at Bareilly functions. The main duty of the railway police at Bareilly (as elsewhere) is to maintain order at railway stations and in trains, control passengers and vehicular traffic on the premises of the railway station, report to the proper authorities (railway or civil) the commission of offences under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and cases of fraud and oppression on the part of railway personnel, deal with accidents and attend to security arrangements when important personages travel. The railway police-station at Bareilly is under the charge of a

station officer whose jurisdiction extends from Bilpur to Milak (excluding Milak) and Bareilly to Chandausi (excluding Chandausi) and has on its staff 2 permanent subinspectors, 4 head constables, 32 constables, a temporary constable and 2 constables in reserve. There is also a squad consisting of 2 head constables and 12 constables for checking ticketless travellers in trains.

Railway Protection Force

The Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 (No. XXIII of 1957) of the Government of India provides for the establishment of a protection force for the Indian railways for protecting railway property and the persons and property of passengers. An assistant security officer was appointed under this Act in September, 1961, with headquarters at Izatnagar who works under the direction of the security officer, Lucknow, the overall charge being that of the chief security officer, Gorakhpur. The assistant security officer's jurisdiction extends from Izatnagar to Seramau, Kathgodam, Achnera and Shahamatganj; from Pilibhit to Tanakpur and Shahjahanpur; from Lalkuan to Moradabad City; from Kashipur to Ramnagar; and from Kasganj to Rawatpur. He has on his staff 5 inspectors, 8 subinspectors, 5 assistant subinspectors, 35 head *rakshaks* (guards) and 13 senior *rakshaks*. A fire-fighting squad also operates under him which is manned by a fire-brigade inspector, a fire station officer, 2 sub-fire station officers, 5 head *rakshaks*, 3 drivers and 32 *rakshaks*. It assisted at 15 cases of fire-fighting and rescued 2 persons during 1963.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

The institution of jails as it exists in the district today is of British origin and was a part of the judicial system introduced by them. The district had three jails, the district jail, the central prison and the jail for juvenile offenders. A brief history of each follows.

District Jail—This jail (located west of the district courts) had (and still has) separate wards for women prisoners and persons undertrial and was under the charge of a civil surgeon. In 1841 each prisoner was provided with 1·4 kg. of firewood for cooking his food. the rations provided consisting of about 0·6 kg. of wheat flour and about 0·1 kg. of pulses, replaced with vegetables or rice every second or third day. Sometimes a little ghee and condiments were also given. The average daily number of convicts during the five years ending with 1908 was 738. The prisoners had to engage in various forms of labour such as making of coarse cloth, cotton carpets and matting, oil-pressing, gardening, etc. Now it is under the charge of a superintendent who is assisted by a jailor, 2 deputy jailors and 3 assistant jailors and can accommodate 850 prisoners. It has

a hospital which is looked after by a whole-time assistant medical officer assisted by a compounder. A teacher is employed to teach the prisoners. The main industries in which the prisoners are employed are the making of durries, *niwar* (thick broad tape used as webbing for beds, etc.), cotton carpets and *moonj* matting the weaving of cloth and the plying of charkas. During the five years ending with 1962 the average daily population of the jail was as follows:

Year	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Convicts ..	444	420	470	446	419
Undertrial prisoners	328	334	350	300	490

Central Prison—This prison was founded about 1837 and is situated about two miles north of the city on the Naini Tal road. Long-term prisoners from all parts of the Rohilkhand Division were lodged in this prison which was under the charge of a resident superintendent who was assisted by a considerable staff of jailors and warders. The average number of prisoners for the five years ending with 1908 was 1,781. The long-term prisoners were required to learn a useful industry or handicraft such as the making of *moonj* mats, blankets and carpets, so that they could acquire a skill which might be helpful to them on their release. In November, 1842, about twenty-five prisoners (either under sentence of death or transportation for life) returning from extra-mural duties attacked and killed some of the guards and absconded with fire-arms and ammunition. After this outbreak the government cautioned the *sadar nizamat adalat* not to put life-term prisoners to work without a strong police force always at hand.

At present the central prison has room for 2,200 prisoners and is functioning under the charge of a superintendent who is assisted by a large permanent staff which includes a deputy superintendent, 4 jailors, 4 deputy jailors, 151 warders (including a reserve chief head warder, an intra-mural chief head warder, a reserve head warder, 26 intra-mural head warders, 85 intra-mural warders, 18 leave reserve warders and 19 reserve warders). There is also a permanent staff of 16 members of whom 7 are teachers employed for teaching the prisoners and training them in various industries and trades, such as blanket making, carpentry and masonry. In addition there is a temporary staff of 21 members including a sports goods instructor, 2 Ambar charka instructors and an agricultural supervisor. The prison has a hospital which is looked after by a permanent whole time medical officer assisted by 2 assistant medical officers and 2

compounders. It also has a blanket factory (which has been mechanised to meet the demand for woollen clothing for the central prison), a carpenter's workshop where sports goods are manufactured and a unit where training is given to the prisoners in spinning yarn on charkas and making *dosuti* for the use of the prisoners. During 1961-62 the prisoners produced 292 badminton rackets and 292 sticks. The average daily population of the prison during the five years ending with 1962 was as follows:

Year	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Convicts ..	1934	1935	1818	1747	1628

Undertrial prisoners are generally not kept in the jail although in the year 1961 their average daily population was about 4.

Juvenile Jail—Shortly after the passing of the Reformatory School Act of 1876 a criminal reformatory for juvenile offenders from the entire province was started near the central prison the superintendent of which was given the charge of the reformatory in addition to his own duties. Elementary education and training in various handicrafts were imparted to male convicts under eighteen years of age, particular attention being paid to agriculture. The institution was transferred to the education department in 1899 and a separate superintendent was appointed but it was abolished in 1902. In pursuance of a decision of government, additions were made to the building so that it could serve as a correctional institute for juvenile offenders other than habitual criminals and the jail was opened in January, 1909. It is known as Kishore Sadan and has room for 188 prisoners though some casual prisoners are also accommodated at times. It is in the charge of the superintendent of the central jail, Bareilly who is assisted by a jailor, 3 deputy jailors, 2 assistant jailors and an assistant medical officer attached to the jail hospital. There are 7 teachers for the schooling of the inmates and for giving them occupational training. Education is imparted up to the eighth class and those who show promise are sent out to continue their studies at government expense (5 boys being selected for this purpose in 1961-62). Occupational training is given in shoe and pencil making, carpentry, weaving and sewing. Some individuals are sent out to work in factories and are allowed to earn wages, such an opportunity being given to 32 boys in 1961-62 who earned Rs.17,215. Many of those boys who belong to the National

Cadet Corps took part in parades at Delhi, Lucknow, etc. The average daily population for the five years ending with 1962-63 is given below:

Year		1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Convicts	..	1?9	192	191	238	252

Treatment of Prisoners

Under the old classification, there were three categories of prisoners—'A', 'B' and 'C' but since 1948 there are only two categories—superior and ordinary, allocation to the superior class being made in special cases by government on taking into consideration the prisoner's standards of living, education, etc. This classification applies to convicted, under-trial and political prisoners.

The prisoners have been provided with better amenities in recent years. The rules regarding interviews and correspondence have been liberalised, the prisoners being permitted to meet their friends and relatives (except on Saturdays and jail holidays) and to receive from them as gifts *biris*, jaggery, cigarettes, fruits, oils, soap, etc not exceeding five rupees in a month. The punishment of cross-bars with fetters has been abolished. All the three jails in the district have their own medical establishment, the central prison having a hospital with 28 beds. Steps are taken to keep the prisoners physically fit through participation in games and sports and they are allowed certain recreational facilities such as the staging of plays, arranging variety shows, etc. They are allowed to perform their religious duties, have *kirtans* and to observe important religious festivals with the permission of the superintendent. In order to create in them an awareness of moral values, lectures on religious and other suitable subjects are arranged every week in the jail.

Non-official Visitors

The State Government appoints, in consultation with the district crime prevention society and the district magistrate, separate non-official visitors for the district and central jails, their number being 8 and 7 respectively. There are also *ex officio* non-official visitors who are authorised by government to visit the prisoners in the district and central jails and who comprise all the members of the State legislature from the district, all the members of the standing committee of the State legislature for jails, the secretary of the district crime prevention society, the president of the municipal board of Bareilly and the *Adhyaksh* (chairman) of the Zila Parishad. These visitors make their visits according to a roster prepared by the district magistrate and record their observations in a book kept for the purpose. They may call for all books, papers and records other than those of a confidential nature which are connected with

the administration of any department of the prison. They may visit every ward, yard and cell and see every prisoner and may ascertain whether the rules and orders are being followed.

Revising Board

There is a revising board for the purpose of revising sentences of convicts undergoing imprisonment either at the district jail or the central prison. The commissioner of the division is the chairman and the sessions judge (within whose jurisdiction the central prison is situated) and a non-official person are members the superintendent of the central prison or the district jail, wherever the meeting is held, acting as secretary. The board considers the cases of casual convicts of not less than 3 years' and not more than 4 years' duration when they have served 2 years of the sentence; and also of all casual convicts who are undergoing sentence of over 4 years when they have served half of it. The cases of habitual convicts also come up for consideration if the superintendent, having regard to their work and conduct and their mental and physical condition, considers them suitable for premature release, two-thirds of the sentence has been served and at least two and a half years of the term of imprisonment has been completed.

Probation

The probation scheme was introduced in the district on October 1, 1939, under the U. P. First Offenders' Probation Act, 1938, and a probation officer was appointed to implement it. He visits or receive visits from offenders at such intervals as may be specified by the convicting court or (subject to the court's orders) as he may think fit, sees that they observe the conditions of the bond executed by them, makes reports to the court about their behaviour, advises, assists and befriends them and when necessary tries to find suitable employment for them. This Act provides for the release on probation of first offenders under the age of twenty-four years and 1,895 such offenders were released on probation from the inception of the scheme up to December 31, 1963, of whom more than 97 per cent successfully completed the period of probation. On that date the probation officer had 118 probationers under supervision. During 1963 he paid 1,112 domiciliary visits and 61 offenders were let off after admonition and 151 offenders were released on probation.

The U. P. Prisoners' Release on Probation Act, 1938, was enforced in the district on January 15, 1939. Two types of prisoners are eligible for release—those who agree to pass the remainder of their sentence under the supervision of their guardians and those who execute a bond with one or more sureties for good behaviour and for the observance of such

conditions as the State Government may impose. A convict who has served a third of his sentence of imprisonment or a total period of five years with remissions, whichever is less, is eligible for release under the Act. The number of prisoners so released was 5 in 1962 and one in 1963.

Justice

In 1801, when the district was ceded to the British, the judicial administration of the East India Company was introduced into the district, under which a judge-magistrate was appointed in the district, who sat as a judge in the civil court and decided criminal cases as a magistrate.

A court of appeals and circuit consisting of three judges was established for the ceded territory with headquarters at Bareilly. One of the junior judges had to go on circuit twice a year, the senior judge and one of the junior judges remaining at headquarters to hear appeals. The criminal courts administered Mohammedan criminal law and each court had attached to it *qazis* or muftis who were expected to expound the law, advise the judge and help him in dispensing justice. These courts were under the jurisdiction of the *sadar diwani adalat* (civil court) and the *sadar nizamat adalat* (criminal court) at Fort William (Calcutta). The areas conquered by the British from the Sindhia in 1803 were also brought under the jurisdiction of the court of appeals and circuit at Bareilly. Besides the judge-magistrate in the district, a registrar and some other Indian judicial officers such as *amins*, *munsifs* and *sadar amins* were appointed to help the judge. By 1827 the last two had become empowered to decide cases the valuation of which did not exceed Rs150 and Rs1,000, respectively.

In 1829 the court of appeals and circuit was abolished and the revenue commissioners were made circuit judges under the supervision of the *sadar nizamat adalat*, being guided in revenue matters by the board of revenue.

In 1831 independent *sadar diwani* and *sadar nizamat adalats* were established at Allahabad to which appeals from the judge magistrate of Bareilly now lay. In that year he was invested with full powers to try sessions cases also and a new post—that of principal *sadar amin*—was also created (to be held by Indian only), the incumbent being empowered to decide cases up to Rs5,000 in valuation appeals against their decisions lying to British judges. Under Regulation II of 1833 all pending cases were referred to the *sadar diwani adalat* at Allahabad. All criminal powers of the commissioner, except those relating to the police, were transferred to the judge, a change which made him both civil and sessions

judge. The magisterial powers of the judge were transferred to the collector who then became collector-magistrate. In 1843 the *sadar diwani* and *sadar nizamat adalats* were transferred to Agra and in 1859 (under Act VIII of 1859) a general code of justice was adopted.

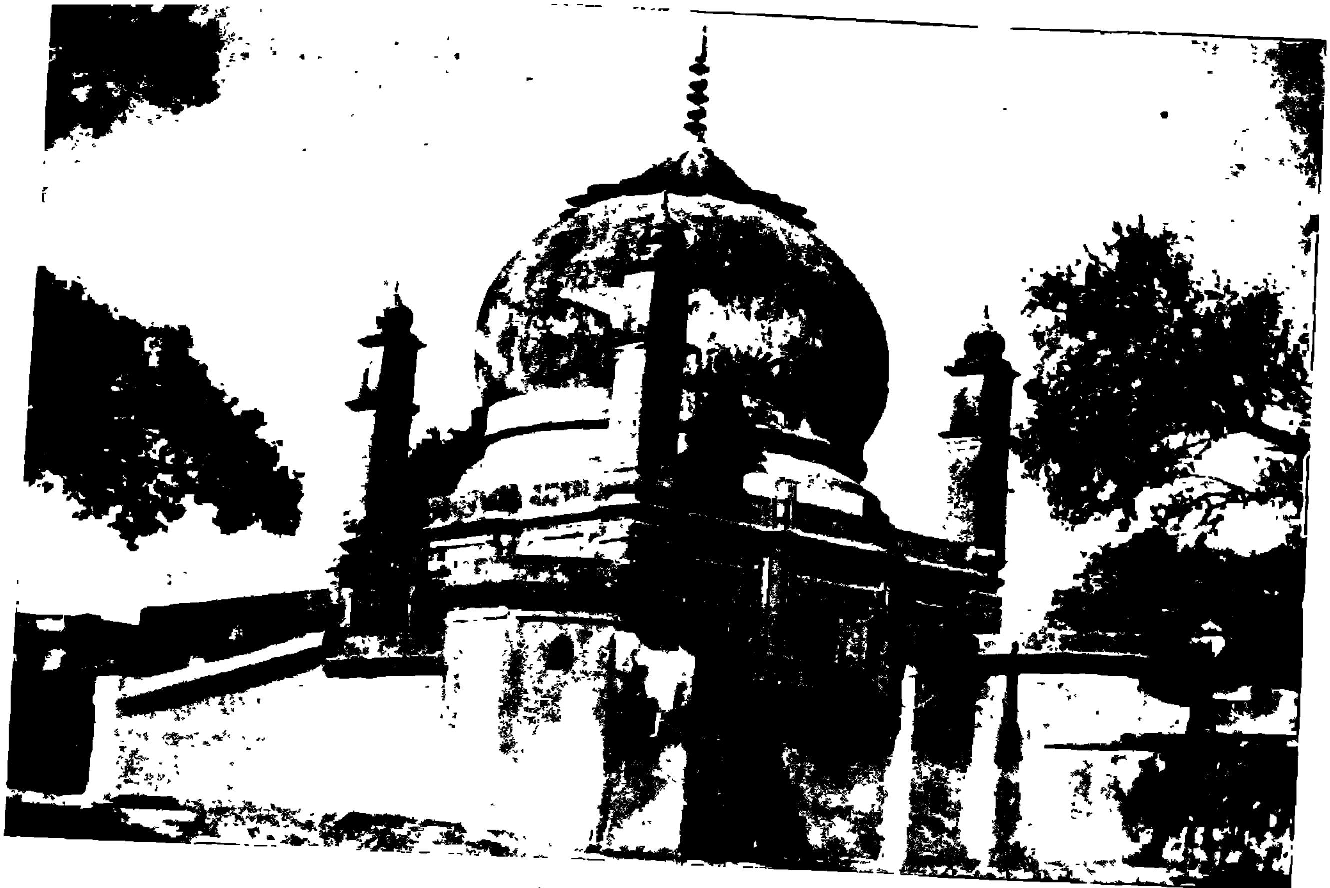
In 1866, the *sadar diwani* and the *sadar nizamat adalats* were abolished and a high court of judicature was set up at Allahabad in accordance with the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, under the jurisdiction of which were brought the courts at Bareilly, an arrangement which has continued since then.

In 1879 there were 4 *munsifs* and a subordinate judge who had original civil jurisdiction within the city of Bareilly. The judge of Bareilly had appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole district (and to some extent over the district of Budaun as well). The tahsil of Pilibhit which was then a part of the Bareilly district was latter on constituted a subdivision within the criminal and revenue jurisdiction of a joint magistrate resident at Pilibhit

Since 1805 Bareilly has been the headquarters of the commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division and also of a magistrate and collector. In 1909 the magisterial staff sanctioned for the district included a joint magistrate, 4 deputy collectors, and a cantonment magistrate. There were 6 tahsildars and a number of honorary magistrates, most of whom were members of a bench for the trial of cases (transferred to it by the district magistrate) occurring within the limits of the Bareilly municipality. The chief appellate court was that of the district and sessions judge, who also had civil jurisdiction over the whole of the Bareilly and Pilibhit districts. The other civil courts were those of the subordinate judge; the *munsif* of Bareilly city; the *munsif* of Haveli Bareilly whose circle included the extra-municipal portion of pargana Karor and the Mirganj, Nawabganj and Baheri tahsil; the *munsif* of Aonla-Faridpur, whose circle covered the rest of the district; and the cantonment magistrate who had the powers of the judge of a court of small causes within the Bareilly cantonment.

Several changes were made in the number and jurisdiction of the civil courts and offices and in 1914 the court of the *munsif* of Aonla-Faridpur was abolished and the work was entrusted to the court of the city *munsif*.

A separate small cause court was re-established in 1924. Pilibhit, which has become a district, remained under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Bareilly judgeship till 1915. Tahsil Aonla was removed from the jurisdiction of the city *munsif* some time in 1921 and attached to that of the *munsif* of Haveli Bareilly. In 1930 the district of Pilibhit was once again attached to the judgeship of Bareilly.



Hafiz Rahmat Khan, Bareilly

[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

The head of the civil and criminal judiciary is the district and sessions judge who has territorial jurisdiction over the whole of the district. He is assisted by 3 temporary civil and sessions judges, a judge of the small cause court, a civil judge, 2 *munsifs* and an additional *munsif*. The district judge has overall administrative control over the civil judiciary and has appellate jurisdiction in civil cases decided by *munsifs* and in cases up to the valuation of Rs10,000 decided by the civil judges. He exercises jurisdiction in matrimonial suits under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (Act No. IV of 1869), the Special Marriage Act, 1954 (Act No. XLIII of 1954) and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (Act No. XXV of 1955) as well as in cases under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (Act No. VIII of 1890), the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (Act No. IV of 1912) and the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (Act No. V of 1920), his being the principal district court of original jurisdiction. He also exercises jurisdiction under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 (Act No. XXXII of 1956) and under the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (Act No. XXXIX of 1925) for grant of probate and letters of administration as well as the grant of succession certificates. He also hears election petitions relating to the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, and—if nominated by the Election Commission—those relating to the Vidhan Sabha and the Vidhan Parishad He also has appellate jurisdiction in revenue suits in which a question of proprietary title is involved and also hears appeals under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Act No. IV of 1936). He is also the *ex officio* district registrar under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (Act No. XVI of 1908). As sessions judge he deals with the criminal cases triable by the court of session and hears appeals against the judgments and certain orders of all magistrates working in the district. The three temporary civil and sessions judges are also invested with the same powers as the district and sessions judge.

The territorial jurisdiction of the civil judge extends to the whole of the district and his monetary jurisdiction is unlimited on the original side. He has powers to try civil cases which exceed the valuation of Rs5,000 and hears appeals against the orders of the *munsifs*.

The judge of the court of small causes has territorial jurisdiction over the whole of the district and exercises powers similar to those of the civil judge. His monetary jurisdiction extends to Rs1,000 in small causes suits and he is also competent to try insolvency cases.

The jurisdiction of the *munsif* of Bareilly city comprises the city circle and the tahsil of Faridpur; the jurisdiction of the *munsif* of Haveli Bareilly extends to the whole of the district excluding the territorial jurisdiction of the city *munsif*. There is a court of an additional *munsif*

whose jurisdiction extends all over the district in respect of cases transferred to him from the permanent courts of the two *munsifs*. The monetary jurisdiction of the *munsifs* is Rs2.000 but this can be raised to Rs5,000

Nature of Cases, their Number and Special Features

The jurisdiction of the civil courts extends to all suits of a civil nature and their normal case work consists of suits involving property, contracts, inheritance, mortgage, specific relief, etc., in addition to ordinary money suits and suits for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

The number of cases pending in the different civil courts of the district at the beginning of 1963 was 1,360, and the number of suits instituted, received by transfer, remanded, revised and restored totalled 3,325. In 1963, of the suits directly instituted, 487 pertained to immovable and 1,809 to movable property, 26 each were mortgage and matrimonial suits and 19 were suits of other categories. The total valuation of the suits instituted in 1963 amounted to Rs 24,19,232. The number of suits disposed of was 3,316 of which 1,341 were decided after trial, 4 on admission of claim, 111 by compromise, 4 by reference to arbitration, 416 were dismissed for default, 746 were otherwise decided without trial and 691 were decided *ex parte*. In that year 246 regular civil appeals and 58 miscellaneous civil appeals were instituted and 224 regular civil appeals, 35 miscellaneous civil appeals and 1 miscellaneous rent appeals were disposed of. The average duration of contested regular and miscellaneous appeals and contested rent civil appeals was 133 and 228 days respectively.

Statistics of Sessions Courts—In 1963 the number of cases committed to the courts of session was 296, of which 92 affected life, 9 were of kidnapping, 7 of hurt, 20 of rape, 1 of unnatural offences, one of extortion and 163 pertained to other offences. The number of persons tried in the sessions courts in 1963 was 912 of whom 605 were acquitted, 299 convicted, 8 persons having died during the trial. Of those convicted, 4 persons were sentenced to death, 62 to transportation for life, 225 to rigorous imprisonment and 8 were let off with a fine.

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions

The scheme of the separation of judicial and executive functions was introduced into the district in 1950 and since then most of the judicial work which was done by the district magistrate has been entrusted to the additional district magistrate (judicial). Cases under the Indian Penal Code. suits and proceedings under the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act. 1950 (Act I of 1951) and other miscellaneous Acts now, as

a rule, are not tried by assistant collectors on the executive side but are entrusted to judicial officers. Cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and local and special Acts and proceedings under the Land Revenue Act, etc., continue to be tried by the executive magistrates and assistant collectors in charge of the subdivisions. Besides trying cases of an important nature such as those instituted against government servants and sessions enquiries the additional district magistrate (judicial) disposes of transfer applications pertaining to the courts of judicial officers and honorary magistrate (first class) in respect of cases which are tried under the Indian Penal Code. He hears revisions in revenue cases against the orders of the tahsildars and *naib* tahsildars. He does purely judicial work independently of the district magistrate and all the judicial officers have been placed under him.

Juvenile Court

The Juvenile Court, Bareilly, was established in 1962 (under the U. P. Children Act, 1951) but it started functioning from February, 1963. Till December, 1963, the number of cases instituted was 61 of which 52 were decided: 31 children were placed under supervision from 6 months to 3 years, 9 were released after due admonition, 6 were sent to school approved by government, 2 were placed in the charge of responsible persons after trial, one was sent to jail and 3 were sentenced to pay a fine: only 2 cases were acquitted and 2 disposed of otherwise. Of the 33 juveniles released on probation 3 have been provided with employment.

Nyaya Panchayats

In 1949 under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the number of panchayati *adalats* (now called *nyaya* panchayats) that were established in the district was 144 of which 50 were in tahsil Bareilly, 28 in tahsil Aonla, 27 in tahsil Baheri, 22 in tahsil Faridpur and 17 in tahsil Nawabganj. The number of *nyaya* panchayats in each tahsil has remained unchanged, the jurisdiction of each extending over 6 to 10 *gaon sabhas*. *Panchs* in the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated by the district magistrate (with the help of an advisory committee on the basis of the qualifications of age and education) from among the *panchs* elected to the *gaon* panchayats. The *nyaya* panchayat elects a *sarpanch* who is its presiding officer and a *sahayak sarpanch* who officiates in the absence of the *sarpanch*. The tenure of office of both the *panchs* and the *sarpanch* is five years. Cases are heard by benches consisting of five *panchs* constituted by the *sarpanch* for a year. In 1963 the number of *panchs* in the district was 3,965 including 144 *sarpanch* and 144 *sahayak sarpanch*.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to hear criminal cases under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code : 140, 160, 172, 174, 179,

269, 277, 283, 285, 289, 290, 294, 323, 334, 341, 352, 357, 358, 374, 379; 403, 411, 426, 428, 430, 431, 447, 448, 504, 506, 509 and 510. They are also empowered to hear cases under sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, section 10 of the U. P. District Boards Primary Education Act of 1926, sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867, and under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act. The maximum sentence that they can award is a fine up to a hundred rupees and they can try civil suits up to a valuation of Rs500 but are not empowered to award a sentence of imprisionment. They also try criminal cases involving affrays and fights and theft cases involving an amount up to Rs50. They take steps to maintain peace within their area of jurisdiction, hear cases transferred to them by higher courts and carry out the instructions issued by such courts. Revision applications against their decisions lie to the *munsif* in civil suits and to the subdivisional magistrate in criminal cases. During the year 1963 there were 2,836 cases (2,251 civil and 582 criminal) including 901 pending cases (526 civil and 375 criminal) of the previous year.

Bar Associations

There are two bar associations at the district headquarters—the Bareilly Bar Association and the Bareilly Lawyers' Association. The former is a registered body and was founded in 1932 and had 149 members on January 1, 1964. The membership is open to qualified legal practitioners, the admission fee being a hundred rupees, a monthly subscription also being payable. Special members (non-practitioners who were formerly ordinary members) have to pay a fee of five rupees annually. The Association maintains a library which has 3,023 books for the benefit of its members.

The Bareilly Lawyers' Association is also a registered body and was founded in 1956. Membership is by election, the admission fee being five rupees and the monthly subscription one rupee. The managing committee can enroll lawyers or judicial officers as honorary members. The Association maintains a library which has about 1,000 books for the benefit of its members.

STATEMENT I

Cognizable Crimes

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Cases														
(a) Reported ..	1,735	1,708	1,770	1,846	1,684	1,269	1,445	1,502	1,531	1,607	1,832	2,353	4,082	4,820
(b) Convicted ..	431	545	430	559	573	499	578	670	688	758	634	405	404	114
(c) Acquitted ..	219	187	241	262	348	238	392	343	380	374	250	442	433	46
Percentage of convictions to cases reported.	25	32	30	30	34	39	40	45	45	45	35	13	10	83
Percentage of convictions to cases tried.	66	74	68	68	62	67	65	66	64	67	71	47	48	71
Non-cognizable Crimes														
Cases tried in court	11,074	11,279	2,267	2,324	42,171	13,257	5,620	2,190	2,325	2,382	1,947	3,428	2,795	1,830
Cases ending in conviction.	5,513	5,714	698	327	1,656	7,876	2,269	588	805	865	1,044	625	893	736

STATEMENT .II

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Murder														
No. reported	13/40	9/35	8/32	10/24	17/22	7/24	9/24	5/17	8/26	9/30	7/32	11/42	12/44	14/40
No. convicted	3/6	4/6	3/7	7/8	8/6	4/6	3/5	1/4	—/7	5/6	3/7	4/11	6/12	1/3
No. acquitted	3/11	3/7	2/8	2/8	6/5	2/8	5/9	3/5	5/8	2/16	2/15	4/14	2/21	2/1
Dacoity														
No. reported	5/26	2/18	4/19	1/18	4/16	1/16	3/21	4/18	2/23	2/27	1/28	9/35	14/63	14/32
No. convicted	1/12	2/3	1/7	1/6	—/5	1/7	1/11	2/4	1/8	—/10	—/7	5/9	3/26	—/—
No. acquitted	4/9	—/8	1/9	—/10	2/9	—/8	2/6	2/11	1/15	1/11	1/6	2/10	8/36	—/—
Robbery														
No. reported	3/13	8/17	11/25	6/33	4/24	4/10	6/8	2/13	3/10	6/19	4/20	7/32	15/43	36/45
No. convicted	—/2	5/4	5/8	4/6	1/10	3/5	2/1	1/7	—/8	3/12	2/7	3/9	4/2	—/3
No. acquitted	—/2	1/1	1/3	2/9	2/7	1/4	3/5	1/3	1/5	1/3	1/5	1/10	3/10	3/2
Riot														
No. reported	32/91	13/40	17/49	16/44	6/43	11/23	8/46	9/54	19/53	24/59	27/49	20/61	35/87	41/112
No. convicted	9/20	6/16	2/13	6/11	1/8	2/9	2/10	1/18	5/13	7/24	6/6	1/15	1/13	1/2
No. acquitted	7/9	5/11	3/9	4/13	1/21	4/11	—/18	3/21	6/24	6/18	9/20	11/26	11/13	1/1

Theft														
No. reported	406/197	469/170	504/102	530/173	414/250	274/217	321/246	303/259	360/240	311/249	377/284	499/499	930/890	1010/1022
No. convicted	83/33	82/38	110/45	114/44	106/71	70/48	69/62	84/48	80/62	92/67	80/65	52/97	64/136	19/29
No. acquitted	23/25	22/19	37/17	32/33	55/45	17/32	15/44	28/57	60/50	36/47	36/11	30/75	54/67	10/12
House Breaking														
No. reported	20/204	265/237	216/215	219/239	161/132	102/170	104/186	115/156	103/194	90/206	141/198	213/259	470/446	455/521
No. convicted	45/31	49/31	47/26	57/35	18/5	37/22	21/34	32/33	27/41	10/34	36/22	34/42	34/50	15/16
No. acquitted	16/18	10/21	12/21	9/23	18/42	2/26	13/34	16/24	15/36	11/36	10/28	17/44	11/56	4/5

N. B.—The numerator represents figures relating to city circles and the denominator figures relating to rural circles.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The departments concerned with general and revenue administration and with law and order in the district have been described in Chapters X, XI and XII and those dealing with agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, education, forests, industries and public works are dealt with briefly here in respect of their organisational set-up, their activities having been discussed elsewhere in this volume. The district level officers in charge of these departments act as advisers to the Zila Parishad which performs the functions of the erstwhile district board and district planning committee

Agriculture Department

For purposes of agriculture the district falls in the Bareilly region which comprises the districts of Bareilly, Budaun, Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur, has its headquarters at Bareilly and is under the charge of a deputy director of agriculture. For the district there is a district agriculture officer who works directly under the deputy director and is assisted by two additional district agriculture officers. He is responsible for looking after the agricultural activities of the district and for the execution of the agricultural plans in the district. Among others who assist him in his work are a senior mechanical assistant, who looks after the programmes pertaining to improved agricultural implements, and fifteen assistant agriculture inspectors, who hold charge of the seed stores maintained by the department and arrange for the distribution of supplies of seeds, fertilizers, implements, etc., to the cultivators.

The services of a senior horticulture inspector, a cotton development inspector, an oil-seed extension inspector and two oil seed supervisors, who are responsible for the work in their own spheres, have also been placed at the disposal of the district agriculture officer for the implementation of various schemes connected with agriculture, 2 plant protection assistants also being posted at the regional level for work in their particular sphere. A farm superintendent is also posted in the district who looks after the government agriculture farm at Bilwa. The staff posted in the development blocks for agricultural work comprises 15 assistant development officers (agriculture), 11 assistant development officers (compost) and 5 cotton *kamdars*

Animal Husbandry Departments

The work of animal husbandry and veterinary development in the district is looked after by a district live-stock officer who is responsible for the improvement in the breed of cattle and poultry, the prevention and treatment of animal diseases and the control of epidemics. He is assisted by a veterinary officer, 8 veterinary assistant surgeons and 6 assistant development officers (animal husbandry) The veterinary officers look after the artificial insemination centres and the veterinary hospitals in the district.

The work in connection with the development of fisheries is also looked after by the district live-stock officer who is assisted by a fisheries inspector and a fisheries supervisor.

The district live-stock officer works under the supervision of the deputy director of animal husbandry who has his headquarters at Bareilly.

Co-operative Department

The assistant registrar, co-operative societies—who is stationed at Bareilly—is in charge of the co-operative movement in the district and is assisted by an additional district co operative officer (for marketing work), a dairy manager, a senior farming inspector, a senior milk inspector and a statistician. In addition, there are 17 co-operative inspectors—one for the work connected with the land development bank, 2 for marketing, 3 for processing, one for fertilizers, 3 for consumers, one for farming and 6 for other special work. The co operative work in the development blocks is looked after by the assistant development officers (co-operatives) of the planning department.

There are 98 co-operative supervisors of whom 92 hold charge of credit co-operatives, seed stores, etc., and the rest of farming work.

Education Department

The organisational set-up of the education department of the district is a part of that of the Bareilly region which is in the charge of the regional deputy director of education (for boys' education) and of the regional inspectress of girls' schools (for girls' education) who have their headquarters at Bareilly. At the district level, a district inspector of schools is the highest educational officer (for boys' institutions particularly) who is responsible for the supervision, control and inspection of educational institutions up to the higher secondary stage. There are also a deputy inspector and a deputy inspectress of girls' schools both of whom are in charge of education up to the junior high school stage, the former

also advising the local bodies on educational matters. The other supervisory staff includes 16 sub deputy inspectors and 6 assistant inspectresses.

The district is also served by an assistant inspector of Sanskrit *pathshalas*, a deputy inspector of Urdu-medium schools and a district psychologist (who is in charge of the psychological centre in Bareilly city).

Forest Department

Bareilly is the headquarters of the Rohilkhand forest division which forms part of the extension circle under a conservator who has his headquarters at Naini Tal. The division is in the charge of a divisional forest officer who exercises control over the ranges of Bareilly, Budaun and Rampur and the Amroha section. The district falls in the Bareilly range which is under a forest ranger whose jurisdiction also extends to a part of the districts of Moradabad, Shahjahanpur and Rampur. The Bareilly range is divided into thirteen beats, each under the charge of a forest guard, the range officer supervising the work in these beats with the assistance of four foresters.

Industries Department

Bareilly is the zonal headquarters of the department and is under the charge of the joint director of industries, northern zone, whose jurisdiction extends over the districts of the Rohilkhand and the Kumaun divisions. At the district level the district industries officer looks after the industrial activities of the department and gives technical guidance and assistance, whenever needed, to industrial units in the private and co-operative sectors.

To assist him there are 3 industrial inspectors who undertake surveys of industrial activities and conduct enquiries into matters relating to the development of industries. There are 6 assistant development officers (industries) who are posted in the development blocks of the district, their duties being the same as those of the industrial inspectors in the city. Of the other inspectors, the industrial inspector (co-operatives) and the textile inspector (both having under their charge the districts of Bareilly and Budaun) attend to the work relating to industrial co-operative societies and handloom weavers' co-operative societies respectively and the inspector of infringement of trade marks, whose jurisdiction extends over the districts of Bareilly, Rampur, Shahjahanpur and Naini Tal, is responsible, for the detection of cases of infringement of trade marks and of the sale of spurious goods.

The district industries officer is also assisted by 2 superintendents (utilisation and recovery), whose jurisdiction extends over the districts of

Bareilly, Budaun and Rampur and who have their headquarters at Bareilly, 2 technical assistants who look after the work of leather tanning co-operative societies, 2 industrial co-operative supervisors, a technical supervisor, an auditor and 3 supervisors-cum-accountants who look after the activities of textile and non-textile co-operative societies with regard to their formation, development, inspection, etc.

Some other activities of the department are carried on through the sports goods centre (in the charge of a superintendent) where training in the manufacture, marketing, etc., of sports goods is imparted; the Bhojipura cluster (under a superintendent of production) where training is given in blacksmithery, carpentry, machinery, moulding and the work of electrician and fitter-cum-mechanic; the central design centre (under the charge of a gazetted officer who is designated design extension officer) where new designs are prepared for wooden toys; and the quality marking centre (under a superintendent) where handicraft products, especially *zari* goods, are "quality marked" with the letter 'Q'.

Public Works Departments

Of the twenty circles in the State—excluding that of the district superintending engineer (planning) who is attached to the chief engineer's office—the district falls within circle III of the public works department of Uttar Pradesh, which has jurisdiction over the adjoining districts of Budaun, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora and Shahjahanpur as well and is under the charge of a superintending engineer with headquarters at Bareilly. The district forms part of the Bareilly provincial division, the Bareilly temporary division and the temporary electrical/mechanical division, each under the charge of an executive engineer with headquarters at Bareilly. The executive engineers of the first 2 divisions are assisted by 3 assistant engineers each and that of the third by 2.

Some of the important constructions undertaken by the department are a bridge on the Ramganga, another on the Bahgul (West) and a third on the Bhakra river (both on the Meerut-Bareilly road); buildings for the VIII Battalion of the Pradeshik Armed Constabulary at Bareilly, for the junior training college at Faridpur and for the industrial training institute at Bareilly; 108 industrial quarters also at Bareilly; two refugee colonies, one each at Bareilly and the Bhurian farm; a T. B. ward and three others in the district hospital Bareilly; improvement of the Bareilly-Tanakpur road; construction of the Bhukara-Manpur-Chakatiya road and the Bareilly-Pilibhit-Tanakpur road (from 1 to 23 miles).

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The local self-governing bodies in the district—like the municipal boards, Zila Parishad, cantonment board, town areas and Gaon Panchayats—have been established by various statutes at different times. From being fully or partly nominated these bodies have gradually come to be constituted through universal adult suffrage and wider and wider powers and responsibilities have been acquired in respect of administration of the areas under their jurisdiction. In 1963 there were four municipal boards in the district—those of Bareilly, Aonla, Faridpur and Baheri—an improvement trust, a cantonment board at Bareilly, 7 town areas, the Zila Parishad and 1,372 Gaon Panchayats.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

Bareilly

Under Mughal rule, many of the municipal functions in the cities were usually in the hands of the kotwal, who was responsible for watch and ward, elementary conservancy and regulation of offensive trades.

The municipality of Bareilly was constituted on June 24, 1858, under the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act XXVI of 1850. Before this the affairs of the city were looked after by an official committee known as the local agency, which provided for watch and ward, sanitation and the like and raised the necessary funds from a house tax, the assessment and imposition of which (under Regulation XVI of 1814) led to a serious disturbance of the peace. It continued to be collected either under the old Regulation or in a somewhat modified form under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856). The first municipal committee was a nominated body and it was after the passing of the N. W. P. an Oudh Municipal Improvements Act, 1868 (Act VI of 1868) that the elective principle was introduced. The constitution underwent many charges as a consequence of the passing of the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873 (Act XV of 1873), the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883 (Act XV of 1883) (which also changed the name from 'municipal committee' to 'municipal board'), the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900 (Act I of 1900) and the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916) and its subsequent amendments.

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*Table VIII (ii) to (v) of the Appendix (which is at the end of this book) gives the figures pertaining to the income and expenditure of the municipal boards.

The municipality was divided into 9 wards from the date of its coming into being till 1949 when the number went up by one. In 1953, the number was increased to 15. The total area of the municipality is 21·34 square kilometres and it has a population of 2,54,409.

Up to the year 1910 the district magistrate was *ex officio* chairman of the board. For the next 6 years the office was held by a nominated non-official. From 1916 the chairman began to be elected by the members of the board. In November, 1953, the designation 'chairman' was changed to 'president' when the system of appointing this office-bearer by direct election was introduced. But it was abolished in the following year when the method of indirect election was again adopted.

The members were nominated by the government till the year 1868 when the elective principle was partially adopted, 27 members being returned by election and 9 continuing to be nominated. This system continued till 1900 when, under Act I of 1900, the number of nominated members became 6 and that of the elected members 18. By the Municipalities Act of 1916 a further change was effected, the nominated members being reduced to 3 and the elected members being increased to 19. In 1963 the position changed again when the board's strength became 48 all the members being elected and the system of nomination being abolished. Normally the term of the board is 4 years which may be extended by the government in exceptional circumstances.

The taxes imposed by the board are as follows: Octroi was imposed from the date of the establishment of the municipality in 1858; a tax was introduced on buildings and lands in 1870 when the rate was fixed at 7½ per cent of the annual rental value of property but in 1950 it was raised to 10 per cent of the annual rental value; a tax on sugar refineries was imposed in 1884; that on vehicles in 1948; and that on scavenging in 1953.

Waterworks—The waterworks at Bareilly came into existence in 1957. The city is divided into five zones each having an overhead tank with a capacity of 75,000 gallons of water, a pumping plant and a chlorination apparatus. All the zones are connected to each other. The source of water is the tube-wells in each zone. The total length of pipelines in the city was 47 miles in 1962-63 and the water supplied was 34,58,61,840 gallons, the daily average supply being 9,47,570 gallons. Approximate per capita supply during the year was 6·32 gallons per day. There were 155 public taps on the roads and streets and 2,098 metered tap connection in private houses in the city. A sum of Rs3,09,556 was spent by the board on this head during 1962-63

Street Lighting—Before 1929, when electric lamps came into use, kerosene oil lamps were the main means of street illumination and even

now there are certain localities where the lighting is done by means of such lamps. In 1964 there were 4,376 electric street lamps and 2,000 kerosene oil lamps on the roads and streets of the city.

Drainage—Pakka surface drains and nullahs exist in more than three-fourths of the city and carry the sullage which is discharged in the Nakatia, the Deoranian and the Ramganga. The board has prepared a drainage and sullage scheme the estimated cost of which is fifteen crores of rupees and has asked the government for loans for this purpose.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board maintains in the city an infectious diseases hospital (established in 1935) and three dispensaries—the Unani (established in 1915), the Ayurvedic (in 1901) and the homoeopathic (in 1951) and spends nearly Rs20,000 every year on running these institutions. The sanitation of the city is looked after by 3 chief sanitary inspectors and 10 sanitary inspectors and the board has 3 vaccinators who do the work of vaccination in the city. The board also gives annual grants as follows: Rs5,000 to the Helen Stubbs maternity centre, Rs5,000 to the eye hospital and Rs10,000 to the district hospital. It employs a medical officer of health to look after these activities. The school health service in the city is under the charge of a school health officer who works under the supervision of the municipal medical officer of health.

Education—Compulsory primary education for boys was introduced by the board in 1923. In 1963 there were 109 junior Basic schools run or aided by the board, there being 12,971 pupils and 348 teachers in them. The board spent Rs2,63,801 on this head in that year. Free medical treatment is provided for these pupils at one of the Ayurvedic dispensaries maintained by the board. Nearly 6,612 pupils were examined at the dispensary and 674 treated in 1962-63.

Other Activities—The board maintained five big and a number of small parks in 1964. Benches were provided in these parks and on the pavement of the station road.

Aonla

In 1859 the town was brought under the operation of Act XX of 1856 and in 1908 it was declared a notified area under the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900 (Act I of 1900). The place was raised to the status of a municipality under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916) in 1949. In 1953 elections were held for the first time and 16 members and a president were elected.

The total area of the municipality is 10·36 square kilometres and the population is 17,613. It has been divided into 7 wards.

Street Lighting—Till 1939 the streets of the town were lit by kerosene oil lamps when electric lights came into use. The expenditure on street lighting was Rs11,041 during 1962-63 and there were 111 electric lamps and 155 kerosene oil lamps in the town.

Drainage—There is no underground drainage system in the town and there are only pakka open drains constructed by the notified area committee on both sides of the roads. The drains are cleaned daily by bhisties and sweepers. Two pakka nullahs, nearly 600 feet long (constructed about the year 1940), carry the sullage and dirty water out of the town. The refuse of the town is sold to agriculturists for use as manure. A compost-making scheme is under preparation by the board for the implementation of which land is being acquired.

Education—The scheme of compulsory junior Basic education for boys was introduced in the town in 1955. In 1962-63 there were 7 junior Basic schools for boys with 1,221 pupils and 33 teachers and 4 such schools for girls having 307 pupils and 13 teachers. Rs 52,108 was spent on educational activities by the board in that year.

Baheri

The town was constituted a notified area in 1934 and it remained as such till 1957 when it was raised to the status of a municipality under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916) as amended in 1949. It has an area of 3·57 square kilometres and a population of 15,406. The municipality is divided into 6 wards, 4 electing 3 members each and 2 electing 2 members each. The president is elected indirectly.

Waterworks—The main sources of drinking-water in the town are wells and hand pumps. A tube-well was constructed in 1956 at a cost of Rs33,000 by the State health board and afterwards government gave loans amounting to Rs2,58,000 up to 1960-61 to enable the municipal board to execute its water-supply scheme. There is an overhead tank with a capacity of 20,000 gallons of water, 103 tap connections in private houses, 3 in public buildings and 11 for public use. The length of the pipeline is 3·5 miles. Nearly 75,73,000 gallons of water was supplied by the board during 1963. The municipal board employs a waterworks engineer. Rs 29,415 was spent by the board on this head in 1962-63.

Street Lighting—Up to 1956 the town depended on kerosene oil lamps for illuminating the streets, important roads being provided with Petromax lamps. In 1955 there were 100 kerosene oil lamps in the town. Since 1956 electricity has been made available to the town from the Dohna power-station for domestic and street lighting. The number of electric

street lamps was 250 in March, 1964, and the number of kerosene oil lamps in the streets was 70. The board spent Rs21,257 on street lighting in 1962-63.

Education—The junior Basic schools and junior high schools which were within the limits of the municipality were maintained before 1961-62 by the then district board when the municipal board took upon itself the responsibility of managing the junior Basic schools within its own area. There were 3 such schools (two for boys and one for girls) in 1963-64 on which the board spent Rs10,504 in 1962-63.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board employs a sanitary inspector who looks after the sanitation of the municipal area. There is for males a civil hospital managed by the Zila Parishad for which the municipal board contributes Rs2,500 per year for the provision of medical facilities to the residents of the municipal area. Nearly 14,331 patients were treated in this hospital in 1960-61. There are also a government hospital for women and a maternity and child welfare centre at Baheri and a veterinary hospital as well which is maintained by the Zila Parishad to which an annual contribution is made by the board for providing veterinary treatment for the cattle owned within the municipal area. The board spent Rs11,879 on all these activities in 1962-63.

Other Activities—In 1951 a children's park was opened in the town.

Faridpur

From 1859 to 1917 this town was administered as a town under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) when it was declared a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). It was the biggest town area in the district with 14 elected members and a chairman. In 1956 it was constituted into a municipality under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916) The municipality has an area of 2·90 square kilometres and a population of 13,278 and is divided into 5 wards from which 16 members are elected. The board has a secretary to look after the administrative side of the work. The president is elected indirectly.

Waterworks—The board does not have its ows waterworks, wells and hand pumps being the source of the water-supply for the town.

Drainage—The town has three pakka nullahs which are about a fifth of a kilometre each in length and the roads and lanes have drains on either side to carry away the sullage, etc. The refuse is collected by municipal sweepers and is sold to cultivators for use as manure.

Street Lighting—Up to 1958 kerosene oil lamps were the only means of illumination in the town but since then electricity has also been made available. There were 181 electric street lamps and 84 kerosene oil lamps maintained by the board at the beginning of 1964. The board spent Rs15,805 for this purpose in 1962-63.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board maintains a homoeopathic dispensary in which nearly a hundred patients are treated daily and spends Rs1,200 every year on it. In 1962-63 the board spent Rs23,085 on public health and sanitation activities.

Education—The board maintains two junior Basic schools (one for boys and one for girls) in which education is imparted free. The girls' school has its own building which was built at a cost of Rs14,000, the State Government's contribution being Rs10,000.

CANTONMENT BOARD, BAREILLY

The cantonment was established in this city in 1811 and covers an expenditure of Rs5,29,494. The main sources of income are rates and cantonment board is governed by the Cantonments Act, 1924 (Act II of 1924) and has 14 members of whom 7 are elected by the public, 3 are nominated by the commanding officer, 2 are *ex officio* members and one is nominated by the district magistrate. The military officer commanding the station is the president of the board. The civil area is divided into 6 wards and one seat is reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate. Elections are held after every 3 years. For the administration of the board there is an executive officer who is a permanent employee of the Central Government.

Finances—In 1962-63 the board had an income of Rs 5,35,294 and an expenditure of Rs 5,29,494. The main sources of income are rates and taxes, realisation under special Act, revenue derived from the board's property, government grants and other sources. The board spends its money on general administration, education, public health and conveniences, public works, water-supply, drainage, etc.

Waterworks—The board has no waterworks of its own. It purchases water in bulk from the military engineering services waterworks and supplies it at the rate of one rupee for a thousand gallons. There were 104 private water connections in 1962-63 and the board also maintained 37 public hand pumps, 22 stand-pipes and a hydrant on one of the roads for water-carts, etc.

Street Lighting—The streets in the cantonment area are lit by electricity which is supplied by the military engineering services. There

were 304 electric street lamps at the beginning of 1964. Mercury bulbs and tube lights have also been provided in some busy and important places.

Public Health and Medical Service—The board has its own hospital (called the cantonment general hospital) which has 2 wards, one for male and another for female patients and also a maternity section. It provides free medical facilities for poor patients. Arrangements exist for performing minor operations and conducting certain clinical examinations. The board incurred an expenditure of Rs2,00,965 in 1962-63 on medical and public health activities.

Drainage—There are pakka drains for carrying sullage and dirty water out of the inhabited area which are connected to a nullah ending in the Nakatia.

Education—The board maintains and gives monetary help to Rook's High School, Rook's Primary School for Boys, R. A. Bazar Primary School and the Cantonment Girls' Primary School and spent Rs77,569 on education in 1962-63. Education is imparted free in the junior Basic schools in the cantonment.

Other Activities—The board has planted ornamental and fruits trees along all roads, important roads having hedges on either side. It maintains about 20 small triangular gardens, a roadside garden, 2 big gardens—the Gandhi Garden and Farooq Park (the latter being well known for its fine mangoes)—and a children's park.

The board also has its own workshop where the repairs of its conservancy plants, vehicles and furniture are carried out. The manufacture of waste bins and night-soil tins and pans is also undertaken here. The board spent Rs1,50,844 in 1962-63 on public works.

Improvement Trust, Bareilly

This body was created in March, 1963, under the U. P. Town Improvements Act, 1919 (Act VIII of 1919) as amended in 1948. The district magistrate is the chairman of the trust and there are 6 trustees including the president of the municipal board, Bareilly, and the executive engineer of the public works department (provincial division, Bareilly) The trust is a corporate body and functions independently. Its powers and functions are enumerated in detail in sections 23 and 24 of the Act. It received a government grant of Rs16,550 for the period ending with March, 1964.

Town Areas

There were 9 towns in the district in 1911 which were administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) and the U. P. Village Sanitation Act, 1892 (Act II of 1892) was also applicable to them. Subsequently, when the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914) was enforced, these places were given the name of town areas. Since then some of the places have undergone a change of status and now there are seven town areas in the district—those of Fatehganj East, Nawabganj, Richha, Shahi, Senthal, Shishgarh and Sirauli, each of which is administered by a committee consisting of a chairman and members (all directly elected) ranging from 9 to 15 according to the population of the place. Members are elected for four years, it being open to the State Government to extend the term in exceptional circumstances. Seats are also reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes. The town area committees are empowered to levy taxes on houses, on circumstance and property, on agricultural land situated within the limits of the town area, etc. Other sources of income are the sale proceeds of manure and rents of *nazul* lands where these exist. The functions of each committee include the providing of sanitation, street lighting, drainage, roads, etc., in the town.

The pertinent details regarding the town areas in the district will be found in the statement that follows. The year in which the provisions of the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) became applicable have been given in brackets against each:

Town area	Population	Area (in acres)	Number of wards	No. of members of town area committee
1	2	3	4	5
Fatehganj East (1865) ..	2,609	584	3	9
Nawabganj (1894) ..	7,198	235	3	10
Richha (1894) ..	5,506	1,005	3	9
Shahi (1865) ..	5,285	828	3	9
Senthal (1873) ..	6,517	1,445	4	10
Shishgarh (1873) ..	7,500	1,617	3	9
Sirauli (1880) ..	5,303	573	4	10

Town area	No. of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates	1962-63	
		Income	Expenditure
1	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.
Fatehganj East (1865) ..	3	11,871	17,003
Nawabganj (1864) ..	..	31,682	37,166
Richha (1894) ..	..	19,090	14,541
Shahi (1865) ..	1	16,360	14,341
Senthal (1873) ..		11,482	14,556
Shishgarh (1873)	..	13,108	15 296
Sirauli (1890)	1	10,169	17,969

PANCHAYATI RAJ

'Panchayati raj' is the system which has ushered in the democratic decentralisation of power and responsibilities. As in other parts of the country, it has existed in a rudimentary form in the villages of the district for centuries. In its reorientated and re-organised form (envisaged with the coming of independence), the most significant feature of this system is the newly constituted structure of self-governing bodies with its three-tier organisation—the Gaon Sabhas being at the base, the Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex. There is a *gaon* panchayat (which is the executive body of the *gaon sabha*) for every village or group of villages with a minimum population of 250 souls, a Kshettra Samiti (block committee) for each development block and a Zila Parishad for the district as a whole. The objective is the development of initiative in the people of the rural areas and the creation of opportunities for the evolution of local leadership so that the responsibility for the planned development of the rural areas may be taken over by the village folk themselves. The institutions within this three-tier system are organically linked with each other to ensure continuous co-ordination and co-operation and a two-way exchange of ideas.

GAON SABHAS

The *gaon sabha*, which is made up of the adult members of the village or villages concerned, is intended to constitute the fundamental basis of an active and conscious peasant democracy, integrating all rural development policies and programmes into a well-knit whole.

The resuscitation of these village panchayats has been a far-reaching and comprehensive step towards the decentralisation of power. The *gaon* panchayats of the district control and manage all village activities concerned with community interests, their chief functions being the implementation of village plans in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, forests, animal husbandry, wells, education (including social education) health and sanitation, communications and welfare activities relating to children, youth and women, etc. The main sources of the finances of the panchayats for these activities are government grants, voluntary contributions and the taxes raised by them. One of their important activities is the prevention of the illegal occupation of land by individuals.

The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was enforced in this district in 1949 when there were in the district 625 *gaon sabhas* and as many *gaon* panchayats. There were in 1963, in the district, 1,924 inhabited villages organised (under the amendment enforced from October 1, 1956) into 1,372 *gaon sabhas* and as many *gaon* panchayats, there being for each *gaon* panchayat an average of 1-3 villages. The *gaon* panchayat has a *pradhan* (president) and an *up-pradhan* (vice-president), the former and the members of the *gaon* panchayat being elected by the elders of the *gaon sabha*. The number of the members of *gaon* panchayat is fixed between 15 and 30 depending on the size of the *gaon sabha*. These members elect the *up-pradhan* from amongst themselves. Particulars regarding the activities of the *gaon* panchayats are given in the statement that follows:

Five year plan period	Taxes collected (in Rs.)	Road built (in miles)		Road repaired (in miles) Pakka and Kutcha
		Pakka	Kutcha	
1	2	3	4	5
First ..	5,20.769	..	120	282
Second .	13,92,162	..	723	432
Third .. (up to May 1964)	5,33,052	..	23	84

Culverts	Gandhi platforms	Panchayat *ghar*-cum-school buildings	Kerosene oil lamp-posts
6	7	8	9
65	69	34	927
432	6	39	470
87	..	4	..

KSHETTRA SAMITIS

There are 15 development blocks in the district and there is a Kshettra Samiti for each block. With the enforcement in the district in 1962 of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, the functions that had previously been the concern of the block development committees devolved upon the Kshettra Samitis. The membership of one such *samitis* consists of all the *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas* in the development block, the chairman of the town area committees, the members of the Zila Parishad who belong to the block, members of Parliament and the State legislature elected from the block area and representatives of the co-operative institutions in the block. Seats are also reserved for women and members of the Scheduled Castes. The *pramukh* (chairman) of the *samiti* is elected by its members, the block development officer being its chief executive officer. The main functions of each *samiti* are the achievement of the targets fixed in the Plan schemes of the development block in the sphere of agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry, fisheries, education, social education, public health, welfare programmes for children, youth and women, etc., and the utilisation of the funds available in the block budget for these purposes.

ZILA PARISHAD

Before 1871 the administration of cesses in the rural areas of the district, which were levied for specific objects, was under separate committees, but in that year a single district committee, the members of which were nominated by the government, was formed to deal with education, roads, ferries and police posts for watch and ward. The term 'district board' became applicable to this committee in 1884 when the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883 (Act XIV of 1883) was promulgated. There were also constituted subdistrict boards (for the tahsils) which acted on behalf of the district board but they were abolished in 1906. The district board consisted partly of elected and partly of nominated members, the district magistrate being the chairman. In 1906 it was reconstituted with more powers and now consisted of 24 members of whom 18 were elected and the rest nominated. The U. P. District Boards Act, 1922 (Act X of 1922) made some more changes in the constitution and functions of the board. The number of the members was raised to 34 of which 30 were to be elected and the rest to be nominated. The system of separate electorates for Muslims and non-Muslims was also introduced, of the 30 seats for elected members, 9 were reserved for Muslims and the rest for non-Muslims. From now on the chairman was also elected indirectly. The district board was also authorised to impose

a tax on circumstance and property and to tap other sources to augment its income by levying licence fees, local rates, etc. One of the features of this Act was that the education committee of the board was constituted as a statutory body with more powers and responsibilities than before and the finance committee was invested with additional powers regarding the budget of the board.

With the advent of independence, adult franchise was introduced for the election of the members and the election of the president was made direct. The number of members was raised to 47 including the President. The system of joint electorates was ushered in but 6 seats were reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes. The practice of nominating members was abolished and in its place the members themselves co-opted 4 members. The education committee was no more a statutory body and was brought in line with other subcommittees of the board. The rate of cess was raised from 5 per cent to $9\frac{3}{8}$ per cent of the annual value of the estate or 18 6/8 per cent of the land revenue. Government also increased its grant to the board which strengthened its finances.

In May, 1958, certain important changes were made in the constitution and responsibilities of the board after the enforcement of the U. P. Antarim Zila Parishad Act, 1958 (Act XXII of 1958) which brought into existence the local body known as the Antarim Zila Parishad, into which was merged the district planning committee. Pending the election of the new president, the district magistrate continued to act as president (till August, 1961) and the district planning officer was appointed chief executive officer of the Parishad. Under the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, the word 'Antarim' was dropped, the Zila Parishad being formally constituted in the district in July, 1962, with a membership of 70. The Parishad comprises all the *pramukhs* of the Kshettra Samitis, the presidents of the municipal boards, the members of Parliament and of the State legislature elected from the district and representatives of the co-operative institutions of the district. Seats are also reserved for women and members of the Scheduled Castes. The *adhyaksha* (presiding officer) is elected indirectly by the members of the Parishad for a period of five years which can be extended by the State Government in special circumstances. The functions of the Parishad are comprehensive, embrace those which were the concern of the old district board and the district planning committee, include the implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes of the district and the utilisation of the funds allotted by government for this purpose in the fields of agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, education, welfare of children, young people and women, etc., as well as the raising and expending of taxes levied by it for

certain specific activities with which it is directly concerned. There are 6 important committees which the Parishad has constituted statutorily to deal with specific tasks. They are the committees for *vitta* (finance), public health, public works, education, *niyojan* (*planning*) and the executive committee

Finance—The main sources of income of the Parishad are government grants, local rates and cesses, tax on circumstance and property, fines, rent obtained from the property owned by the Parishad, etc., and the major heads of expenditure are general administration, education, medical and public health, public works, etc. The income of the Parishad during 1963-64 was Rs28,67,510 and the expenditure Rs27,54,594.

Public Health and Medical Services—The Parishad maintained 6 allopathic, 13 Ayurvedic and 4 Unani dispensaries and spent Rs1,70,481 on medical and public health and veterinary activities in 1963-64. There were 3 veterinary dispensaries managed by the Parishad in that year.

Public Works—The Parishad maintains 13 miles of metalled and 132 miles of unmetalled roads in the district. It also constructed 14 culverts in the year 1962-63. It spent Rs2,26,813 on public works in 1963-64.

Education—The education committee of the Parishad looks after educational activities in the rural areas of the district and to assist it there are a deputy inspector of schools and 15 subdeputy inspectors for boys' schools. For the supervision of girls' schools there are a deputy inspectress and an assistant inspectress. It maintains 79 junior high schools for boys, 11 junior high schools for girls, 708 junior Basic schools for boys and 151 junior Basic schools for girls and aids 5 *maktabs* and 4 *pathshalas*. There were 1,822 men teachers and 235 women teachers in these schools in 1963-64 when Rs19,95,278 was spent by the Parishad on educational activities.

NAZUL

Nazul is land or property which is legally vested in the government of the State because of the death of persons leaving no heirs, confiscation, etc., the right of management and utilisation being given by the government either to one of its own departments or to a local body in the district. The administering agency has to render to government one-fourth of the revenue accruing from such land or property.

Particulars regarding *nazul* property in 1962-63 in the district are given below:

Tahsils			Area	Income
			Acres	Rs.
Aonla	..	..	772·03	..
Bahori	..	..	618·34	..
Bareilly	..	..	2,528·00	..
Faridpur	..	..	1000·51	205
Nawabganj	..	..	339·31	..
Total		..	5,258·19	205

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The region covered by the present district of Bareilly formed part of the kingdom of Panchala and later of that of North Panchala with its capital of Ahichchhatra. This region was then a centre of Vedic learning and a stronghold of Brahmanism and it is believed that it was here that the Vedic texts assumed their final form. In later Vedic times the Panchala Parishat, an academy of learning of this region, was celebrated throughout the country.[1] There can hardly be any doubt then that there existed *ashramas* (hermitages) and *gurukulas* where education was imparted to residential pupils at the homes of individual teachers. The subjects taught related to one or more of the traditional branches of learning such as *itihasa-purana* (history and legend), *arthashastra* (political economy), *shastravidya* (statecraft and military science), *vyakarana* (grammar), *ganita* (mathematics) *jyotisha* (astronomy and astrology), *chhandashastra* (prosody), *anvikshiki* (philosophy), *dharamshastra* (law) and *ayurveda* (the science of medicine).

According to the *Mahabharata*, the sages Bharadvaja and Agnivesha were reputed teachers of this region around whom gathered a number of pupils, particularly sons of kings and Brahmanas. Bharadvaja's own son, Drona, and Drupada (the son of the Panchala king Prishata) were among their celebrated pupils. Drona, though a Brahmana, became a warrior and a master of military science and was later appointed teacher to the Kaurava and Pandava princes of Hastinapur.

The *gurukul* system of education seems to have continued, with occasional modifications, in the district till about the advent of the Muslims. Since about the times of the Nandas and Mauryas, the Jains and the Buddhists are also known to have had their own religious establishments, particularly at Ahichchhatra, which in later centuries also served as places where education was imparted. In their monasteries, education (sacred as well as secular) was in the hands of the monks who were the custodians of sacred learning and had the leisure to impart it.[2] When Hiuen Tsang visited Ahichchhatra, in the seventh century A. D., besides finding the people to be diligent in learning, of much ability and extensive knowledge and having the aptitude to ponder on abstract truths, he

[1] Mukerji, R. K. *Ancient Indian Education*, p. 133
[2] *Ibid*, p. 391



Bodhisattva from Ahichchhatra

[By courtesy of the National Museum, Delhi]

also came across nine non-Buddhist temples, ten Buddhist monasteries and about a thousand Buddhist monks.[1]

In the thirteenth century the system of education in this area remained almost the same as in earlier days. Sanskrit was learnt mostly by the Brahmanas particularly for religious purposes. Generally secular instruction was imparted through the medium of the local dialect in *pathshalas* (schools) which were usually run by private teachers and were often attached to temples. Arabic and Persian were generally studied by the Muslims and were taught in the *maktabs* (Muslim schools) which were attached to mosques, the courses of studies generally covering Islamic religion and theology. In the later mediaeval period, Bareilly, Aonla, Gaini, Sirauli and Shahi had some importance as centres of studies in Persian and Arabic and Bareilly and Kabar were considered to be places of Sanskrit learning.

Under Rohilla administration and particularly during that of Hafiz Rahmat Khan (died 1774), the district (like other parts of Rohilkhand) gained importance as a place of Muslim culture and education. It is said that erudite scholars like Mulla Abdul Ali 'Bahr-ul-Uloom' of Lucknow and others migrated to the cities of Katehr where they engaged themselves in imparting education in the mosques and madrasas which had been set up specifically for them, the students being given scholarships and provided with books by the Government.[2] There are traces of one such madrasa founded by Hafiz Rahmat Khan in Bareilly itself and Kundan Lal 'Ashki', his contemporary, refers, at the end of his work *Nuzhat-un-Nazir*, to his own acquaintance with about 300 students of Bareilly.[3] With the increase in the influence of the Muslims in the district the standard of Muslim education improved and the curricula framed by Shah Wali Ullah of Delhi and that by Mulla Nizam-ud-din of Lucknow (both of which were related to Arabic education) were introduced into the Muslim schools of the district. The latter, which became known as *Dars-i-Nizami* was more widely adopted, the main subjects taught being *sarf* and *nahy* (grammar), *riyazi* (mathematics), *balaghat* (rhetorics), *fiqah* (Muslim law), *usul-i-fiqah* (jurisprudence), *kalan* (scholastic theology or philosophy), *hikmat* (philosophy) and *mantiq* (logic), emphasis being given to the last two subjects. Persian, which was the mother tongue of the rulers, was also taught side by side with Arabic and from a statement of the author of *Khulasat-ul-Makatib* (written in 1689 A. D.) it appears that at that time, after having finished reading the books of the elementary stage, children

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[1] Mukerji, R. K.: *Ancient Indian Education*, p. 513

[2] Muhammad Saadat Yar Khan: *Gul-i-Rahmat*, (Rampur MSS. folio 88b); Muhammad Mustajab Khan: *Gulistan-i-Rahmat*, (Rampur MSS. folio 176a)

[3] Nadavi, Abul Hasanat: *Hindostan ki Qadim Islami Daragahen*, p. 35

were generally taught the works of 'Saadi' of Shiraz and in the higher classes had to study general literature including essays and letters of literary distinction written by eminent persons, prose and poetry, stories and fiction, history and ethics.[1] The teaching of Sanskrit, as formerly, was confined to the study of the religious literature of the Hindus and was imparted in temples or at the residences of individual scholars and gurus.

Rohilkhand was ceded to the East India Company in 1801 and Bareilly was made the seat of a collectorate and the headquarters of the board of commissioners for the ceded provinces but due to natural calamities, riots and revolts nothing concrete in the educational sphere was achieved during the next twenty-five years or so. Education in the district (in the modern sense) traces its origin to 1837 when the Bareilly School was established by government, free education being given there till 1848. This institution was upgraded to college status in 1850. Education generally continued to be imparted in private schools which were aided only indirectly by the government. In 1847 their number was 452 of which 331 (with 1,924 students) offered studies in Persian, 74 (with 478 students) in Hindi, 45 in Sanskrit and 2 in Arabic, some Arabic being taught in the Persian schools also. In that year the number of students in the government school at Bareilly was 296 and that in the whole district 3,031.

Bareilly was then chosen as one of the eight experimental districts in which a uniform system for the supervision and extension of schools was introduced. In 1848 the district was divided into four circles for purposes of inspection, each to be supervised by an assistant visitor, who was subordinated to a head visitor. Their investigation revealed that practically nothing useful was taught in any of these schools. The system of Halqabandi or village schools was therefore adopted in 1849 in which chiefly reading, writing and arithmatic were taught. In 1850 schools of a superior grade—of the middle vernacular rank—were also opened at the headquarters of the tahsils of Aonla, Baheri, Bisalpur, Faridpur and Nawabganj and a similar school was started at Bareilly in 1854. The disturbances of 1857 disrupted these institutions but those of the latter status were restarted in 1858 and those of the former in 1869. By 1871 the whole district was covered with these village schools. Some time later an English middle school became the district high school. The Kalicharan Anglo-vernacular school was started in 1864 and from it developed the East and West Inglis Memorial Anglo-vernacular schools, that year also seeing the opening of the municipal schools an l the beginning of education for girls. In 1870 the American Presbyterian Mission also entered

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[1] Nadavi, Abul Hasanat: *Hindustan ki Qadim Islami Daragahen*, p. 119

the field of education by starting two Anglo-vernacular schools at Bareilly and the Arya Samaj by establishing 2 such schools at Beharipur and Bhoor in 1882. In 1896 grants-in-aid began to be given by the district board to the more efficient schools. The statistics for 1896-97 reveal that apart from the indigenous schools and the criminal reformatory school for juvenile offenders (which was started at Bareilly in 1876, brought under the education department of the government in 1899 and closed down in 1902), there were 137 primary schools (with 4,889 pupils on roll) and 12 secondary schools (with 2,348 on roll) in the whole district, their respective numbers having risen to 216 (with 7,224 on roll) and 15 (with 3,057 on roll) in 1908-09.

Subsequent years saw further expansion of education in the district. The district high school was removed from the control of the district board and was made a provincial institution in 1910, a number of primary schools (which had been closed for want of funds) were restored to their previous position as a result of the policy in the matter of special grants for education, provisions were made for new school buildings and for improvements in equipment and a number of new schools were opened. A decade later the number of primary schools had increased by about 55 per cent and that of secondary schools by 60 per cent over the figures of 1908-09 and according to the figures available for the year 1919-20 there were 335 primary schools with 9,127 boys and 4,768 girls and 24 secondary schools with 2,667 students. The number both of schools and of students went on increasing and in 1929-30 there were in the district 453 primary schools with 19,866 boys and 1,009 girls and 27 secondary schools with 4,934 students. The number of primary (now junior Basic) schools rose in 1949 to 568 of which 528 were for boys and 40 for girls (with 36,658 students—33,461 boys and 3,197 girls), in 1959 to 794 with 692 for boys and 102 for girls (with 64,183 students—52,245 boys and 11,938 girls) and in 1963-64 to 1,076 of which 872 were for boys and 204 for girls (with 80,082 students—a figure which does not include the number of students in 23 aided and 28 unrecognised schools under the municipal board, Bareilly). Usually these schools were managed by the local bodies and financed by the government. The number of secondary schools (now senior Basic) increased in 1949 to 39 of which 27 were for boys and 12 for girls (with 4,681 students—3,547 boys and 1,137 girls) and in 1963-64 to 110 of which 88 were for boys and 22 for girls with 20, 517 students—19,136 boys and 1,381 girls—in 1963-64.

The higher secondary schools were called high schools till 1947. In 1930, including the government high school, there were 5 schools for boys and one for girls in Bareilly city and only one for boys at Faridpur.

Education up to the intermediate standard was imparted in the Bareilly College, Bareilly, till 1940 when recognition for intermediate classes was also granted to the Edward Memorial High School, Bareilly. Intermediate classes in the Islamia Intermediate College were also opened in 1943. After the attainment of independence in 1947, the government adopted the policy of granting recognition liberally to schools and the number of higher secondary schools for boys which impart education up to the high school is now 11 and those recognised up to the intermediate stage is 23. Higher secondary education for girls also made progress during this period. Till 1940 there were only 2 high schools for girls in the whole district and a third was added in 1947 but after independence 11 more higher secondary schools were established; 7 of these 14 schools impart education up to the high school stage and 7 up to the intermediate and all except one at Faridpur and another at Aonla are located in Bareilly city

Growth of Literacy

The earliest known figures pertaining to literacy in the district are those of 1872 when the males and females who could read and write numbered 21,879 (or 1·03 per cent of the total male population) and 9 respectively. These figures are, however, open to doubt as a decade later the percentage of literate males was reported as being only 3·5 and that of females 0·11. At the time of the next census (that of 1891) the percentage of literate males and females in respect of the total population of each sex had risen to 3·9 and 0·17 respectively. In the next decade the figures of the census of 1901 revealed that the number of literate males in the district was 27,239 and that of literate females 2,571, the respective percentages being 4·65 and 0·5 of the total male and female population of the district In 1911 the total number of literates of both sexes was 32,380. forming a percentage of 2·95 of the whole population, the number of literate males in that year being 29,521 or 4·97 per cent of the total male population and that of the females 2,856 or 0·75 per cent of the female population. The increasing trend in literacy continued and in 1921 the percentage of the literate population of the district (numbering 34,689) in relation to the population of the district had gone up to 3·4—that of males (numbering 30,123) being 5·5 and that of females (numbering 4,566) being 0·97. At the census of 1931, when all literates were found to number 43,523, they formed a percentage of 4·06 of the entire population of the district. The percentage of literate males, numbering 37,306, was 6·43 and that of females, numbering 6,217, was 1·26 of their respective total numbers No figures for the next decade are available but in 1951, when the total number of literates was 78,700, they formed a percentage

of 6·2 of the total population of 12,69,233 persons. Male literates at that time numbered 56,240, forming a percentage of 10·7 of the total male population and female literates 22,460, being 4·4 per cent of the total number of females in the district. According to the census of 1961, when the total population of the district was 14,78,490, the percentage of literates and educated persons was 15·16, their number being 2,24,107 of which 1,70,139 were male and 53,968 female. The percentages of literate and educated males and females in relation to their respective total numbers (which were 8,06,220 and 6,72,270) were 21·10 and 8·03 respectively. The majority among both the sexes was, however, of those who had been educated without attaining any recognised educational standard, the number among males being 88,321 and among females 31,266. The numbers of males and females who had received education up to the primary or junior Basic level were 56,850 and 17,546 respectively and those who were educated up to the matriculation stage or above numbered 24,968 and 5,162 respectively. The number of educated persons in the urban areas was greater than that in the rural area. The following statement presents a picture of the number of the persons of different educational levels and of literates and illiterates at the time of the census of 1961:

Educational standard	Persons	Males	Females
Urban			
Total population	3,26,323	1,77,282	1,49,041
Illiterates	2,05,493	97,993	1,07,500
Literates (without educational level)	55,767	33,676	22,091
General education			
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical	4,720	4,063	656
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	261	56	205
Technical diploma not equal to degree	306	190	116
Matriculation or higher secondary	18,998	15,152	3,846
Primary or Junior Basic ..	40,414	25,875	14,539
Technical/professional			
Engineering ..	43	43	..
Medicine .	121	108	13

[*Continued.*

Educational standard		Persons	Males	Females
Agriculture	..	12	12	..
Veterinary and dairy	..	1	1	..
Teaching	..	163	98	65
Others	..	15	15	..
Total literates and educated persons		1,20,830	79,289	41,541
Rural				
Illiterates	..	10,48,890	5,38,088	5,10,802
Literates (without educational level)		63,854	54,645	9,209
Matriculation or above		5,481	5,230	251
Primary or Junior Basic		33,982	30,975	3,007
Total literates and educated persons		1,03,277	90,850	12,427

General Education

Education now starts with the pre-junior Basic or the nursery stage and goes up to the university stage. In 1963-64 the number of pre-junior Basic schools in the district was 25; the number of junior Basic for boys was 872 and that for girls 204. Of the senior Basic 88 were for boys and 22 for girls. There were 11 higher secondary schools up to class X for boys and 7 for girls. Of the higher secondary schools up to class XII, 23 were for boys and 7 for girls. The number of degree colleges in the district in that year was 3, of which one was for girls.

Pre-junior Basic Stage

Pre-junior Basic education, which is imparted to children up to 6 years of age, is of recent growth in the district. There are 25 such schools in the district (mostly of the Montessori or kindergarten type) but they leave much to be desired in the way of equipment, buildings and staff. The Bal Mandir, Bareilly and the Bal Mandir, Baheri, (having 279 and 46 students respectively) are run by the Zila Parishad, the other 23—the Adarsh Children's Academy (with 165 students), City English School (with 125), National English School (with 95), Shishu Niketan (with 100), Reeta English School (with 186), Bachchon-ki-Dunya (with 88), Vijai Lakshmi (with 190), Mukuesh English School (with 115), Bal Niketan (with 126), Seth Girdhari Lal Bal Vidyalaya (with 95), Children Academy (with 135), Bal Batika (with 93), Reena Model Academy (with 425), Shishu Bihar (with 105), Subhash Bal Vidyalaya (with 92), Shanti Niketan (with 103), Bal Mandir (with 132), Kala Kendra (with 170), Vishnu Bal Sadan (with

190), National Children Academy (with 98), Gulab Rai Montessori School (with 228), Khalsa Montessori School (with 155) and the Bareilly Nursery (with 46)—being run by private bodies.

Junior and Senior Basic Stage

The Wardha scheme of education which was adopted by the State Government with certain modifications, including the introduction of an eight-year course of studies comprising the junior Basic stage from class I to class V and the senior Basic stage from class VI to class VIII, was extended to the district in 1949. It replaced the vernacular middle stage of education (under which education was imparted up to class VII when a uniform examination known as the vernacular middle examination was held for the whole State but the passing of which did not entitle a student to gain admission to class VIII of a high school unless an extra year for pursuing English studies had been put in). As a result of this reorganization the disparity between the vernacular and the Anglo-vernacular systems was abolished and the highest class at the end of the vernacular middle stage became class VIII, the examination at the end of this stage being equated with that at the end of class VIII of the higher secondary schools.

Education under both the junior and the senior Basic stages is the responsibility of the local bodies in their own jurisdictions (the municipal board and the cantonment board in the urban areas and the Zila Parishad in the rural areas). In 1963-64 there were in all 1,997 men and 366 women teachers employed by the local bodies in the junior Basic schools and 430 men and 96 women teachers in the senior Basic schools.

Education in the areas falling under the municipal board, Bareilly, is organised by the education department of the board. There is a superintendent of education who, with the assistance of 5 assistant attendance officers, looks after matters relating to boys' education. Girls' education is organised by a woman superintendent who, with the help of a woman supervisor, looks after matters relating to the girls' schools. Basic education was started by the Board in 1942 when 25 schools were taken up for conversion into Basic schools. Compulsory education, which is in force for boys only, was started in the municipal area of the district in 1923 when 20 primary schools were affected. In 1963-64 there were 111 boys' junior Basic schools under the municipal board. Of these 60 (with 7,754 pupils) were directly managed by the Board, 23 were aided by it and 28 were unaided. For girls there were 41 junior Basic schools (with 7,739 pupils) all being managed by the board. There were 5 senior Basic schools for boys with 520 students and 6 for girls with 779 students in the municipal area, all being managed by the board. The number of teachers

in the junior Basic schools for boys was 258 and that in those for girls was 143. In the senior Basic schools for boys and girls, the number of men and women teachers was 50 and 32 respectively.

Education in the cantonment area of the city is organised by the cantonment board, the executive officer of which is in charge of all matters relating to education in the area. There are only 2 junior Basic schools for boys and one for girls with an enrolment of 634 boys and 280 girls. the number of teachers in the former being 14 and that in the latter 7 in 1962 63

The municipal board, Aonla, took over the junior and senior Basic education from what was then the district board (and is now the Zila Parishad) in 1954 and controls education in the area falling in its jurisdiction through a superintendent of education. Compulsory education for boys was started on December 1, 1955. In 1963-64 there were 7 junior Basic schools for boys (with 34 teachers and 1,248 students) and 4 (with 11 teachers and 598 students) for girls.

Education became the responsibility of the municipal board, Baheri. in 1961 62 which maintains a junior Basic school each for boys and girls, the educational set up being looked after by the superintendent of education of the board. The numbers of students in the schools for boys and girls are 252 and 315 respectively, the number of teachers being 5 and 10 respectively

The municipal board Faridpur, has been responsible for providing educational facilities in its jurisdiction since 1962 and the superintendent of education of the board looks after all matters relating to education. In 1963-64 the board was running a junior Basic school for boys (with 4 teachers and 170 students) and one for girls (with 3 teachers and 105 students).

The Zila Parishad is responsible for education in the rural areas of the district, the deputy inspector of schools being the officer in charge of boys' education and the deputy inspectress of girls' education for the education for girls. The district board started imparting education according to the Basic system in 1957 when 520 schools were taken up for conversion into Basic schools, a grant of Rs13,874 being given by the State Government for effecting the change-over. The Zila Parishad maintained 722 junior Basic schools for boys (enrolment 53,470) and 153 for girls (enrolment 6,523) in 1963-64. In that year there were 28 junior Basic schools for boys (with 905) and 3 for girls (with 89) which were receiving aid from the Parishad. The number of senior Basic schools for boys managed by the Parishad was 77 (enrolment 17,824) and that for girls 13 (enrolment

493). In addition there were 5 senior Basic schools (with 672 students) for boys and 2 senior Basic schools (with 84) for girls which were aided by the Parishad. There were also senior Basic schools—one for boys (enrolment 120) and one for girls (enrolment 27)—which were managed by the State Government. The number of teachers in all the junior Basic schools for boys in the area falling under the Zila Parishad was 1,421 and of those in similar schools for girls was 133. The number of teachers in the senior Basic schools for boys and girls was 317 and 22 respectively.

There are 16 *pathshalas* in the district which run classes I to V of which 11 are located in Bareilly and are aided by the municipal board. The remaining 5 are located in the rural areas—2 each in the tahsils of Aonla and Faridpur and one in tahsil Bareilly—and receive grant-in-aid from the Zila Parishad. There are also 17 *maktabs* which, like other junior Basic schools are up to class V (the medium of instructions in them being Urdu) 9 of these receive aid from the municipal board—being situated in the city—and the remaining 8 (of which 5 are in tahsil Bareilly and 3 in tahsil Nawabganj) from the Zila Parishad—being in the rural areas. These institutions are like other junior Basic schools which receive aid from the local bodies but they have also arrangements for religious education.

The re-orientation scheme, one of the aims of which is to train students in agriculture to create in them a feeling for the dignity of labour and to improve the finances of the institution, was introduced in the district in 1954 and in addition to 10 higher secondary schools and a government normal school, 49 junior high schools have arrangements for teaching agriculture or another craft. Teachers with a special training in agriculture, rural economics, extension and veterinary science (who receive their salary from the State Government) are posted to the schools where this scheme is being implemented.

Under the directive principles of the Constitution of India, as a step towards free and ultimately compulsory education for all boys and girls up to a certain age, government has agreed not to levy tuition fees on boys up to class VI and on girls up to class X. No difficulty arises in government schools but in the case of non-government institutions the schools are compensated for loss of fees by an equivalent grant given by government which is based on the standard rate of fees prescribed by government.

Secondary Education

Secondary education has undergone various changes in the district within the last forty years. The old Zillah schools were government

schools leading to the School Leaving Certificate examination. With the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P., in 1921, the High School examination began to be held after the completion of studies at the class X stage and the Intermediate Examination (at the end of the class XII stage). But with the re-organization of education in 1948, classes III to V were transferred to the junior Basic schools, the higher secondary schools starting with class VI. Thus secondary education was organised to cover education after the junior Basic stage up to the end of class XII.

There are 31 higher secondary schools for boys of which 23 impart education up to the intermediate standard and the rest up to class X. The number of girls' institutions is 14 of which 7 are intermediate colleges. These institutions, except 6 (under the government or the local bodies) are managed by private agencies which receive aid from the government.

The Government Intermediate College, Bareilly, is the oldest institution for boys in the district. Known as the Bareilly School, it was started in 1837 and was managed by government. It was recognised as a college in 1850 but with the establishment of the Bareilly College after the upheaval of 1857, the intermediate sections were transferred to that college Intermediate classes were again started in the institution in 1962. The strength of the staff and students in the college in 1963-64 was 40 and 850 respectively

The Maulana Azad Intermediate College, Bareilly, is another institution which was established in the last century. It was started in the eastern part of the city in 1868 and was originally named the Inglis Memorial School. It remained a middle school till 1908 when it was raised to high school standard. Since 1952 it has been recognised as an intermediate college in arts. In 1947 it was named after Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (the nationalist leader). In 1963-64 it had 38 (35 whole-time and 3 part time) teachers and 998 students on roll. It is managed by the municipal board, Bareilly. Recognition in science was obtained in 1964-65.

The Tilak Intermediate College, Bareilly (which was originally known as the Inglis Memorial School) has been serving the western part of the city since 1870. It was raised to high school standard in 1907. After the coming of independence in 1947 it was renamed after Bal Gangadhar Tilak (the nationalist leader). It was recognised for the intermediate examination in science in 1952 and in commerce in 1963-64. In 1963-64 it had 43 teachers and 1,694 students and is managed by the municipal board, Bareilly.

Kunwar Daya Shankar Edward Memorial Inter College, Bareilly, was started as the Edward Memorial Middle School in August, 1910, its own building being built three years later. It was raised to the status of a high school in 1917 and to that of an intermediate college in 1940 when it was given its present name. It is a private institution and is managed by an executive committee of 25 members and a board of control with about 80 members. It receives government grant. In 1963-64 it had 57 teachers and 1,327 students.

The Fazlur Rahman Islamia Inter College, Bareilly, was started as an ordinary *maktab* in 1916 by the local committee of the Muhammadan Educational Conference, Aligarh and in course of time was converted into an English lower middle school and within 2 years was upgraded to a middle school. It was recognised as a high school in 1929 and as an intermediate college in arts in 1943, the commerce section also being recognised a year later. In 1958 science classes were opened with the help of a donation of Rs 25,000 given by a local resident after whom the institution was renamed. The college is a private government aided institution and is managed by a committee of 18 members. In 1963-64 it had 51 teachers and 1,510 students.

The Changa Mal Anglo-Sanskrit Intermediate College, Faridpur, was started some time before 1916 as a Sanskrit *pathshala* and was named after the founder who endowed four villages for the purpose and donated a plot of land and a sum of Rs50,000 for the construction of the school building. In 1930 it was recognised as a high school and was made an intermediate college in 1951. It is managed by a committee consisting of 14 members besides the principal and the collector of Bareilly who are *ex officio* members. In 1963-64 the number of teachers was 30 and that of students 790.

The Sarasvati Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Bareilly, was started at Aryaola in 1912 as a middle school and was recognised as a high school in 1932. It was raised to the intermediate standard (offering courses in the constructive and commerce groups) in 1951. It is a private government-aided institution and is managed (by the Arya Vidya Sabha) by a committee of 12 members. In 1963-64 the number of teachers and students in this institution was 28 and 841 respectively.

Rooke's Higher Secondary School, Bareilly, was started in 1902 as a *maktab*. It was made a middle school in 1927 when it was also given its present name. It was upgraded to a high school in 1938. It was under the management of a private body till 1940 when it was taken over by the cantonment board. Recognition in the science group of studies was given to it in 1959 and in 1963-64 the number of teachers was 16 and that of students 421 (of which 72 were girls).

The Shri Subash Intermediate College, Aonla, was started as a private school in 1925 and was recognised as a middle school in the next year when it was shifted to its present building the foundation stone of which was laid in 1912. It became a high school in 1946 and was recognised in 1954 as an intermediate college. Its present name was given to it in 1946. It is managed by a committee of 15 members. In 1963-64 the number of teachers was 21 and that of students 602 (of which 36 were girls).

The Manohar Bhusan Inter College, Bareilly (which is named jointly after its founder and financier and his wife) was established in July, 1945, and was recognised up to the middle standard. In 1947 it was recognised as a high school (offering the literary and aesthetic groups) and was made an intermediate college (for the literary and aesthetic groups) in 1949. Recognition for science and commerce classes in the high school was given in 1951 and in 1958 intermediate classes in science were also opened. The college is managed by a committee of 13 members including the principal and a teachers' representative. In 1963-64 the number of teachers was 39 (one being a woman) and that of the students 911.

Shri Gulab Rai Inter College, Bareilly, was started in 1946 and was recognised as a high school in 1948. It was made an intermediate college in 1951. It is recognised for the literary, scientific and commerce groups in the high school and the literary and scientific groups in the intermediate and also for the Junior Teachers' Certificate examination. It is managed by a committee of 13 members. The teachers and students numbered 37 and 994 respectively in 1963-64.

The Jai Prakash Narain Inter College, Nawabganj, originally started as a middle school, was recognised as a high school (for the literary and constructive groups) in 1949 when its present name was given to the institution. In 1953 it was raised to the status of an intermediate college and recognised for the literary group and in the following year it was given recognition in commerce and tailoring also. There were 17 teachers and 491 students in it in 1963-64.

The Boys' Christian Inter College, Bareilly, was started as a middle school in 1863 and was recognised as a high school in 1950 and as an intermediate college in 1962. It is a Methodist mission institution and is managed by a committee of 16 members. It has its own building. In 1963-64 there were 450 students on roll, the number of the teaching staff being 19. From July, 1964, it has been renamed the Bishop Mondal Intermediate College.

The D. A. V. Kalicharan Intermediate College, Bareilly, was started as a junior high school in 1914 and was given recognition as a high

school in 1950 and as an intermediate colleege in 1955. It is managed by a committee of 13 members. In 1963-64 it had 24 teachers and 668 students.

The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Intermediate College, Baheri, was started in December, 1945, and was recognised as a junior high school in 1947. The school was given its present name in 1949 and was recognised as a higher secondary school in 1950. In July, 1961, it was recognised as an intermediate college. It is accommodated in its own two-storeyed building and is managed by a committee of 19 members. It had 25 teachers and 760 students (of whom 69 were girls) in 1963-64.

The Patel Intermediate College, Dhaunra, was started in 1901 as a Hindustani middle school in the village of Chathia but was shifted to Dhaunra in 1915 and from there to Mianpur in 1945-46. It was raised to the status of a higher secondary school in 1950 and to that of an intermediate college in 1955. It is recognised for the literary, commerce and scientific groups for the high school and for the literary and commerce groups for the intermediate examination. It is managed by a committee of 12 members and had 16 teachers and 428 students (of whom 4 were girls) in 1963-64.

The Mahatma Gandhi Higher Secondary School, Bareilly, was started in 1949 and was recognised as a higher secondary school up to the high school stage. It is a private government-aided institution and is run by a managing committee consisting of 12 members. The strength of the teaching staff including the principal was 10 in 1963-64 when the number of students was 150 of which 65 per cent belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

The Adarsh Niketan Intermediate College, Atamanda, was started as a junior high school in 1952 but was recognised as a higher secondary in 1954 and as an intermediate college in July, 1961. It is a government-aided institution and is managed by a committee of 18 members. In 1963-64 it had 17 teachers and 514 students (of whom 10 were girls).

The Rajendra Prasad Intermediate College, Mirganj, is primarily an agricultural institution and was started in 1925 as a middle school. It was raised to a higher secondary school up to the high school standard in 1952 and was further upgraded in 1955 when intermediate classes were started.

The Atma Ram Intermediate College was started in July, 1952, at a place called Balia under the name of Janta Higher Secondary School and was recognised a year later as a junior high school when it also became

known as the Atma Ram Junior High School. In 1954 it was made a high school being upgraded to the standard of an intermediate college in 1962. In 1963-64 the number of students was 550.

The Jat War Memorial Higher Secondary School, Bareilly, was started as a primary school in 1945 and became a junior high school in 1948, a high school in 1954 and a higher secondary school (up to class XI) in 1963. It is a private institution meant for the education of the children of ex-military men and receives a grant from the Government of India. It is managed by a committee of 8 members and in 1963-64 it had 24 teachers and 539 students.

The Bharat Sewak Samaj Higher Secondary School, Rajpura Newada, was founded as a junior high school under the district board in 1946, the management being transferred to a private body in 1956. It was recognised as a higher secondary school in 1957. The managing committee has 16 members and in 1963-64 there were 12 teachers and 286 students in the school.

The Gandhi Higher Secondary School, Shahi, was started as a junior high school in 1951 and a year later was recognised as a higher secondary school up to class X. It is a private aided institution and is managed by a committee of 15 members. In 1963-64 it had 11 teachers and 243 students (of whom 10 were girls).

The Vishnu Intermediate College, Bareilly, was started in 1905 as a primary school and a Sanskrit *vidyalaya* (school) was attached to it. It was raised to the status of a junior high school in 1951, was recognised as a higher secondary school in 1958 and as an intermediate college in 1960. It has a managing committee of 25 members and had 19 teachers and 458 students in 1963-64.

The Guru Nanak Khalsa Intermediate College, Bareilly, was started as a primary school in 1946-47. It was raised to the standard of a junior high school in 1952 and was recognised as a higher secondary school up to class X in arts in 1957 and in science in 1959. It is co-educational and Punjabi is one of the languages taught. It is managed by a registered body consisting of 12 members and in 1963-64 there were 13 teachers and 253 students in it. At the beginning of the school session 1964, it was upgraded to the intermediate standard in the literary group.

The Guru Nanak Public Intermediate College, Bareilly, was started as a junior high school in 1957. It became a high school in the aesthetic (arts) and scientific groups in 1960 and an intermediate college in 1963-64.

It is a private government aided institution and is managed by a committee of 15 members. In 1963-64 the number of teachers in it was 9 and that of students 222.

The Chandra Shekhar Azad Higher Secondary School, Gaini (the standard of which at that time is not known) was in existence before 1857. It got its present name in 1958 in which year high school classes were also started. It was recognised as a higher secondary school up to the higher secondary standard in 1960. In 1963-64 the numbers of students and teachers were 350 and 15 respectively. It is managed by a committee of 18 members.

The National Agricultural and Industrial Higher Secondary School, Sirauli, was started in 1953 as a coaching school for preparing private candidates for the High School examination. In 1958 it was granted recognition as a junior high school and was recognised as a higher secondary school for teaching the literary group in 1960. The managing committee has 13 members. In 1963-64 it had 8 teachers 226 students (of whom 9 were girls).

The Railway Higher Secondary School, Bareilly, was started in 1903 as a primary school but by 1908 classes up to VIII standard had been started. It continued as a junior high school till 1955 when recognition for starting high school classes in the literary group was received, recognition for starting science classes in the high school also being given in 1958. It is managed by the administration of the Northern Railways and in 1963-64 had 115 students (of whom 61 were girls), the number of teachers being 15.

The Intermediate College, Clutterbuckganj, was started as an English primary school in 1933. It became a middle school in 1945 when it also started receiving aid from the district board. In July, 1952, it became a government-aided junior high school and in 1959 it was recognised as a higher secondary school up to the high school standard in the literary group. In 1964-65 it became an intermediate college. The institution is managed by a committee of 15 members and in 1963-64 it had 15 teachers and 611 students.

Kunwar Dhakan Lal Higher Secondary School, Sahora, was originally a junior high school of the district board. Its management was transferred to a private body in 1953 and permanent recognition as a junior high school was given to it in the next year. It was recognised as a higher secondary school in the literary group in 1960. It is managed by a committee of 14 members. In 1963-64 it had 11 teachers and 256 students.

The Motilal Higher Secondary School, Rethora, was originally a junior high school managed by the then district board, Bareilly, and was known as the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Junior High School. In July, 1962, it was placed under private management and was given the name of Jawaharlal Nehru Junior High School and in September, 1963, it was upgraded to the standard of a higher secondary school (up to class X) and became the Motilal Nehru Higher Secondary School in 1964.

The Moti Lal Nehru Higher Secondary School, Sharifnagar, was started by the Zila Parishad, Bareilly, as a junior high school in 1956. Its management was transferred to a private body in 1963 in which year it was also recognised as a higher secondary school up to class X. In 1963-64 the number of students on roll was 162, the number of teachers being 6.

The Govind Ballabh Pant Higher Secondary School, Jugania Abhairajpur, was started as a district board junior high school in 1950 but was transferred to private management in 1962 and was recognised, in 1963, as a high school up to class X. The managing committee has 7 members and in 1963-64 the number of teachers and students in it was 7 and 166 respectively.

The Government Girls' Intermediate College, Bareilly, was originally a lower middle school which had also a Primary Teachers' Certificate section. It was raised to an upper middle school in 1918 when its Primary Teachers' Certificate section was abolished and the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate class was instituted. The institution served as an upper middle school till 1931 when it was raised to the status of a high school. The Vernacular Teachers' Certificate training class was replaced by an English Teachers' Certificate class in 1935-36. It was made an intermediate college in 1940. In 1963-64 it had 39 teachers and 1,137 students

The Mahabir Prasad Saxena Kanya Higher Secondary School, Bhoor, Bareilly, was started in 1902 as a primary school and was made a middle school in 1935 It was recognised as a high school in 1947 and as an intermediate college in 1954 Degree classes were also opened in it in 1960 when it was split into two institutions, the intermediate and degree classes forming the Kanya Mahavidyalaya Degree College and the school section up to class X which was called the Mahabir Prasad Saxena Kanya Higher Secondary School, each having its own managing committee that of school having 21 members. The school is recognised for the literary group and in 1963-64 had 22 teachers and 588 students in the higher secondary section and 12 teachers and 394 students in the primary section.

The Drupadi Kanya Inter College, Bareilly, was started in 1933 as a *pathshala,* was raised to the status of a junior high school in 1946 and was recognised as a higher secondary school in 1949 when high school classes were opened. Intermediate classes were opened two years later. The registered managing committee of this institution consists of 15 members and in 1963-64 there were 28 teachers and 903 students in it.

The Kasturba Municipal Girls' Higher Secondary School, Bareilly, was started in November, 1937. It was known as the Anglo-vernacular Girls' School and taught only up to class VI. It was made a high school in 1944 and was given its present name in 1949. It is managed by the municipal board, Bareilly. In 1963-64 the number of students on roll was 374, the number of teachers being 16.

The Islamia Girls' Intermediate College, Bareilly, was founded in 1931 as a primary school up to class V. It was raised to the standard of a middle school in 1940, became a high school in 1942 and an intermediate college in 1961. It is recognised for the literary group. It is managed by a committee of 16 members and in 1963-64 had 18 teachers and 512 students.

The Sahu Gopinath Girls' Intermediate College, Bareilly, was opened as a junior high school in 1955 to serve the needs of the eastern part of the city. It was made a high school in 1955-56 and was recognised as an intermediate college in 1958-59. The enrolment in 1963-64 was 725, the number of teachers being 23. It is managed by a committee of 15 members.

The Ram Bharosey Lal Girls' Inter College, Bareilly, was started in 1955 as a junior high school. It was raised to high school standard in arts in 1956 and was made an intermediate college in 1958, when the science group was also started in the high school. This college is run by a managing committee of 12 members and in 1963 64 the number of teachers and students in it was 26 and 672 respectively.

The Istri Sudhar Maha Vidyalaya Higher Secondary School, Bareilly, was established in 1912 as a primary school. It was made a high school in 1954 and Primary Teachers' Certificate classes were started in 1943 but were subsequently replaced by a Hindustani Teachers' Certificate class in 1949. One of the main aims of this institution is to provide facilities of education among the widows and girls and at present 717 students are receiving education in it, the number of teachers being 23.

The Arya Putri Intermediate College, Subhashnagar, Bareilly, started as a primary school in 1922. It became a higher secondary school up

to class X in 1957 and intermediate classes were opened in 1963. It is run by the Arya Pritinidhi Sabha and in 1963-64 it had a managing committee of 7 members, the number of teachers and students being 40 and 760 respectively.

The Shyam Sunder Girls' Higher Secondary School, Faridpur was started as an unrecognised junior high school in 1957 (permanent recognition being received in 1959) and was upgraded to a high school in 1960-61. It is a private aided institution and is managed by a committee of 13 members. In 1963-64 the number of students was 303 and the number of teachers 11.

The Shri Gurunanak Rikhi Singh Khalsa Girls' Intermediate College, Bareilly, was originally started in Bannu (Punjab) in 1919. After the partition of the country in 1947 it was established in Bareilly and in 1959 was recognised as a junior high school. High school classes in the literary group were opened in 1961 and in 1963 it was recognised as an intermediate college in arts. Recognition in the scientific group was also given to it in 1963-64. It is run by a committee of 25 members. In 1963-64 the number of teachers and students was 14 and 639 respectively.

The Methodist Mission Girls' Higher Secondary School, Bareilly, was started in 1879 as a primary school. It was made a higher secondary school up to class X in 1963 and is run by a managing committee of 13 members. In 1963-64 the number of teachers was 17 and that of students 461 of which 323 were girls.

Education of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes

The following statement shows the number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes who were receiving education in the district in 1963-64:

Type of school	Number of students of Scheduled Castes		Percentage of total population of Scheduled Castes		Number of students of Other Backward Classes		Percentage of the total population of Other Backward Classes	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Junior Basic ..	6,362	613	8	5	30,953	2 672	38	23
Senior Basic ..	707	51	9 3	3	3,360	83	40	5
Higher Secondary (up to class X)	345	14	9	0·65	685	55	19	2·2
Higher Secondary (up to class XII)	492	20	3·5	0·54	496	115	3	2

Higher Education

A short history of the 2 colleges in the district that offer the facilities of higher education is given below.

The Bareilly College started as a school which was established in 1837 and was raised to the status of a college in 1850. It suffered badly during the upheaval of 1857 when it served as the base of operations of the opposing forces in turn. It was reopened in 1858 and was affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1862. It again closed down in 1877 but was restarted in 1884 as a collegiate institution attached to the district high school which was already housed in the old building of the college. In 1888 it was affiliated to the Allahabad University. Its existence was again threatened in 1902 but fresh endowments and grants were raised and it was restarted in 1906 as an independent institution without high school classes in a new building built on grounds given by the nawab of Rampur. It was affiliated to the Agra University in 1927. From 1930 to 1961 classes were started in 13 subjects for the Master's degree, B. Com. and B. T. classes being started in 1946 and 1956 respectively. The number of students was 2,158 in 1963-64, the strength of the teaching staff being 92.

In 1962-63 the college received from government an annual grant of Rs2,52,228, its income being Rs5,58,835 and its expenditure Rs7,84,116. The college has a managing committee of 19 members and a board of control of which the commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division is the *ex officio* president.

The Kanya Maha Vidyalaya Degree College, Bareilly, was started as a primary school in 1904, became a middle school in 1936 and a higher secondary school in 1947. In 1953 it was recognised as an intermediate college and in 1960 as a degree college in arts up to the B. A. stage. It is affiliated to the Agra University. It has 10 members on the teaching staff and 75 students in the B. A. class.

Professional and Technical Education

The Post-graduate College of Animal Sciences, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (a suburb of Bareilly), started functioning in 1958. It was set up by the Government of India at the Indian Veterinary Institute at Izatnagar to meet the requirements of the country in respect of the teaching personnel for research and technical programmes in the field of veterinary science and animal husbandry of the Central and State Governments. It trains students for the M. V. Sc. and Ph. D.

degrees and forms a teaching unit of the Indian Veterinary Institute. Scholarships of Rs75 per month are awarded to 30 per cent of the students.

The number of students has increased from 26 in 1958-59 to 64 (including a girl) in 1963-64 when 14 students were also enlisted for the Ph. D. course.

The Government Central Wood Working Institute, Bareilly, was established in 1911 and is the oldest institution imparting technical education in the district. Training is given in kiln operating, wood working, painting and polishing, upholstery, cabinet making and joinery, etc. There are 35 teachers and 197 students in the institute, most of the latter getting scholarships of different values. Diplomas are awarded only to the successful candidates in teacher training in wood works and training in advanced wood work, the rest getting certificates.

The Government Polytechnic, Bareilly, was started under the State directorate of industries in 1957-58 but in 1961 its administration was transferred to the directorate of technical education, U. P., Kanpur. It prepares students for diploma courses in electrical, mechanical and civil engineering, the duration of each being three years. The strength of the teaching staff is 36, the number of seats for students being 60 each course. Scholarships of Rs30 per month cash are given to 2 students for each type of training in a year and 2 other stipends are also given to 2 students for each type of training in a year. Some other scholarships are also given to deserving candidates.

A training-cum-production centre was started in the district in 1957-58 and is functioning at the Bhojipura cluster (about 8 miles from Bareilly). Training is imparted to artisans and craftsmen in the trades of carpentry, smithery, fitter cum-mechanic, machinist, moulder and electrician, the duration of training in each case being 18 months and each trainee receiving a monthly stipend of Rs20. The institution awards a certificate to successful trainees.

The Sports Goods Centre, Bareilly, was started in 1957 to train artisans and craftsmen in the manufacture of sports goods (such as carom boards, cricket bats, hockey sticks, walking sticks and badminton racquets) timber for which is easily and cheaply available in the district. The duration of the training is a year, 20 trainees being trained in each session each of whom receives a stipend of Rs25 per month. Certificates are awarded to successful trainees

The Bareilly Mahila Kala Kendra, Bareilly, was started in 1952 to train women in tailoring and cutting. The duration of the course is 2

years. 14 persons being trained in 1963-64 of whom 11 were successful. Certificates are awarded to successful trainees. Poor and deserving students are exempted from the payment of fees. This institution received a non-recurring grant of Rs1,000 from the State Government during the year 1962-63.

The Anjuman-i-Islamia Khalil Industrial School, Bareilly, was started in 1954. Training is imparted in tailoring and leather work. The duration of training is 2 years and certificates are awarded to successful trainees, most of whom receive assistance in the form of exemption for the payment of fee. There is a provision for the training of 12 students in each class every year.

The Municipal Tailoring School, Bareilly, was started in 1926. The duration of the course of training is 2 years after which the successful candidates are awarded a certificate in tailoring and cutting. Two stipends of Rs25 per month are also awarded to deserving candidates and a lump sum of Rs100 each is also given to 3 students. This is a municipal institution and in 1963-64 there was one teacher to train the 32 students who were on the roll.

The Industrial Training Institute, Bareilly, started functioning from October, 1957, under the directorate of training and employment of the State Government. A training of a year and a half followed by training for 6 months in private concerns is given to the trainees in the trades of draughtsman (civil), draughtsman (mechanical), surveyor, blacksmith, carpenter, turner, welder, fitter, mechanist, motor mechanic, tractor mechanic and electrician. There is provision for training 352 trainees. the majority receiving stipends.

There is a teacher training college attached to the Bareilly College which is affiliated to the Agra University and prepares students for the B. T. degree. The period of training is a year. In 1963-64 the number of students (men and women) was 108, the strength of the staff being 9.

The Government Normal School, Faridpur, was originally a central training-school training men teachers to teach in primary schools, the P. T. C. certificate being awarded after a year's training. It was upgraded to a normal school and transferred to Bareilly, the duration of the course being increased to 2 years, ending with the award of the V. T. C. certificate. It was transferred back to Faridpur in 1961. During 1963-64 it had 117 students and 11 teachers.

The Government Normal School, Aonla, was started in 1959-60 to train teachers for primary schools under the Government of India schemes

The duration of the training course is 2 years. There were 102 students and 11 teachers in the institution in 1963-64.

The Government Refresher Training Centre was started in Bareilly city for in-service training to trained teachers already working in primary schools, the duration of the refresher course being 3 months but in January, 1961, this institution was abolished and instead an in-service training centre was established for training 100 untrained teachers twice in 2 years for a three-month training course each time, the award being the H. T. C. certificate.

The Gulab Rai Junior Training College, Bareilly, was established in 1950 for training teachers for junior high schools, the course being of two years' duration and the award being the Junior Teachers' Certificate. It is controlled by the management of the Gulab Rai Inter College, Bareilly. The number of students and teachers in this institution in 1963-64 was 65 and 9 respectively.

The Istri Sudhar H. T. C. College, Bareilly (formerly a P. T. C. centre) is a private Hindustani Teachers' Certificate training centre for teachers. It was started in 1949 and is run by the Vidya Pracharni Sabha. The duration of training is 2 years and in 1963-64 it had 37 students and 3 teachers.

Government Girls' Normal School, Bareilly, was started in 1961. Here women teachers are trained for primary schools, the award being the Hindustani Teachers' Certificate. In 1963-64 the number of teachers was 10 and that of students 95.

Oriental Education

Sanskrit—Sanskrit continued to be taught in *gurkuls* and temples after the advent of the Muslims in the district but the number of such institutions decreased in course of time. These institutions were also adversely affected as the endowments meant for Sanskrit *pathshalas* were gradually employed to run high schools and intermediate colleges where the teaching of Sanskrit was not compulsory. The following 9 *pathshalas* (all of which—except the first 2—receive grants from government) impart education in Sanskrit; Hanuman Ayurvedic Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Arya Samaj Sanskrit Pathshala, Brij Mohan Lal Ayurvedic Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Vishnu Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Katori Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Rishikul Sanskrit Pathshala (all in Bareilly), Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nawabganj, Lakshmi Devi Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Shivpuri, and Zila Board Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Aonla

A brief account of three of the important institutions follows :

The Vishnu Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, which was established by the Shri Vishnu Mandir Samiti in 1906, is the oldest Sanskrit institution in the district. It is affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya up to the Acharya standard. The number of teachers and students was 3 and 21 respectively in 1963-64 when it received a grant of Rs1,164 from the government.

The Arya Samaj Sanskrit Pathshala was started in 1914 by the local Arya Samaj and is affiliated up to Madhyama class to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya. It has 2 teachers and 23 students and in 1963-64 it received a grant of Rs1.272 from the government.

The Brij Mohan Lal Ayurvedic Sanskrit Vidyalaya was established in 1926 and is also affiliated up to the Madhyama standard to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya. It has 3 teachers and 35 students and in 1963-64 it received a government grant of Rs1.608.

Arabic and Persian—Under the Rohillas Bareilly was a centre of Arabic and Persian education but with the advent of British rule it lost much of its importance in this respect. There are 7 institutions in the district which impart education in Arabic and Persian and prepare students for the various oriental examinations conducted by the education department of the government.

Madrasa-i-Misbah-ul Uloom, Bareilly, is the oldest of all the madrasas of Bareilly and was established in 1872. It is housed in its own building and is run by a registered managing committee. It has been receiving a grant of Rs1,368 per year from the government for the last 30 years. It has an oriental and a primary section, the number of students in which was 70 in 1962-63. Students prepare for the Alim, Maulvi, Kamil and Munshi examinations and are also given instruction according to the Dars-i-Nizami curriculum

Madrasa-i-Ashfaqia (also in Bareilly) was established in 1875 and imparts religious as well as secular education and in addition to preparing students for the final diploma in the Dars i-Nizami, Munshi, Kamil. Maulvi, Alim and Fazil examinations, provides facilities for pre junior Basic education. It is managed by a registered managing committee. The main source of income is from public donations but after the abolition of the zamindari system its financial position became precarious. Since 1950 it has received from the government a non-recurring grant which in 1963-64 was Rs1,428. It has 134 students some of whom are also given scholarships and provided with free boarding and lodging facilities. It has a small library containing 462 books.

Madrasa i-Ishaat-ul-Uloom (Bareilly) was started in 1893 and is run by a registered managing committee. Students prepare for the departmental examinations of Alim, Fazil, Kamil, Munshi and Maulvi of the education department of the State and are also given instruction according to the Dars-i-Nizami curriculum. A junior Basic section is also attached. The number of students in 1962-63 was 252, some being given stipends, free boarding and lodging facilities and books. The library contains 10,150 books. The main sources of income are public donations, rents of a few buildings and government and municipal grants, the last amounting to Rs3,856 in 1963-64.

Dar ul-Uloom Mazhar-i-Islam (Bareilly) is managed by a registered committee and was founded in 1901 with the aim of imparting religious education and representing a point of view differing from that propagated by the Dar ul-Uloom, Deoband (in district Saharanpur). Instruction is given according to the Dars-i-Nizami curriculum and students are also prepared for the Maulvi, Alim, Kamil and Munshi examinations. It is housed in a building which is *waqf* property and also has a hostel for students who are provided with free boarding and lodging facilities and are given scholarships The expenditure is met mainly from public donations and a government grant, the latter being Rs1,776 per year. The number of students in 1962-63 was 264 The institution has a library which has 2,500 books

Madrasa i-Punjabiyan was established in 1920 in Bareilly city as a *maktab*, Munshi and Kamil classes also being started subsequently. It has a registered managing committee The sources of income are public subscriptions and grants from the government, the latter being Rs852 in 1961-62. The number of students in that year was 368 of which 5 were preparing for the Munshi examination and 3 for the Kamil.

The Shamsi Girls' School was also started as a *maktab* in Bareilly city in 1920. It runs junior Basic classes and also prepares students for the Munshi and Kamil examinations. It is managed by a registered managing committee The number of students in 1961-62 was 103 of which only 3 were in Munshi class. It is a government-aided institution and was given a grant of Rs504 in 1961-62.

The Madrasa-i-Mazhar-i-Islam was founded sometime in 1938 also in Bareilly and has been running as a private unaided institution. Education is imparted purely on religious lines, the courses of study being arranged according to the Dars-i-Nizami curriculum. In 1963-64 there were 10 teachers and about 150 students in it.

Adult Education

Prior to July, 1963, the municipal board, Bareilly, used to run 16 night schools for adults in which about 400 students received education but which had to be abolished as the attendance was found to be irregular. Now adult schools are run in the development blocks. The duration of the course is 6 months, temporary teachers or adult leaders who receive an honoraria of Rs10 per month being employed for the purpose.

Adult centres for the training of women are also being run by *gram lakshmis* (women village-level workers) in 15 development blocks. They train village women in crafts, housecraft, nursing and community living, the duration of such training being 6 months.

Education for Physically and Mentally Handicapped Persons

The Deaf and Dumb School, Bareilly, was started in November, 1949, by the State Government. It has its own bus. In 1963-64 there were 48 boys and 17 girls in this institution most of whom resided in the hostel of the school (free of cost) and received training in wood-craft and tailoring and were taught some school subjects as well. Poor and deserving students receive scholarships. There are 6 members on the staff.

Physical Education

Military training under the Prantiya Shiksha Dal scheme is now compulsory in all the intermediate colleges in the towns and in selected intermediate colleges in the rural areas. Physical training is also compulsory in all schools in the district and competitions in games and sports are also organised in rural as well as in urban areas.

FINE ART AND MUSIC

The history of painting in the district goes back to the days of the *Mahabharata* and the excavations at Ramnagar have brought to light the decorated roofs and painted walls of the Ramnagar fort and the decorated and painted earthen vessels that have also been found there indicate that the people of this area (in which the present district of Bareilly is situated) knew the art of painting as far back as a thousand years ago. Traces of wall paintings and frescoes have also been found in some old houses in Bareilly city and in some other parts of the district. The only painter of merit who flourished in the district seems to have been Mustafa Kamal (said to have been living in 1857). There are two institutions where painting and art are taught as compulsory subjects—the Fine Arts Institution and the Sahitya Sangit Kala Vidyalaya.

In the past, classical music (instrumental and vocal) was on the whole confined to the *ustads*, *mirasis* and *qawwals* who generally employed it for earning their livelihood. Mool Chand, a famous singer of Thumri and Dadra and Shujaat Ali (who are said to have flourished during the reign of Bahadur Shah 'Zafar' the last Mughal emperor) are the earliest known musicians of the district. Music began to gain popularity in the district in the present century and by the close of the first quarter at least two *tabla* players, Ghuran and Mehdi Hasan, had become distinguished *ustads* of the time. Piyare Lal (who learnt music at Rampur and also taught it) was another well-known teacher. Kunj Lal of Moodon and Bahadur Lal of Brahmpuri were other reputed musicians of the district. Due to them music became popular and music concerts came to be arranged in the city of Bareilly in which other distinguished musicians of the country also participated.

The opening of music classes in the Kunwar Daya Shankar Intermediate College led to the coming into the district of Vinayak Rao of Gwalior, the noted musician. Ek Nath, Dassakhai and Vamanacharya were important musicians within recent memory and at the instance of the last mentioned, several music conferences were held in Bareilly in which great artists like Faiyaz Khan, Vinayak Rao Patwardhan, Narain Rao Vyas, Dilip Chand Vaid, Ahmad Jan Thirakwa and Ganga Chand Chatterji participated. These conferences created a fresh interest in music and a number of musicians of local repute were produced in the district, some of them being Eknamji, Swami Narayan, Raghunandan Goswami, Nandan Goswami, Brij Nandan, Bhagwan Sahai and Rajendra Goswami.

Folk music and folk dances are generally popular among the rural folk. Aalah and Dhollah are the main types of folk songs that are sung to the accompaniment of musical instruments. The best exponents of folk dance and folk music are the Nats who are found in the villages of Sanaiya, Sithaura, Bichpuri, Ladpur, Faiznagar and Maini.

Cultural and Literary Societies

The Nav Yuvak Mandal is one of the oldest cultural societies of Bareilly. It was established in 1924 and its activities consist mainly in staging plays, 60 on social and moral topics having been staged since it was started.

Adabi Idara, which was established in 1960-61, is a literary society, one of the main aims of which is to bring Hindi and Urdu as close as possible. It holds *mushairas* (gatherings at which Urdu poets recite their poems) and *kavi-sammelans* (gathering at which Hindi poets recite their poems).

It enjoys the patronage of the literati (of both the languages) of Bareilly and poets from other places also participate in its literary sittings. It has 30 permanent members, the life membership fee being Rs10.

The Shaniwar Club (Saturday Club) is a cultural association which has been in existence for the last 12 years. Generally topics relating to Indian and Western philosophy, science, etc., are taken up for discussion at its sittings.

The Sahitya Kala Academy was established on October 29, 1958. It is a prominent literary and cultural association of the district and holds *mushairas*, *kavi-sammelans* and other literary sittings regularly and also organises cultural functions and stages plays. It publishes books of distinguished writers and issues a weekly journal entitled *Hindi*. It also celebrates the birthday anniversaries of important literary figures.

Aalok is another literary society which was established in 1960. It organises literary meetings where poets and writers recite their poems and read their literary works on which critical discussions are held.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS

There are very few libraries in the district among which are the municipal library and the government district library (both in Bareilly city). The former is the oldest library in the district and was established by the Bareilly Institute in 1870 and at that time was located in the town hall building. During the next 30 years it continued to add to its books and came to be regarded as one of the best libraries in the State. When the building collapsed in 1962 and a large number of valuable books was destroyed, those left were transferred to the hall of the municipal board in the city improvement park.

The Government district library (which is managed by the education department of the State Government) is located on the premises of the Government Intermediate College (for boys), Bareilly. It was established in 1958 and has 270 members and a total number of 7,214 books of which 2,079 are in English, 4,290 in Hindi and 215 in Urdu and also subscribes to 8 Hindi and 3 English periodicals. The number of persons who visited it in that year was 22,750.

The U. P. E. S. A. Engineering library was established on November 24, 1960, for the members of the engineering service in the Bareilly region. It is housed in its own building and is managed by a committee of 10 members. It has about 900 books and 2,500 periodicals and magazines which mainly relate to engineering. Books are lent only to members but the

reading-room is open to all technical people for free consultation of books. Life members pay a fee of Rs251, ordinary members Rs2 per month and engineering students a rupee per month. A technical exhibition on a modest scale is also arranged by this library every year and an engineering journal (*U. P. E. S. A. Engineering Journal*) is also issued from it which is distributed free of cost to the members.

MEN AND LETTERS

Sanskrit and Hindi—The earliest Sanskrit writer whose name is associated with the district is Vagbhata who is said to have been born in Ahichchhatra. He flourished some time between the tenth and twelfth centuries and is the author of *Nemi-nirvana-kavya,* an epic in 15 cantos dealing with the life of the Jain *tirthankara,* Neminatha.

The number of Hindi writers who flourished in the district is also very limited. The earliest known is Sitkantha who flourished some time in the seventeenth century and is the author of *Tatv-muktavali.* Radhey Shiam Kathawachak (1890—1963) was another important writer of the district and is the author of a large number of prose and poetic works outstanding among which are *Radhey Shiam Bhajanawali, Radhey Shiam Bhajan Mala, Mera Natak Kal, Radhey Shiam Ramayana, Krishanayan, Veer Abhimanyu, Bhagt Prahlad, Krishna Autar, Draupadi Syayamvar, Rukmani Krishna* and *Krishna Sudama,* the last six being Hindi dramas. Shri Dhar Pant (1893—1963), also a Hindi writer of some note, is the author of a number of books. Bhola Nath (1905—1960) wrote several books in Hindi and Sanskrit but his reputation rests mainly on his translation of books from other languages, some of which are *Gita* (a translation from Sanskrit into Hindi), *Critique of Pure Reason* (a translation from Greek into English) and *Faust* (from the English translation of Goethe's work into Hindi); most of his works have been published but many are still in manuscript form among which the most important is a work on the history of the Hindi language and Hindi literature.

Arabic and Persian—Although Bareilly had become the capital of the provincial government during the reign of Shahjahan, it did not gain prominence in Islamic learning and literature till some time later. Muhammad Rafi Khan 'Bazil' (who was appointed governor of Bareilly in 1679) is the first known literary figure whose name is associated with this district. He is the author of a divan of Persian ghazals and also of *Hamla-i Haidari,* an epic, which contains about ninety thousand verses.

Literature and learning made progress under the Rohillas and quite a large number of poets sprang up during their times most of whom wrote in Urdu though some employed Persian only. Hafiz Rahmat Khan (the

last important Rohilla chief) is said to have been a good Persian and Pashto poet. Muhammad Ahmad Khan 'Ahmad', one of his courtiers, also wrote in Urdu and Persian and he is said to have complied a divan of Persian ghazals. Qazi Nur-ul-Haq (who was a judge at Bareilly) received the title of *Umdah-ush-Shoara* (excellent among poets) from the Delhi court. He was an important Persian poet and is the author of a commentary on the *Quran* in Persian verse, of three divans of Persian ghazals and of some Arabic and Persian *qasidas* (panegyrics) and other poems. In all he is said to have composed some three lakh verses. Nisar Ahmad 'Nami' and Saif Ullah 'Sabiq' (died 1911) were the other Persian poets of those times, the latter being the author of a Persian *Masnawi Binat-un-Nash*.

Although Urdu was fast replacing Persian in the first half of the nineteenth century, there continued to be poets who wrote in Persian. Shah Niyaz Ahmad Chishti 'Niyaz' (died 1834), who settled down in Bareilly in 1778 when he was 19 years of age, was a prominent saint and a distinguished poet who wrote in Persian and Urdu. He is the author of a divan which consists of Persian and Urdu verses and also of a prose work, *Raz-o-Neyaz*. Ghulam Hazrat 'Ishqi' was another Persian poet of that time and is the author of *Divani-i-Ishqi*, a work which he compiled in 1826. Daya Nath 'Wafa' (a Kashmiri Brahmana who belonged to Bareilly but migrated to Lucknow during the reign of Wajid Ali Shah) composed *Gul-o-Bulbul* (a *masnawi*) in Persian and another, *Dagh-i-Dil*, in Urdu, which was written in 1822. Fatehyab Khan and Hafiz Yar Khan (both grandsons of Hafiz Rahmat Khan) were two other Persian poets of that time, the former being the author of a Persian work, *Riaz-i-Sukhan*. The latter wrote Persian poetry under the *nom de guerre* 'Raghib'. Another Persian poet was Muhammad Haider Husain 'Raqim' who is the author of *Haft Kaukab* which he wrote in 1872.

Except *Sharah-i-Sharafnama* (a commentary of Nizami's *Sharafnama*), which was written by Qutub Ali Barelavi in 1780, all the important Persian prose works written in the district—or by those who belonged to it are of the nineteenth century. Muhammad Mustajab Khan (died *circa* 1833), a son of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, wrote *Gulistan-i-Rahmat*—a history of the Rohillas particularly of the reign of Hafiz Rahmat Khan—in 1792-93. Nazir-ud-din Hasan 'Shaiq' Barelavi is the author of a book on fiction entitled *Itr-i-Bahar* which he wrote in 1807. Ghulam Imam, a reputed physician of the time, wrote in 1813 a book on the Unani system of medicine entitled *Misbah-ul-Mujarrebat*. Sewa Ram 'Jauhar' wrote a Persian grammar, *Jawahar-ut-Tarkib*, in 1820. Moaddat Khan, another grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, wrote in 1823 a book, *Asad-ul-Akhbar ba*

Zikr-i-Saiyad-i-Abrar, on the life of the prophet Muhammad. Muhammad Saadat Yar Khan (Moaddat Khan's cousin) was also the author of an important historical work, *Gul-i-Rahmat* (written in 1825), which is an abridgement of Muhammad Mustajab Khan's *Gulistan-i-Rahmat.* Qudrat Ullah 'Shauq' (died in 1809), a resident of village Mavi (in tahsil Baheri) was a reputed Urdu poet and also an important Persian prose writer and is the author of a general history entitled *Jam-i-Jahan Numa* which he began in 1777 and completed in 1785. He is also the author of a divan of *ghazals* and two *tazkiras* (lives of poets) entitled *Takmila-ush-Shoara* (completed in 1801) and *Tabaqat-ush-Shoara* (completed in 1796), the former being actually a part of *Jam-i-Jahan Numa.* Rai Munna Lal 'Falsafi' wrote a book on geography in 1832 entitled *Masakin i-Falsafi* and his contemporary, Muhammad Hasan Khan (died *circa* 1873), is the author of *Asl-ul Usul,* a book on Arabic *naho* (grammar) which he wrote in Persian in 1837. Another book of grammar, entitled *Ibtal-ul-Batil,* was written by Mufti Muhammad Sultan Hasan Khan (died 1882) of Bareilly.

Urdu Urdu poetry became popular in the district during Rohilla times but the district has not produced any really great Urdu poet though the number of poets is large From the different *tazkiras* it appears that as early as the time of Hafiz Rahmat Khan (who died in 1774) at least four Urdu poets flourished in the district: Naim Ullah Khan 'Naim' (died sometime after 1771) who was a pupil of Shah 'Hatim' (and was in the service of Muhammad Yar Khan the Rohilla chief) and spent a considerable period of his life in Aonla; Mukand Singh 'Farigh' (another pupil of Shah 'Hatim') who also lived in the sirkar of Bareilly and was a poet of the same period, Raja Nahlas Rai 'Mahraj', the author of an Urdu divan: and Ahmad Khan 'Ahmad', who was primarily a Persian poet but also composed poetry in Urdu The last two were attached to the court of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, the former being his diwan.

Of the large number of Urdu poets who flourished in the district in the last quarter of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century the important ones (selections from whose poetry have been given in different *tazkiras*) are mentioned below: Mirza Mughal 'Jurat', a pupil of Mirza Rafi 'Sauda'; Mir Ghulam Ali 'Ishrat' (1779—1826) who wrote several *masnavi* poems including *Qissa-i-Sahr-ul-Bayan* and also composed a divan; Mirza Muhammad Jan 'Nalan' (born *circa* 1794); Bilas Rai 'Rangin', who is said to have complied a divan; Nawab Muhammad Yar Khan 'Amir', a patron of Urdu Poets; Mir Ewas Ali 'Maddah', a physician at the court of Hafiz Rahmat Khan's son Inayat Khan; Muhammad Sharif 'Aasi' of Aonla; Farigh Shah 'Farigh'; 'Azim' of Aonla; Nazir-ud-din 'Shaiq'; Pandit Bakhtt Mal 'Tamkin'; Ghulam Muhiuddin 'Ovaisi';

Sayyid Bhikari 'Jazb': Mir Ghulam Ali 'Ishrat': Mir Saadat Ali 'Saadat'; Bahadur Singh 'Bahadur': Nawab Mohabbat Khan 'Mohabbat' (died March, 1808), a son of Hafiz Rahmat Khan and a good Persian, Pashto and Urdu poet who is the author of an Urdu divan, a *Masnawi* entitled *Asrar-i-Mohabbat* (written 1783) and a voluminous dictionary; Ghulam Mustafa Khan 'Mast' (died in 1789) who was another son of Hafiz Rahmat Khan and is the author of an Urdu divan and another work, *Jam-i-Haq*: Hafiz Yar Khan, a grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan and a poet writing in Urdu under the *pseudonym* 'Hafiz'. Muhammad Akbar Khan, another son of Hafiz Rahmat Khan; Ghalib Khan 'Ghalib': Divali Singh 'Jauhar'; Khwaja 'Hasan', who is the author of two divans: Sayyid Shah Husain 'Haqiaat'; Zia Khan 'Yas' (died 1817), a grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan; Shaikh Ali Bakhsh 'Bimar' (died 1854) who rendered some portions of the *Bostan-i-Khayal* into Urdu verse under the title *Tilism-i-Baiza* and also compiled a divan consisting of a large number of verses of different types: and Muhammad Yar Khan 'Bismil', the author of *Naoha-i-Bismil*.

Of the Urdu poets who flourished in the second half of the nineteenth century those who are well known and examples of whose poetry appear in various *tazkiras* are mentioned below: Mirza Abbas Beg 'Abbas' executed in 1857—during the struggle for freedom—by the British, a pupil of the famous poet Haider Ali 'Aatish' of Lucknow (who belonged to Bareilly but was employed in the court of the Nawab of Banda) rendered *Fisana-i-Ajaib* from Urdu prose to Urdu verse and is said to have complied a divan also; Ganga Prasad 'Auj' (died 1892)—another pupil of 'Aatish' belonged to Bareilly and is the author of an Urdu divan and also of a book on the Unani system of medicine entitled *Mujarrebat-i-Auj*. Other poets who flourished in the district during this period were Hakim Inayat Husain Barelavi who wrote an Urdu *masnawi*, *Mirat-ul-Musafirin*, in 1869; Hakim Brij Mohan Lal 'Khumar' (died sometime after 1870): Mir Shujaat Ali 'Khandan' (died sometime after 1875); Muhammad Ali Husain Shah 'Talib' who compiled a divan in 1883; Qazi Abdul Jalil 'Junun'; his son Muhammad Khalil 'Hairan': Huzur Ahmad Khan 'Asim', who compiled his divan, *Manzoom i-Haq*, in 1886 and also wrote a *masnawi*, *Zaiqa-i-Ishq*: Fatehyab Khan (a grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan), the author of *Riaz-i-Sukhan*; Muhammad Abdul Aziz Khan 'Aziz' (died 1891) another grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, who compiled a divan: Mirza Hadi Hasan 'Ruswa'; Mir Saadat Ali 'Aish'; his son Mir Muhammad Husain 'Farhat': Sayyid Mehraban Ali 'Mehr' who compiled a divan in 1873 which contains Urdu and Persian verses; Mir Izzat Ullah 'Jazb': Sayyid Akbar Ali 'Tamiz'; Ghulam Ullah 'Bismil'; Sayyid Ali Ahmad Shah 'Athar'; Ali Ahmad Khan 'Asir'; Sayyid Rahmat Ali 'Junun': Muhammad

Hasan Ali Khan 'Doolha'; Shaikh Hamid Hasan 'Hamid'; Sayyid Qasim Ali 'Khwahan' (born 1848); Mirza Raza Husain Beg 'Raza'; Nawab Ismail Khan 'Zabih'; Nawab Abdul Aziz 'Aziz'; Abdul Karim 'Urooj'; Hasan Raza Khan 'Hasan' (1859—1908) who is the author of a divan of *Naat* (poems in praise of the prophet Muhammad) and some prose works of which *Din-i-Hasan* is one: Kalka Prasad 'Shad' (born 1860): Hakim Abdul Samad 'Sarshar': Ali Husain 'Shair' Mushtaq Ahmad 'Shauq'; Sardar Ali Khan 'Raffat': Sadiq Ali 'Sadiq': Muhammad Zia Khan 'Zia': and Kanhaiya Lal 'Dil'.

The twentieth century also saw the rise of a number of Urdu poets in the district Abdur Razzaq 'Kalami' was the author of *Husam-ul Islam* which was published in 1914; Sayyid Abdul Wadood was a literary figure of this period and is the author of a divan which has since been published: and Shiam Mohan Lal 'Jigar' Barelavi, another outstanding poet of the district, is the author of a large number of poems and ghazals (the choicest of which have since been published) and also wrote *Yad-i-Raftagan* and *Takirat-ush-Shoara* in prose, both being collections of the lives of Urdu poets.

The earliest known Urdu prose writer of the district is Muhammad Hasan Raza Khan (a great-grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan) who in 1834 wrote a history of Rohilkhand entitled *Akhbar-i-Hasan*. Most of the Urdu prose literature produced in the district is of a religious nature. Mufti Inayat Ahmad Barelavi completed in 1846 his work *Ilm-ul-Faraiz-wa Mulhazat ul-Hisab;* Tajammul Husain Barelavi completed *Siraj-ul-Haramain* in 1872; Naqi Ali Khan Barelavi (1838—1880) was the author of a large number of books and pamphlets (relating to Sunni theology and allied subjects) some of which are *Usul-ur-Rishad, Jawahir-ul-Bayan-fi Asrar-ul Arakan, Wasilat-un Najat* and its abridgement *Surur-ul-Qulub-fi Zikr-ul Mahboob* and *Al Kalam-ul-Aozah-fi-Tafsir-i-Alam Nashrah;* his son, Ahmad Raza Khan (1855—1921), was also a prolific writer, some of whose works are *Tajalli ul-Yaqin, Sultanat-ul-Mustafa, Hayat-ul-Mawat, Matla-ul-Qamarain, Khalis-ul-Eteqad, Abna-i-Mustafa, al Roz-ul-Baheej-fi-Iadeb ut-Takhreej, al Wafaq-ul-Matin, Husam-ul-Haramain* and *ad Daulat al-Makkiyah*, the last two being in Arabic and subsequently being translated into Urdu; Mustafa Khan Qadri wrote *al Rafeh-ud-Dayani-ala-Ras-ul-was-ush Shaitani;* Yaqin-ud-din Qadri was the author of *Ghazwat ul-Hadam;* Sultan Ahmad Khan wrote *Mashriqistan-i Aqdas;* Abdul Hameed Barelavi was the author of *Sahm-ul-Ghaib;* Muhammad Hidayat Ali (died in 1901) was the author of *al Kalam-ul-Ahsan;* Muhammad Liaqat Ali wrote *Mukhtasar-ul-Mizan;* and Irfan Ali Barelavi translated Abdul Haq Dehlavi's work *Jazb-ul-Dulub-fi-Dayar ul-Mehboob* under the title *Rahat-ul-Qulub.*

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL FACILITIES I EARLY TIMES

No direct reference is available which can throw light on the medical facilities available in very early times in the district but it is reasonable to presume that, in common with other people of early times, the people of the district believed that evil spirits and demonic forces were responsible for bringing about states of ill-health by contaminating the air or food, etc. In order to neutralise these evil effects friendly spirits, deities or gods were conjured up. The early healer or physician (a man supposed to be endowed with the supernatural gift of healing) who was assigned the task of attempting to dislodge the evil spirits from the bodies of the ailing, employed the method of chanting verses, indulging in sacrificial rites or advocating the wearing of amulets or charms. Some of the occult and supernatural practices adopted for treating the sick in those times are still in vogue in the district.

The Science of Ayurveda was the system of medicine practised by the physicians of the district (known as *vaids*) who used herbal and other medicines and possessed some surgical knowledge as well. They generally charged no fees, practising the art of healing as a pious duty, the people of charitable disposition usually supplying them with the necessaries of life. People had awareness of personal hygiene, as Hinduism enjoins on its followers the observance of personal cleanliness, the taking of daily baths, washing of hands and feet before eating, observing certain other formalities, etc. The habitations of people affilicted by infectious diseases were disinfected by fumigation, dried leaves of certain trees such as the neem (*Azadirachta indica*) being burnt inside the dwelling for this purpose. The Unani system of medicine (the practitioners of which were called hakims) was introduced into the district with the establishment of Muslim rule. In mediaeval times a rough and ready type of surgery was practised by *jarrahs*, who had impirical knowledge and generally belonged to the barber caste.

Under the nawabs of Avadh an annual grant of a thousand rupees was given to a certain hakim for treating the indigent sick, a practice which was continued in respect of the hakim's heirs by the British government till 1815, when one of the two beneficiaries died, the survivour being given

a third of the amount as life pension and the balance being entrusted to local agents for implementing the original purpose. In 1822 the accumulated sum was used for setting up in the district one of the earliest allopathic dispensaries in the State. Twenty years later the Sadar dispensary was established in Bareilly city to which was added a fever and a lock-hospital some time after 1857. In 1846 a dispensary was started at Baheri and in 1855 two more were founded—also in Bareilly city—by two private individuals (Durga Prasad and Pitam Rai). Still another was started at Aonla in 1855 which was endowed by Hakim Saadat Ali Khan with half the villages of Bhimlaur (in pargana Aonla) and Udaibhanpur (in Sirauli south). The Mission dispensary was set up in 1870, one at Faridpur in 1891, one in 1899 at Nawabganj and one at Richha in 1902. The district board travelling dispensary was established in 1915 and the forest dispensary at Mahespur Attaria in 1919 which was sold, in 1923, to the syndicate which took over the factories at Clutterbuckganj. Dispensaries were also opened at Aonla (for women) in 1919 and the McNair Debdass dispensary at Dunka in 1921-22 but none of these are now in existence.

Of the well known practitioners of the indigenous systems of medicine who flourised in the district in the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries were the hakims Syed Ahmad Gailani, Banda Ali, Chiddan Lal, Aziz Ghaus, Abdul Majid Kabli, Maqsoor Wahid, Nazirud-din, Kanhaiya Lal, Jamshed Ali Khan and Sardar Ahmed.

VITAL STATISTICS

An examination of the vital statistics of the district for a period of sixty-five years reveals that the death-rate in normal years is generally lower than the birth-rate. The former exceeded the latter in 1896 and 1897 when famine, scarcity, fever and small-pox struck the district, the death-rates being 53·56 and 55·57 per thousand respectively as against the birth rates of 42·93 and 41·35 per thousand respectively. The death-rate exceeded the birth-rate in 1907 when the district was afflicted with plague and cholera, again in 1908 when fever claimed 73,376 lives and raised the overall death-rate to 76·85 per thousand as against the birth-rate of 13·09 per thousand and yet again in 1909 when the district was once again a victim of cholera and fever. The death-rate exceeded the birth-rate in 1911 when a severe outbreak of plague and cholera was witnessed and in 1920 when fever became rife causing a death-rate of 56·55 per thousand as compared with the birth-rate which was 38·79 per thousand. The year 1921 saw an outbreak of cholera and sent the death-rate up to 49·47 per thousand as compared with the birth-rate of 36·44 per thousand. The

birth-rate continued to exceed the death-rate for the remaining years of the decade ending with 1930, except in 1929 when owing to outbreaks of cholera, small-pox and plague, the death-rate of 46·36 per thousand exceeded the birth-rate by 0·36 per thousand.

The mean decennial registered birth-rate and death-rate per thousand of the population during the four decades ending with 1960 for the rural and urban areas and the whole district are given below:

Decades	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Birth-rate	Death-rate
1921—30	45·6	35·6	26·7	18·6	42·2	32·5
1931—40	42·5	32·4	58·1	23·1	41·6	30·5
1941—50	3[illegible]·7	20·8	34·8	22·2	31·6	21·1
1951—60	..	..	..	..	19·91	12·97

As a large number of births and deaths are not registered, the foregoing data can at best only be indicative of certain trends.

Diseases

Common Diseases

The diseases which resulted in large numbers of deaths in the district were fevers of different types, respiratory diseases, diarrhoea, dysentry, cholera, plague and smallpox.

Fever—This term includes such diseases as malaria, typhoid and those unidentified and undiagnosed diseases which are usually accompanied by fever. Generally, fever is the cause of many casualties, malaria, which is the most common form of fever, being responsible for the heaviest. During the decade ending in 1910, of the total number of deaths recorded, no less than 43·8 per cent was ascribed to fever. The number of deaths from fever was very high in 1917 and 1918 being 50,857 and 79,556 respectively. In 1920 it was 55,861 but during the 30 years ending with 1960, it decreased considerably, except in 1930 when the number of deaths was 38,356 (or 81·5 per cent of the total deaths in the district).

Dysentery and Diarrhoea—Bowel complaints, usually in the form of dysentery and diarrhoea, generally claim a large number of lives. From 1891 to 1898 the number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea was above a thousand each year but in no single year from 1899 to 1953 was

40

this figure exceeded, the lowest being recorded in 1922 and 1929 when it was 200 per year. The highest number of deaths from this disease was recorded in 1957 when about 10,134 persons died.

Respiratory Diseases—Such diseases do not constitute an immediate cause of death in the district as a rule but they often lead to temporary or permanent infirmities and in some cases even accelerate death, the worst affected years being 1955 and 1959 when they accounted for 10,890 and 3,566 deaths respectively.

Other Diseases—Among other diseases prevalent in the district are leprosy, tuberculosis, cancer, bronchitis and enlarged spleen. Pneumonia and influenza are also common during the winter months. The government provides assistance for the treatment of indigent T. B. patients in the form of money, antibacterial drugs, etc.

The average yearly mortality from various causes in the district during 1911-50 was as follows:

Causes	Number of deaths	Percentage of total deaths
Fever	21,2[illegible]7	82·1
Dysentery and diarrhoea .	430	1·6
Respiratory diseases	1,620	6·3
Plague, cholera and smallpox ..	799	3·1
Others	1,776	6·9

Epidemics

It is the statutory duty of the municipalities to provide medical aid and treatment in the area under their jurisdiction on the breaking out of an epidemic and also to take such measure as may be required to ward off disease, the medical officers of health and the sanitary staff concerned being put into action to cope with the situation. In the rest of the district the primary duty of dealing with epidemics rests with the district medical officer of health, who is assisted by a qualified and trained personnel including an assistant medical officer, a medical officer (anti-epidemic operations), sanitary inspectors and vaccinators. Medical officers (who are in charge of State and Zila Parishad dispensaries, primary health centres and State Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries located in the rural areas) also attend to preventive work during the spread of epidemic diseases. Formerly, as soon as an epidemic broke out in a village, the village

chowkidar was required to make a report to the nearest police-station but now this duty has devolved upon the *pradhan* (president) of the *gaon sabha* (village assembly) having jurisdiction over the village where it breaks out. In order to check the spread of epidemics in both the urban and the rural areas the district magistrate has been given powers under the Epidemic Diseases Act (Act III of 1897) to take such measures as the segregation or removal of patients to hospitals, the disinfection of infected dwellings, the evacuation of infected houses and localities, the closure of schools and colleges, etc.

.. **Cholera**—Cholera generally breaks out in an epidemic form in the district in summer. During the decade ending with 1890, the annual average death-roll was 1,783 or 4·59 per cent of the total mortality in the district. The first serious outbreak occurred in 1881-82 when the disease claimed 4,672 lives but far more virulent was the epidemic of 1885-86 which took a toll of 5,486 lives. A third outbreak occurred in 1889 and lasted for a considerable period. The next decade marked a slight improvement, the average annual mortality being 1,505 which formed 3·71 per cent of the total number of deaths in the district. During the decade ending with 1910, the average number of deaths per year again increesed to 1,661, the worst two years being 1907 and 1908 when 4,393 and 4,540 deaths occurred respectively. Other outbreaks during the period, though less virulent, occurred in 1901 and 1909 when the number of victims was about 2,400 each year. The disease abated in the decade 1911—20 when the average annual mortality came down to 1,226, but the year 1915 was the most hard hit, the number of deaths being 5,830—a figure which suprassed all previous records and even the high incidence (5,456) in 1900. During the decade 1921—30 the disease remained mostly under control except in 1929 and 1930 when the casualties numbered 1,300 and 2,808 respectively. In the period from 1953 to 1962 the highest number of deaths, 1,438, was recorded in 1958 and the lowest, 14, in 1962.

Plague—This was the most feared disease in the district until recently but it is not as common now as Cholera and smallpox. The first known epidemic in the district broke out at the end of 1903. Within two years it spread like wild-fire throughout Rohilkhand claiming in the district 2,193 lives in 1904 and 3,844 lives in 1905. It abated during the summer months of 1906 when 905 casualties were recorded but it reappered in 1907, with a fury that surpassed that of 1904, causing 3,683 deaths. For the decade ending with 1910 the average number of deaths per year was 1,171 which decreased to 501 in the following decade, the worst year being 1911 when 3,973 deaths occurred. It remained under control during the first 5 years of the decade ending with 1930 when the average

mortality was 28 per year but the incidence was much higher in the next 5 years when the average number of deaths per year was 1,365, the year 1928, which recorded a mortality of 4,991, being the wrost. In the next decade the average number of deaths per year fell from 697 to 182. The district has been free from this disease since 1940.

Smallpox—In early days this disease created havoc in Rohilkhand and almost every year it accounted for thousands of deaths. In the later half of the nineteenth century, the worst epidemics were those of 1873 and 1877 which together took a toll of 15,000 lives in the district of Bareilly and Pilibhit. Another severe epidemics occurred in 1881 and continued till the following year. The incidence of deaths from this disease was very high during the decade ending in 1890, the annual mortality being 1,175 or 3·03 per cent of the total number of deaths. There was a decrease in the morality in the next decade and though there was a serious outbreak in 1896 and 1897, the annual average was 657. The decade ending with 1910 witnessed a further improvement, thanks largely to the adoption of vaccination, the average mortality per year falling to 213. The disease did not assume a severe epidemic form in the next 3 decades, the average number of deaths per year being 58 in the first, 137 in the second and 93 in the third. The incidence showed an upward trend in the decades ending with 1950 and 1960, when the average mortality per year numbered 200 and 216 respectively, the second rise being due largely to an outbreak in 1958 which accounted for 1.223 deaths in the district.

Medical Organisation

Organisational Set-up

In Uttar Pradesh the medical and public health departments were amalgamated in 1948 and were placed under the charge of the director of medical and health services under whose control were also placed the three systems of medicine—the allopathic, the Ayurvedic and the Unani. In 1961 a separate directorate was created for the effective control and encouragement of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems.

The civil surgeon is the administrative head of the medical organisation in the district. He is in overall charge of the State hospitals and dispensaries (except the primary health centres) and also of the dispensaries functioning under the Zila Parishad or under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. He is also the medico-legal head of the district. The Ayurvedic, Unani and homoeopathic dispensaries are under the administrative control of the district medical officer of health.

Hospitals

Clara Swain Hospital, Bareilly—This hospital (founded in 1874 by Clara Swain, the first American missionary women doctor to visit the east) has developed from having two beds, into an institution with 260 beds (of which 133 are for women), 16 private rooms and a staff of 17 doctors, 5 dentists, 6 compounders, 2 technicians, 100 nurses and 125 other employees. It has specialists in surgery (thoraic, orthopaedic, and general), dentistry, occupational therapy and physiotherapy. A maternity ward offering obstetric and gynaecological facilities is under construction. A doctor has also been appointed for conducting cardio-vascular investigations. The hospital is equipped with five X-ray machines, a mobile miniature X-ray van, a pathological laboratory and has facilities for diathermy. 94 per cent of its income is derived from the fees charged from patients. In 1964 it received a grant of Rs10,000 from the Central Government for the purchase of equipment and also receives a yearly grant of Rs3,000 from the United States of America. It treated 4,595 indoor and 27,480 outdoor patients in 1962 and 4,849 indoor and 26 631 outdoor patients in 1963. The expenditure amounted to about Rs8,31,488 in 1962 and Rs11,00,000 in 1963.

Dufferin Hospital, Bareilly—Established in 1889, this hospital was supported by locally raised funds and government grants. It was formerly under the management of the Dufferin Committee but the government took it over in February, 1946. It is meant for women and has 54 beds and has facilities for X-ray, diathermy and pathological tests. It is staffed by 4 doctors, 2 compounders and 2 nurses (all women). The expenditure nurses. In 1962 the expenditure was Rs5,16,102.

District Hospital, Bareilly—This hospital was under the management of the district board (now Zila Parishad) till February 1, 1945, when it was provincialised. It was upgraded in 1957 and has several sections: medical, surgical, orthopaedic, ear, nose and throat, dental, tuberculosis, pathology, radiology and children's. There are 159 beds of which 38 are for women. It is staffed by 14 medical officers, 11 compounders and 41 nurses. In 1962 the expenditure was Rs5,16,102.

Mental Hospital, Bareilly—The Mental Hospital (a government institution) was established at Bareilly in the early part of the eighteenth century. It is under the charge of a superintendent and has 2 medical officers, a woman doctor, 3 compounders and 145 other employees. It has 296 beds for men and 112 for women. It has a small pathological laboratory and for the treatment of mentally retarded cases, electric con-

vulsive therapy, occupational therapy, recreational therapy and the open ward system exist. The principal forms of mental disorders from which patients suffered and for which they were admitted and treated during 1962 were schizophrenia, manic-depressive psychosis, toxic psychosis, organic psychosis and involutional melancholia. The number of patients admitted in 1962 was 394 (of which 103 were women) and 388 in 1963 (of which 106 were women). It treated 375 patients in 1963. The expenditure amounted to Rs2,45,000 in 1962 and to Rs2,19,000 in 1963.

Eye Hospital, Bareilly—This hospital was established in 1951, by the district eye relief society, Bareilly. It is under the control of the chief medical officer. It is now a branch of the Sitapur Eye Hospital, has 120 beds and a staff consisting of a doctor, a compounder and a nurse. The expenditure in 1961-62 was about Rs57,932 and in 1962-63 it was Rs52,562.

Central Jail Hospital, Izatnagar—This hospital was established about 1837 by the State Government, has 28 beds and is staffed by a medical officer, 2 assistant medical officers and 2 compounders. It has a small laboratory for pathological tests. The expenditure in 1963 was Rs36,315. It treated 1,062 indoor and 18,742 outdoor patients in 1962 and 1,435 and 21,972 respectively in 1963.

Kishore Sadan Hospital, Izatnagar—This hospital was started by the State Government in 1891. Situated within the compound of the juvenile jail (which is known as Kishore Sadan), it is managed by the jail department and has 8 beds for juvenile prisoners. It is staffed by an assistant medical officer and 2 attendants the latter being selected from among the inmates of the jail. It treated 212 indoor patients and 7,996 out-patients in 1962 and 114 indoor and 9,134 out-patients in 1963 in which year it incurred an expenditure of Rs4,610.

North Eastern Railway Hospital, Izatnagar—This hospital was established in the district in 1934 and has 59 beds for men, 23 for women, 10 for children and 10 beds each for maternity and chest cases. It is equipped with a diagnostic X-ray machine and has a laboratory for pathological tests. Its staff includes 3 district medical officers, 11 assistant medical officers, an assistant surgeon and some others. The expenditure amounted to Rs4,51,628 in 1963.

Women's Hospital, Aonla—This hospital was under the management of the district board (now Zila Parishad) till 1950 when it was provincialised. It has 6 beds for women. The staff consists of a women doctor and a compounder. The expenditure was Rs10,144 in 1962.

Women's Hospital, Baheri—Till 1956 this hospital was under the control of the district board (now Zila Parishad) when it was taken over by the State Government. It has six beds and the staff consists of a doctor and a compounder. The annual expenditure in 1962 was Rs9,628.

Women's Hospital, Nawabganj—This hospital was established in 1952 by the State Government. It has 6 beds and it staffed by a doctor and a compounder. The expenditure in 1962 was Rs6,538.

Northern Railway Hospital, Bareilly—This hospital was established in 1927. It has 2 emergency beds and the staff comprises 2 doctors, 2 compounders, a midwife and 5 other employees. The average annual expenditure is about Rs30,000.

P. A. C. Hospital, Bareilly—This hospital was established in 1947, has 12 beds and is staffed by a medical officer. 2 compounders and 5 others. In 1963-64 the expenditure amounted to Rs3,830.

District Jail Hospital, Bareilly—This hospital has 25 beds and is staffed by an assistant medical officer and a compounder. In 1963-64 the expenditure amounted to Rs18,500. It treated 200 indoor and 6,731 outdoor patients in 1962 and 1,435 indoor and 21,972 outdoor patients in 1963.

Police Hospital, Bareilly—This hospital was established some time prior to 1902 and has 21 beds for men. The staff consists of a doctor, a compounder, 2 staff nurses, 2 ward boys and some others. The expenditure in 1963-64 was Rs14,767.

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bareilly—This hospital was started in 1935 and is managed by the municipal board. It has 6 beds and is staffed by a part-time medical officer, a compounder and 2 others. The expenditure was Rs5,224 in 1962-63.

Civil Male Hospital, Baheri—This hospital was started in 1940 by the district board (now Zila Parishad). It has 10 beds and the staff comprises a doctor, a compounder and a dresser. The municipal board, Baheri, contributes a sum of Rs2,500 every year towards its maintenance.

Kesar Sugar Mills Ltd Free Hospital, Baheri—This hospital, situated in the compound of the Kesar Sugar Mills, was established in 1944-45. It has 8 beds and is staffed by a doctor, 4 compounders and a nurse.

Dispensaries

Allopathic—There are 12 primary health centres each with a dispensary at Baheri (1923), Nawabganj (1923), Faridpur (1923), Bhojipura (1951),

Majhgawan (1958), Mirganj (1959), Dalelnagar (1959), Bithri Chainpur (1963), Ramnagar (1963), Kuan Danda (1964), Shergarh (1965) and Alampur Jafrabad (1965) which are under the administrative control of the district medical officer of health. They provide facilities for the treatment of indoor as well as outdoor patients, the number of beds varying from 4 to 8. All the dispensaries have a medical officer, a compounder and an attendant except the last two which do not have medical officers. The expenditure in 1962-63 was about Rs47.953.

The allopathic dispensaries at Aonla, Richha, Old city, Sirauli and Dunka are under the administrative control of the civil surgeon, Bareilly, each of which is staffed by a medical officer, a compounder and 2 others.

There are also 3 other allopathic dispensaries functioning in the district under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. They are located at Civil Lines (1958), Clutterbuckganj (1958) and Izatnagar (1962). In all, 7 doctors (4 men, 3 women) are working in the district under the scheme. These dispensaries treated 1,05,604 patients in 1963.

There is another allopathic dispensary (established in 1953) in Izatnagar which treats workers of the irrigation workshops for minor injuries.

Ayurvedic—The oldest Ayurvedic dispensary in the district is that maintained by the municipal board, Bareilly. It was started in 1901 and is under the administrative control of the municipal medical officer of health. The State Government maintains 7 and the Zila Parishad 13 such dispensaries, all of which are under the administrative charge of the district medical officer of health. The State-owned Ayurvedic dispensaries are at Ballia (1935), Bhuta (1936), Urla (1939), Fatehganj East (1939), Shergarh (1948), Rithura (1952) and Mirganj (1955) and those maintained by the Zila Parishad at Malukpur (1948), Gaini (1948), Shahi (1948), Qadirganj (1948), Jagatpur (1956), Kesarpur (1957), Sirsa (1963), Rajpur Kalan (1963), Basdharan Jagir (1963), Simra Boripur (1963), Dhaneta (1963), Bhamora (1963) and Gauntara (1964). Each dispensary has on its staff a *vaid*, a compounder and an attendant. The State-owned Ayurvedic dispensaries treated 2,05,859 patients in 1963 and 1,85,030 patients visited the dispensaries managed by the Zila Parishad in 1963-64.

Unani—There are 7 Unani dispensaries in the district. The oldest, at Dhal Beharipur, was established by the municipal board in 1915 which continues to maintain it; 2 are State-owned and are located at Chakarpur *urf* Laikan (1945) and Senthal (1953); and 4 are maintained by the Zila Parishad which are at Dhaura (1953), Mundia Nabi Buksh (1963), Banjaria

(1963), and Shishgarh (1964). The State and Zila Parishad dispensaries are under the administrative control of the district medical officer of health. Each of these eight is staffed by a hakim, a compounder and an attendant. The State-owned dispensaries treated 47,063 patients in 1963 and those managed by the Zila Parishad 35,443 in 1963-64.

Homoeopathic—The only such dispensary in the district is in Bareilly city. It was established in 1951 and is maintained by the municipal board which incurs an annual expenditure of Rs5,000 on it. The staff consits of a homoeopath, a compounder and a peon. The dispensary treated 11,119 patients in 1963.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Organisational Set-up

In this State the department of public health was created in 1868. Prior to 1937 the civil surgeon looked after all the activities relating to public health in the district but with the introduction of the district health scheme a district medical officer of health was appointed to look after the health activities in the rural areas. The main objects of the scheme are controlling of epidemics, undertaking the work of vaccination, collecting vital statistics, preventing food adulteration, making arrangements for sanitation in fairs, etc. The district medical officer of health is assisted by medical officers, an assistant superintendent of vaccination, sanitary inspectors, health visitors, compounders, midwives and some other employees. He is in overall charge of the 12 primary health centres and all the State Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the district and is also the *ex officio* medical officer of health for the municipalities of Baheri, Faridpur and Aonla. He is the chief executive officer in matters of health and sanitation as also the school health officer for the rural areas. He is the factory inspecting officer under the Factories Act, 1948, and inspects the factories and other industrial concerns every year and makes his recommendations in respect of the physical well-being and safety of factory workers. In addition to these duties he is district registrar for vital statistics, superintendent of vaccination under the Vaccination Act of 1880 and the licensing authority under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Indian Drugs Act, 1940. Each primary health centre (which has its own medical officer) is a unit of the integrated medical and public health services and renders preventive and curative service to the people residing in the development block in which it functions.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Helen Stubbs Child and Maternity Society was formed in Bareilly city in 1922. The affairs of the society are looked after by a committee of which the district magistrate and the municipal medical officer of health are *ex officio* president and secretary respectively. Until 1924, the society ran only one maternity and child welfare centre in the city but 2 branch centres in the city and 3 at tahsil headquarters (one each at Baheri, Faridpur and Aonla) were opened in 1925, one more being added in the early thirties at Nawabganj. The maternity and child welfare activities of the society are now confined to Bareilly city, where a centre at Kutub Khana and a branch centre at Shahamatganj are functioning, the branch centres at the tahsil headquarters having been provincialised after the introduction of the district health scheme. The staff consists of a whole-time doctor, a health visitor, 2 midwives (one being unqualified) and a *dai*. In 1962 and 1963 the delivery cases conducted at the centres numbered 983 and 998 respectively.

Prior to the introduction of the First Five-year Plan, maternity services were rendered by 8 maternity centres, one each at Richha, Dunka, Bhojipura, Sirauli, Aonla, Faridpur, Nawabganj and Baheri but since then 51 have been attached to the 12 primary health centres which are located at Baheri, Bahapur, Sia Theri and Mawai qazian (all in the Baheri block); Faridpur, Fatehganj East, Rajau and Rampura Ratan (all in the Faridpur block); Bhojipura, Peparia, Dhaura and Bhairpura in Bhojipura block; Majhgawan, Gaini, Mughalpur and Bara Sirsa (all in the Majhgawan block); Nawabganj, Senthal, Harharpur and Baroar (all in the Nawabganj blocks); Mirganj, Ballia, Sindhauli and Gularia (all in the Mirganj block); Ramnagar, Manauna, Sirauli, Rampur Bhur and Aonla (all in the Ramnagar block), Bithri Chainpur, Harunagra, Rithura and Kesarpur (all in the Bithri Chainpur block): Kuan Danda, Magrasa, Gangepur and Tiswa (all in the Bhuta block); Shergarh, Basudharan, Parewa, Boonchi and Dunka (all in the Shergarh block); Malgawan, Ballia, Deo Chara and Urla (all in the Alampur block); Dalelnagar, Kuleriya and Sundari (all in the Bhadpura block); Richha (in the Richha block) and Kiara (in the Kiara block). Functioning independently of the primary health centres are four more—one each at Dunka, Richha, Kiara and Aonla which are directly under the district medical officer of health. The trained staff of these centres renders advice and aid at the centres and also pays domiciliary visits, post-natal care being afforded till a child attains the age of five years. In 1963 the staff conducted 3,173 cases of child-birth and also paid anti-natal and post-natal visits. Maternity ser-

vices are also being rendered by some of the hospitals in the district, there being 20 and 18 beds in the Dufferin and Clara Swain Hospitals respectively.

The government launched a scheme for training persons in midwifery and auxiliary nursing in 1956, when an auxiliary nurses' and midwives' training centre was opened in Bareilly city under the administrative control of the municipal medical officer of health. An assistant superintendent and 2 health visitors were attached to the centre where 90 women could be trained. The centre was transferred to Pilibhit in March, 1964. The training period is 2 years during which a trainee is paid a stipend of Rs40 per month. In 1962 and 1963, 13 and 25 auxiliary nurse-midwives were trained respectively.

The Government health school for the training of health visitors has been functioning in the city since 1956. A superintendent and a medical officer are attached to it who work under the supervision of the municipal medical officer of health, Bareilly. It trained 91 trainees in 1962 and 65 in 1963 and handled 310 and 333 maternity cases respectively in these years. Most of the maternity centres in the district undertake the work of training *dais*, each training 3 to 4 *dais* in nine months, each trainee getting a stipend of about twenty rupees per month. In 1963, twenty-five trainees completed their training successfully.

Family Planning

There are 14 family planning centres in the district, 2 being started in 1959—one each at Bhojipura and Nawabganj—and 2 in 1960—at Baheri and Majhgawan. Each is staffed by a social worker and an attendant. During the Second Five-year Plan period 6 more centres were opened, one each at Mirganj, Tiswa, Fatehganj West, Dalelnagar, Faridpur and Ramnagar, the staff consisting of a woman social worker and an attendant in each of the first 4 and a man social worker and an attendant in the last 2. In the Third Five-year Plan period 4 centres were started, one each at Clutterbuckganj (1963), Deo Chara (1963), Richha (1964) and Shergarh (1965). The sanctioned staff of each of the first 3 is 2 social workers (a man and a woman) and an attendant.

Contraceptives worth Rs2.899 and Rs8,671 were distributed in the district in 1962 and 1963 respectively.

In 1961-62 a mobile vasectomy team (with headquarters at Bareilly) was raised to provide facilities of sterilisation among men and its area of operation included the Bareilly and Kumaun regions.

Milk Scheme

The scheme of free distribution of skimmed milk to expectant and nursing mothers in the district was introduced in 1954. The milk is supplied by the director of medical and health services from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the distributing agencies being the maternity and child health centres in the district. Skimmed milk was supplied to 510 mothers and an equal number of children in 1962 and to 580 mothers and an equal number of children in 1963, the total quantity of milk distributed in 1963 being 17,229 lb. and 7 oz.

Prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration

The district medical officer of health is the licensing authority for food establishments in the district and the municipal medical officer of health in the municipal area. From 1961 to 1963 the former collected 693 samples of which 156 were declared to be adulterated and launched prosecutions in 155 cases and the latter collected 631 samples of which 321 were found to be adulterated, all the offenders being proceeded against in a court of law.

Under the Drugs Act, 1940, and the rules framed under it in 1945, the district and municipal officers of health are the licensing authorities within their jurisdictions and are assisted by a drug inspector. From 1961 to 1963 the number of samples collected in the Bareilly municipality was 116, of which 23 were found to be adulterated, prosecutions being launched in 20 cases. In the rest of the district during this period, 12 samples were collected and 3 prosecutions launched.

Vaccination

In early times many people died of small-pox in the district as they were averse to being vaccinated. At first vaccination was administered only to those who visited dispensaries for the purpose but in 1865 a regular staff of vaccinators was employed and the work was taken up in an organised manner which gained momentum after the severe outbreak in the seventies. Becoming conscious of the advantages of vaccination as a preventive measure, people began to take to it more and more readily. During the decade ending with 1889-90 the average number of persons vaccinated annually was 20,164 and that for the next decade was 30,093, the average rising to 37,120 in the seven years ending with 1906-07. The Vaccination Act, 1880 (Act No. XIII of 1890) was enforced in Bareilly municipality shortly after its enactment, in the Baheri municipality in 1931 in the Aonla municipality in 1949 and in the Faridpur municipality

in 1958. Vaccination is compulsory only within the municipal limits but the vaccination programme has been extended to the whole district. The municipal medical officer of health, assisted by 3 vaccinators, is in charge of the vaccination work within the municipal limits. For the rural areas there are 14 vaccinators and a paid apprentice, whose work is supervised by an assistant superintendent of vaccination, the district medical officer of health being in overall charge of this work. During the decade ending with 1963, the numbers of primary vaccinations and revaccinations done were 4,18,711 and 9,35,766 respectively, 3,97,682 of the former and 5,70,772 of the latter being successful. A campaign to eradicate smallpox by vaccination was started in the district in August 1961

National Malaria Eradication Programme

In April, 1953, an anti-malaria unit was established in Bareilly district as part of the national malaria control programme, tahsil Baheri and portions of tahsils Bareilly and Aonla being comprised in the unit. In April, 1958, it was converted into the national malaria eradication programme under which four units—Sadar, municipal board (Bareilly) and cantonment, Aonla and Baheri—are functioning The work is supervised by an anti-malaria officer who is assisted by an assistant unit officer (non-medical), 4 senior malaria inspectors, 4 malaria inspectors, 26 surveillance inspectors, 101 house visitors and some others. Insecticide spraying of human dwellings and cattle sheds was done in all the units twice a year (between May and September), but was discontinued between 1963 and 1965. Active and passive surveillance operations were launched in December, 1960, and will continue in the entire area. In 1961, of the 40,805 cases of fever detected, 40,540 were active (blood tests taken of 39,327 revealing 3 to be positive) and 265 passive (3 being found to be positive). In 1962, of the 88,755 cases of fever detected, 70,279 were active (blood tests taken of 67,301 revealing only one as being positive) and 7,771 passive, none being positive.

B. C. G. Scheme

A team consisting of a medical officer and 6 technicians was formed in 1957 to fight the menace of tuberculosis in both urban and rural areas. It covered a population of 10,24,980 persons of whom 2,68,180 were vaccinated.

T. B. Seal Campaign

The T. B. seal campaign was started by the Tuberculosis Association of India. It is sponsored in the district every year on October 2 for raising funds to fight tuberculosis, the sale of T. B. seals fetching about Rs478 and Rs1,222 in 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

School Health Service

The aim of the school health service is to detect and cure physical defects and other diseases in the early stages of childhood. The service is run under the supervision of the municipal medical officer of health, Bareilly. The school health officer carries out routine and detailed medical check-ups of the students in institutions up to the intermediate standard, advises the school authorities on matters of health and sanitation and runs a students' dispensary (located at Bareilly) which is staffed by a compounder, a clerk and some other employees. In addition to the examination of 83 cadets of the National Cadet Corps and of 50 students in the first aid and Mackenzie school courses, a detailed medical examination of 478 students was conducted during 1963. The proportion of children found to be suffering from poor nutrition was 13·60 per cent. Other noticeable defects found among the younger boys were carious teeth and enlarged tonsils, while pyorrhoea, goitre, defective vision and glandular enlargement were common among the older groups. 419 new cases and 868 old cases were treated in 1963. The complaints which were found to be common among the new patients were trachoma, coryza, diarrhoea, ringworm, eczema, ulcer and scabies. In rural areas the medical officers in charge of the primary health centres look after the health of school-going children in their own jurisdictions.

District Red Cross Society

The district branch of the Red Cross Society was established at Bareilly in 1933. It is affiliated to the U. P. Branch of the Red Cross Society and functions under the presidentship of the district magistrate, the municipal medical officer of health being its secretary. The income of the society is derived from the contributions of members, funds raised through the sale of flags and public donations, the receipts being utilised in affording relief and help during natural calamities occurring in the district. During 1962-63 this branch organised a baby show on November 14, celebrated Red Cross week in January, distributed dry milk to lepers, poor children, T. B. patients and to infants and nursing mothers and sent a thousand gift parcels valued at Rs16,000 to the Indian prisoners of war in Chinese.

St John Ambulance Association

The district branch of the association was established in Bareilly in 1934. Its main activities are giving training in first and home nursing and transporting patients to hospitals, etc. It issued 2,318 certificates in first aid from the date of its inception up to December, 1963.

District Anti-Tuberculosis Association

The district Anti-Tuberculosis Association (established in 1949) is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and is affiliated to

the Uttar Pradesh Tuberculosis Association. A subcentre is also functioning at Atamanda. It aims at educating the masses regarding the causes and prevention of the disease and arranges lectures, discourses and demonstrations on the subject. It denotes a sum of Rs900 every year to the local government T. B. clinic for the purchase of medicines for patients suffering from the disease. It also maintains a bed in the Sitapur Eye Hospital for a tubercular patient suffering from eye diseases.

Eye Relief Society

The District Eye Relief Society, Bareilly, was formed in 1950 (under the zonal eye relief scheme of the State Government) and due to its efforts a branch of the Eye Hospital, Sitapur, was established in Bareilly in 1951. The society organises rural eye relief camps in which eye operations are performed and treatment and other facilities afforded. In 1961-62 such camps were organised at Majhgawan, Faridpur, Mirganj, Bhojipura, Baheri, Nawabganj and Shergarh; in 1962-63 at Majhgawan, Shergarh, Baheri, Kesaripur, Richha, Nawabganj, Mirganj and Aonla; and in 1963-64 at Rewti Khera Bahora, Bhojipura, Kuan Danda, Shahi Deo Chara and Baheri.

In all 1,890 eye operations were performed at these camps. In the financial year 1962-63 the income of the society was about Rs63,880 and its expenditure about Rs52,562, the sources of income being a recurring grant of Rs20,538 from the State Government, a non-recurring grant of Rs8,000 from the Central Government and donations and rent and operation charges received from patients admitted to private wards amounting to about Rs35,324.

Nutrition—The staple grains consumed by the people of the district are wheat, rice and certain cheap grains grown in the region which include *makka* (*Zea mays*), *bajra* (*Pennisetum typhoides*) and *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), the pulses consumed being *urd* (*Phaseolus mungo*), *arhar* (*Cajanus cajan*) and *masur* (*Lens culinare*). The people are hardy by nature but the diet of the majority—due to poor buying capacity—lacks adequate quantities of protective foods (such as milk, meat and vegetables) and is deficient in calcium, vitamins and riboflavin.

Medical Practitioners

At the end of 1963 there were 77 medical practitioners in Bareilly Of these 6 were specialists in eye diseases, 3 in mental diseases, 2 were dental surgeons, one was a specialist in ear, nose and throat diseases, one in children's and skin diseases and one each in poliomyelitis, pathology and radiology.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare

It was in 1913 that the State Government for the first time established 2 labour welfare centres in the district. A regional conciliation officer was posted at Bareilly in 1917-18 and eleven years later a regional assistant labour commissioner, with headquarters at Bareilly, was appointed who is in overall charge of the implementation of labour laws and other allied measures in the district. He is assisted by a regional conciliation officer, an additional regional conciliation officer, an assistant labour welfare officer, 6 labour inspectors and a welfare inspector. This personnel deals with industrial relations, the machinery for arbitration of disputes between industrial workers and employers, trade-unions, social security and welfare measures for employees. The labour inspectors also endeavour to implement the enforcement of the Factories Act 1918, the Payment of Wages Act 1936, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

The industrial labourers in the district have organised themselves into twenty-two trade-unions (with a membership of 5,386) each of which is affiliated to one of the following: the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha or the All India Trade Union Congress (each of which has a branch in the district) These trade-unions are corporate bodies which function in the interest of their members and aim at furthering good relations between the employer and the employee. They strive to improve the economic, moral, social and living conditions of the labourers and to ensure that they get fair wages, that their living and working conditions are healthy and that proper medical and educational facilities are given to their children by the employers.

Initially complaints are made to the labour inspector who makes enquiries and attempts to bring about a settlement. When the dispute cannot be settled or when there is even the apprehension of a breach of industrial peace, the conciliation officers intervene with the object of bringing about a compromise between the parties through persuasion and mediation. When no settlement is arrived at even by negotiation, the trade-unions (or where there is no trade-union, five elected representatives of the workers) move the conciliation board which consists of the conciliation officer (who is the chairman) and a representative each of the workers

and the employers concerned but if even this body is unsuccessful, a report is submitted to the State Government (under the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947) who may refer the dispute for adjudication to an industrial tribunal or a labour court, the awards of which it is obligatory for government to enforce. The statement below gives certain particulars for the five years ending with 1963 in respect of the industrial disputes that came up before the conciliation officers in the district:

Year	No. of disputes	No. settled	No. settled by agreement	No. sent to government	No. withdrawn
1959	37	37	8	27	2
1960	37	36	13	21	2
1961	55	55	9	41	5
1962	96	76	22	49	5
1963	117	108	53	44	11

There are 2 establishments—the Government Irrigation Workshop, Izatngar, Bareilly and the District Hospital, Bareilly—in the district each having a works council comprising an equal number of representatives of the management and of the workers. If the works council fails to settle a dispute, the aggrieved party refers the matter to the permanent conciliation board (with headquarters at Lucknow). If this board is unsuccessful in ariving at a solution it refers the mater to government in the labour department where a decision is arrived at but which can be challenged in a court of law. Where there are no works councils disputes are referred direct by the aggrieved party to government in the labour department which refers the matter to the permanent conciliation board.

A brief account of the labour laws (relating to various aspects of labour welfare) in force in the district is given below.

The U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947 was enforceable within the municipal and cantonment limits up to December, 1962, the supervision being done by 5 labour inspectors and was applicable to shopkeepers and owners of other commercial establishments. The numbers of prosecutions launched in 1959 and 1960 were 9 and 53 respectively and in 1961 and 1962 they were 39 and 26 respectively. The provisions of the Act related to the hours of the opening and closing of shops and other commercial establishments, weekly closures and holidays, leave, payment of wages, conditions of termination of service, etc. It was repealed and replaced in December, 1962, by the Uttar Pradesh Dookan

Aur Vanijya Adhishthan Adhiniyam, 1962, under which the number of prosecutions launched up to November, 1963, was 12.

According to the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which is applicable to the district, the minimum limits of industrial wages currently in force are a rupee a day or twenty-six rupees monthly for an adult and sixty-two paise for a child, the timings, etc., also being laid down in respect of rice, atta, oil and dal mills, tobacco, *biri*, lac and leather factories, woolen carpet weaving, shawl making industries, road making, stone-breaking, building operations and public motor transport service; in respect of agricultural farms fifty acres or more in extent; and in respect of local bodies and *gaon* panchayats. The labour inspectors appointed in the regional office at Bareilly bring suitable action against employers who contravene the Act in respect of wages to be paid. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, is applicable to factories and establishments in the district, some of which employ a hundred or more workers, the rest having voluntarily opted to be governed by the Act. The Act regulates the conditions of service of employees and the employer is required to define the terms of employment in respect of specific particulars which are then certified by the labour commissioner. In the event of any dispute between the workers and the employers, the assistant labour commissioner tries to settle the dispute through mediation, failing which the regional conciliation board decides the case or sends a report to the government (under the provisions and amendments of the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947). The labour inspector is responsible for seeing that the Act is implemented but should there be a contravention the employer concerned becomes liable to be prosecuted, one such case having been launched in 1960.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 is applicable to factories and establishments employing 20 persons or more, to those in existence for at least 5 years and employ less than 50 persons and to those which have been in existence for at least 3 years and employ 50 workers or more.

An employee whose monthly emoluments are Rs 1,000 or less becomes eligible for the benefits of provident fund if he has completed a year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work within a period of 12 months, whichever is less. It is obligatory on the part of the management to deduct contributions at the minimum rate of 6¼ per cent of the employees' total wages (including dearness allowance). A member of the fund can take a loan for defraying medical expenses for serious illness, for financing life insurance policies and for purchasing a house

The number of factories in the district which gives 5,998 employees (out of a total of 18,464) these benefits is 38.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, was applied to the district in 1958 and is meant to provide social security for industrial workers in the form of insurance (cash benefits) against risks of sickness, maternity and injuries or disablement received as an employee and also in the form of medical care in all contingencies.

The various types of medical benefits (for those insured and the members of their families) are free treatment at State insurance dispensaries, attendance during confinement in maternity cases in respect of women workers and preventive treatment (such as vaccination and inoculation). It is obligatory for all employees drawing a monthly remuneration not exceeding Rs400 to be insured, an individual's share of contribution being approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the total wage bill. In non-implemented areas, only the employer has to pay the employer's special contribution at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the total wage bill.

The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 has been operating in the district since 1962 and under its provisions all motor transport concerns or undertakings (of which there are 4 in the district) employing 5 or more workers have to be registered and must make provision for canteens, rest rooms, liveries, medical aid, fixed hours of work, daily and weekly rest periods, leave and holidays, etc., for their workers. The Act prohibits the employment of children, adolescents being employed only if a prior fitness certificate from a medical authority has been obtained.

Labour Welfare Centres

Government established a labour welfare centre each at Nai Basti and Cluttergani in 1943 (both being of the 'B' type) the former having a homoeopathic and the latter an Ayurvedic dispensary. Each centre has a midwife and a *dai* who attend to the women and children coming to the centre for medical aid and advice, maternity service also being rendered. Milk is also distributed to women during ante-natal and post-natal periods and to children to whom certain toilet articles are also supplied free of cost. Publicity through pictures, etc., for the improvement of health is also undertaken by these centres. Each also organises welfare activities, recreational programmes (music and dance programmes, plays, cinema shows, *kirtans*, etc.), scouting, sewing and tailoring classes, indoor and outdoor games and has a radio, a gymnasium, a playground, a library and a reading-room.

There is an advisory committee for each centre in which the representatives of the employees participate and a district labour welfare advisory committee consisting of the representatives of the State Government and two employers and two employees, which advises the labour welfare centres in the district on various aspects of labour welfare.

Old-Age Pensions

The old-age pension scheme, which came into effect in the district on December 1, 1957, is administered by the labour commissioner, U. P., Kanpur, the verification of the age of the applicants being done at the district level. Since its introduction, 552 old and destitute persons—sixty-five years of age and above, domiciled in Uttar Pradesh and residing in the State for more than a year at the time of submitting the application, received a pension (Rs20 per month). The number of pensioners who died during the calendar year 1963 was 30 of which 18 were men. On January 1, 1964, the number of persons receiving such pension in the district was 522 of which 288 were women.

The number of pensioners (according to tahsils) as on January 1, 1964, is given below:

Tahsil	No. of pensioners		
	Men	Women	Total
Aonla	37	20	57
Baheri	13	18	31
Bareilly	159	228	387
Faridpur	12	17	29
Nawabganj . .	13	5	18
Total ..	234	288	522

Prohibition

The government has adopted certain measures to discourage the use of liquor and other intoxicants, a district temperance society having been set up about seventeen years ago consisting of officials and non-officials (social workers of the district) who work through publicity, persuasion and personal contacts. A regional social and prohibition officer for certain district including that of Bareilly (who resides at Moradabad) supervises the work done by the organisers. There are four centres under the temperance society—one each at Jatavapura, Balmiki Basti, Kanjar Basti and Jatav Basti where temperance activities are carried out. Film shows, hand-outs, posters, cinema slides, etc., are the media employed

for focussing the attention of the public particularly in fairs such as those of Ganga Ashnan, Chaubari, Naryawal, Nekpur, Senthal and Baheri, on the evil effects of indulgence in liquor and intoxicants.

There is no sale of intoxicants on Tuesdays, other 'dry days' being observed on the occasion of Holi, Divali, Independence Day, October 2 (the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi) and January 30 (the day of his assassination). Ganja and opium have been banned since April, 1956 and April, 1959 respectively. The hours of sale are also restricted and only a limited quantity can be sold to one person.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The work relating to the social, economic and educational betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes was started in 1948 by the Harijan Sahayak department of the State and the post of regional Harijan welfare officer was created for the district (with headquarters at Bareilly) in 1950. A district Harijan welfare officer was appointed in April, 1957, to look after the welfare activities for the Harijans in the district. On August 1, 1961, the Harijan welfare and social welfare departments were merged, the officer being re-designated district Harijan and social welfare officer. Under him there are 2 clerks, 4 field workers (called Harijan welfare supervisors) and 2 other employees.

A district Harijan Sahayak committee functions at Bareilly, the chairman of which is the *adhyaksha* (chairman) of the Zila Parishad. The vice-chairman is nominated by the government and the district planning officer and the Harijan and social welfare officer act as secretary and joint secretary respectively. The committee is an advisory body and advises the Parishad and other local bodies on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Vimukti Jatis (Denotified Tribes) and the Other Backward Classes. It also organises Harijan *sammelans* (gatherings), conferences, community dinners, etc., and educates the public regarding the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

The non-official bodies engaged in doing welfare work (such as the eradication of the evil of untouchability) are the District Harijan Sewak Sangh, Bareilly, the Shiksha Dalit Sangh, which runs 20 junior Basic day and night schools and a library for the children of these groups, and the Arya Vidya Sabha, which arranges for the free education of a number of neglected boys and girls of these groups.

The members of these groups are the recipients of certain educational facilities such as living without any payment in hostels, free tuition,

receipt of stipends, scholarships and financial assistance for the purchase of books and stationery. The Government of India awarded scholarships amounting to Rs1,86,437 and Rs1.12,726 to 459 post-matric and 2,373 pre-matric students respectively and Rs77,770 was spent on reimbursement of fees from 1961-62 to 1963-64. A hostel in Bareilly city accommodates 20 students free of charge.

Various schemes are being implemented in the district to improve the living conditions of these sections of the people. The community development blocks help them to purchase live-stock, fertilizers and agricultural implements and to take loans from the government seed stores (recoveries being made, at the time of harvest, on the basis of one and a quarter times the amount borrowed). From April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1962, the Harijan welfare department spent a grant of Rs17.175 for purchasing bullocks, chaff-cutting machines, other agricultural implements, seeds and manures, etc., which were distributed to the farmers of these groups. A further sum of Rs63.780 was sanctioned for this purpose during 1963-64.

The people of these groups are increasingly being encouraged to take to cottage industries and other means of augmenting their earnings and improving their economic condition, some of the rural trades being spinning, weaving, leather work, poultry farming, pig keeping, soap and toy making, etc. The Industrial Training Institute, the Wood-working Institute and the Government Polytechnic are the technical institutions where 20 per cent, 18 per cent and 25 per cent of seats respectively are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes candidates. During the First and Second Five-year Plan periods Rs2,069 and Rs22,853 were distributed respectively for starting small-scale industries to the members of these groups and Rs40,925 in the Third Plan period up to 1963-64.

To improve their living conditions, the construction and repair of houses and wells was taken in hand, Rs6,055 and Rs60,630 being spent during the First and Second Plan periods respectively. Rs81,500 being sanctioned during the Third Plan period up to 1963-64. For providing water 15 new wells were sunk during the First Plan period, 67 during the Second and 33 wells and 77 hand pumps during the Third (up to 1963-64).

The State Government spent Rs3,288 during the Second Plan period on organising anti-untouchability weeks and inter-caste dinners and in giving subsidies to non-official organisations for the eradication of untouchability.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There are a number of trusts in the district which are endowed for religious, charitable or educational purposes. Relevant particulars of some of the better known are given below :

Trust	Date of foundation	Founder	Amount invested (in rupees)	Annual income (in rupees)	Objectives
Religious					
Mandir Bansi, Baheri ..	About 150 year ago	Datta Gir	500	8,000	Worship of Siva
Mela Ramlila, Baheri ..	Adout 100 years ago	Residents of Baheri	2,500	20,000	Celebration of Ramlila
Sri Radha Krishnaji Maharaj Birtman Mandir, Katra Pukhta, Aonla	September 1, 1930	Jai Devi Kaur	4,000	..	Worship of Krishna and celebration of Janmastami
Khamaria Mandir, Baheri	January, 1940	Bajrang Das	30,000	6,000	Worship of Siva
Non-religious					
Arya Vidya Sabha, Bareilly	1912	Shyam Swaroop Satya Vrat	..	Nil	Expansion of education
Gaushala Society, Chaubari, Bareilly	1913	Net Ram	..	1,00,000	Protection of cows and running a dairy
Saraswati Vidyalaya, Bareilly	1921	Shyam Swaroop Satya Vrat	..	80,963	Running a college
C.A.S. Intermediate College, Faridpur	1921	Chhangi Mal	..	..	Running a college
Ayurvedic Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Beharipur, Bareilly	1926	Sharma Devi and Gange Devi	..	3,000	Expansion of education in Sanskrit and Ayurveda

[*Continued*

Trust	Date of foundation	Founder	Amount invested (in rupees)	Annual income (in rupees)	Objectives
Dharamsala Kishori Chand, Faridpur	1931	Kishori Chand	60,000	..	Providing shelter to travellers.
Dharam Dutt Ayurvedic Charitable Hospital, Bareilly	1945	Dharam Dutt Vaidya	1,00,000	..	Expansion of education in Ayurveda and providing free Medical aid
Hindu Social Service, Bareilly	1946	Surya Prakash	2,00,000	5,000	Construction and management of a cremation ground
Kr Dhakan Lal Vidya Mandir High School Sohara, Baheri	1953	Bhagwan Sahai	18,000	9,112	Running a high school

Sunni Waqf

There are 463 charitable and religious *waqfs* in the district which are registered with the U. P. Sunni Central Board of Waqfs, Lucknow. Relevant particulars regarding some of the better known are given below:

Waqf	Date of foundation	Founder	Amount invested	Annual income (in rupees)	Objectives
Takia and Maqbara Nawab Hafiz Rahmat Khan, Bareilly	1842	Government	15 acres of land	6,000	Maintenance of tomb
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Bareilly	1882	..	..	..	Controlling of about a dozen *waqfs* and running an orphanage and some educational institutions

Shia Waqf

Forty-seven Shia *waqfs* in the district, meant for religious and charitable purposes, are registered with the Shia Central Board of Waqfs, U. P., Lucknow. Relevant particulars regarding some of the better known are given below:

Waqf	Date of foundation	Founder	Amount invested (in rupees)	Annual income (in rupees)	Objectives
Nisar Ali ..	January, 1835	Nisar Ali	1,732	..	Maintenance of Imambara Hakim Agha Saheb (Bareilly city)
Nawab Mashooq Mahal.	June 16, 1898	Mashooq Mahal	675	..	Meeting expenses of religious congregations during Muharram
Nawab Muhammad Husain Khan	August 16, 1924	Muhammad Husain Khan	1,208	..	Defraying expenses of pilgrimage to Karbala, Kazmain, etc.
Khadija Sultan Begum Saheba	June 17, 1938	Khadija Begum	758	..	Meeting expenses of *tazias* in Muharram, fasts in Ramadan and recitations of the *Quran*

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation of District in Legislatures

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general elections to the Vidhan Sabha in 1952 the district was divided into 8 constituencies, 7 being single-member constituencies and one [Aonla (East)-cum-Faridpur] a double-member. 51 candidates contested the elections of whom 15 were Independents, 9 each belonged to the Indian National Congress, the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and the Socialist Party and 5 were put up by the Jan Sangh, 2 by the Scheduled Castes Federation and one each by the Hindu Mahasabha and the Uttar Pradesh Praja Party. All the seats were won by the Congress.

For the general elections of 1957 the number of constituencies and the number of seats and their allotment remained unchanged but this time there were only 38 candidates in the field of whom 12 were Independents, 9 each belonged to the Congress and the Praja Socialist Party, 6 were put up by the Jan Sangh and two by the Communist Party. Of all the seats, 8 went to the Congress and one to the Praja Socialist Party.

For the general elections of 1962, the constituencies were delimited in 1961 and the district was divided into 9 single-member constituencies to elect as many candidates, one seat being reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes in the Faridpur constituency. Of the 61 candidates contesting the elections, 19 were Independents, 9 each belonged to the Congress, the Jan Sangh and the Praja Socialist Party, 5 to the Socialist Party, 4 to the Republican Party, 3 to the Communist Party, 2 to the Hindu Mahasabha and one to the Ram Rajya Parishad. The Congress won 6 seats, the Jan Sangh 2 and the remaining one was annexed by an Independent.

In 1952 the number of electors in the district was 6,65,200, the total votes numbered 9,06,800, the number of votes actually cast was 2,92,989 and the total number of valid votes polled was 2,87,321. In the general elections of 1957 and 1962 the electors numbered 6,80,077 and 7,22,973, the total number of votes was 8,30,724 and 7,22,973, the votes actually cast were 3,60,552 and 4,00,410 and the valid votes cast 3,54,695 and 3,73,100 respectively.

The following statement shows the number and percentage of votes polled for each party and the number of seats contested and won by it in the Assembly constituencies:

Party/Independents	1952				1957				1962			
	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Communist	..	..	..	..	2	.	7,111	2·04	3	..	7,880	2·20
Congress	9	9	1,38,222	48·10	9	8	1,54,207	43·44	9	6	1,18,253	31·70
Hindu Mahasabha	1	..	720	0·25	..	..	..	..	2	..	1,481	0·40
Independents	15	..	28,788	10·10	12	..	54,829	15·44	19	1	99,729	26·70
Jan Sangh	5	..	34,052	11·80	6	..	37,048	10·44	9	2	63,199	16·90
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	9	..	37,603	13·10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Praja Socialist	..	..	..	..	9	1	1,01,500	28·64	9	..	54,996	14·70
Ram Rajya Parishad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2,036	0·50
Republican	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	19,653	5·20
Scheduled Castes Federation	2	..	6,572	2·29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Socialist	9	..	40,027	13·86	..	..	..	..	5	..	6,164	1·70
U. P. Praja	1	..	1,337	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	51	9	2,87,321	100·00	33	9	354·595	100·00	80	9	3,73,400	100·00

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

In 1952 two candidates of the district were elected to the Vidhan Parishad by the members of the Vidhan Sabha; in 1956 one of them was re-elected and the other was nominated by the governor. Another resident of the district was nominated to the Vidhan Parishad in 1958 and yet another in a by-election in the same year from the Rohilkhand local authorities/Budaun-cum-Bareilly local authorities constituency, the latter being re-elected in the 1960 biennial elections from the Budaun-cum-Rampur-cum-Bareilly local authorities constituency. A fifth resident of the district was elected to the Vidhan Parishad in 1962 by the members of the Vidhan Sabha.

Lok Sabha

In the general elections of 1952, the district was constituted into two constituencies, Bareilly District (South) and Pilibhit District-cum-Bareilly District (East), each returning a member, the number of valid votes polled in each constituency being 1,38,758 and 1,28,991, respectively. Both the seats went to the Congress.

For the general elections of 1957, the district was constituted into a single constituency. Two candidates contested the elections, the Congress winning the seat.

For the general elections of 1962, the number of constituencies, the number of seats and their allotment remained the same as in 1957. Seven candidates contested the elections and the seat went to a Jan Sangh candidate.

The following statement shows the number and percentage of vaids votes polled for each party and the number of seats contested and won by it in the district in the three general elections:

Party/Independents	1952				1957				1962			
	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Congress ..	2	2	1,22,352	45·7	1	1	94,727	60·42	1	..	49,421	26·7
Independents ..	5	..	45,368	16·9	..	..	..	..	2	..	16,627	8·9
Jan Sangh ..	1	..	23,762	8·8	1	..	62,068	39·58	1	1	60,771	32·7
Kisan Mazdoor Praja ..	1	..	17,080	6·5	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..
Praja Socialist ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17,701	9·6
Republican ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34,506	18·6
Socialist ..	2	..	59,187	22·1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6,518	3·5
Total ..	11	2	2,67,749	100	2	1	1,56,795	100	7	1	1,85,844	100

Rajya Sabha

A candidate belonging to the district was elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1956 and again in 1962, the term to expire on April 2, 1968.

Political Parties

The political parties active in the district belong to all-India or State-level organisations, none being of purely local standing. Their numerical strength varies from time to time. The Congress and the Jan Sangh were the only two parties which contested all the three general elections in the district, those of 1952 and 1962 also being contested by the Hindu Mahasabha and the Socialist Party and those of 1957 and 1962 by the Communist Party and the Praja Socialist Party. The parties which contested only one of these elections, were the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (1952), the Ram Rajya Parishad (1962), the Republican Party (1962), the Scheduled Castes Federation (1952) and the Uttar Pradesh Praja Party (1952). (The figures in brackets denote the year of election in each case.)

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Dabdaba-i-Kaisari, a weekly newspaper appearing every Saturday, started functioning in 1877 and came to an end in 1900. An Urdu weekly, *Urdu Akhbar*, also came into existence during this period with a circulation of about 500 copies. Its name was changed to the *Rohilkhand Gazette* in 1895. The closing of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth saw the birth of a number of periodicals among which were the *Arya Patra*, a monthly pamphlet dealing with the affairs of the Arya Samaj; the *Satopkari*, an Urdu monthly named after the Satopkari Sabha, a local charitable society with whose affairs it was primarily concerned; and the *Union Gazette* (started in 1905), an Urdu weekly which closely imitated the *Rohilkhand Gazette*.

Since independence, the number of newspapers and periodicals published in the district in Hindi, Urdu or English has shown a marked increase. In the account given below the year of commencement is given against each organ, the figure of circulation being that for 1962 unless otherwise stated.

Hindi—The only Hindi daily in district in Yugvarta, which started publication in 1964.

Eight weeklies are published in Hindi: *Swarajya* (1947)—circulation about 1,450 copies, dealing with news and current affairs; *Acharya* (1951)—dealing with religion and philosophy; *Yug Sandesh* (1956)—circulation

about 1,916 copies, dealing with news and current affairs; *Bareilly Samachar* (1958); *Samay Vani* (1960)—circulation about 4,749 copies—dealing with astrological topics; *Jiwan Tarang* (1961)—circulation about 1,333 copies; *Bandhan* (1963); *Satyam* (1963); *Rohilkhand Patrika* (1960), which had a circulation of about 882 copies and dealt with current news, ceased to exist in 1963.

The only Hindi fortnightly in the district is *Achraj* which started publication in 1963.

The five monthlies published in the district are *Rang Manch* (1959)—concerned with the film industry; *Kasaudhan Jagriti* (1960)—circulation about 200 copies; *Samay Vani* (1961); *Sanskrit* (1963) and *Navodaya* (1963). *Yug Path*, an annual, the first number of which was issued in 1954, ceased publication in 1960.

Urdu—Among the Urdu weeklies published from Bareilly are *Rohilkhand Akbhar* (1940)—circulation about 1958 copies, which appeared as a daily and as a weekly, the daily edition ceasing to exist in 1963; *Nudrat* (1949)—circulation about 1,499 copies; *Musawat* (1956); *Hubb-e-Watan* (1954); *Paigham-e-Watan* (1956)—circulation about 1,500 copies; and *Qaumi-Hamdard* (1963). All these periodicals publish the current news and deal with current affairs.

Eleven Urdu monthlies are published in the district—*Noori Kiran* (1951)—circulation about 1,897 copies, dealing with miscellaneous topics; *Shamadan* (1952), circulation 1,000 copies in 1964; *Jamai-Rizivia-Manzere-Islam* (1956) and *Ala Hazarat* (1960)—the latter with a circulation of about 2,000 copies—both dealing with religion and philosophy; *Bachpan* (1963); *Dil* (1963), concerned with the cinema: *Film-Asia* (1963), circulation 722 copies in 1964; *Rang-o-Noor* (1963), circulation 500 copies in 1964; *Kamyab* (1963); *Liyaqat* (1963); and *Peshkash* (1963), the last three dealing with crossword puzzles.

English—Two English periodicals are published in the district—*Monthly Engineering Machinery and Mill Stores News* (started in 1958) and *Hobbyism* (started in 1952), a bimonthly dealing with miscellaneous topics. *Rohilkhand Times* (started in 1961), an English weekly, ceased to exist in 1962.

Other Periodicals—The dailies that are published outside the district but are read by the English-knowing people of the district are *The Statesman, The Hindustan Times, The Times of India, National Herald, The Pioneer, The Leader* and *Northern India Patrika.* Among the Hindi dailies read are the *Hindustan and Nav Bharat Times.* *Shama*—an Urdu

monthly—and *Milap* and *Pratap*—two Urdu daillies—are also sold in the district. Among the English periodicals *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, *Filmfare*, *Reader's Digest* and *Blitz* are read by the English-knowing people of the district and *Navneet*, *Dharmayug* and *Saptahik Hindustan* by the Hinid-knowing.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

There are a number of voluntary social service organisations in the district for looking after certain social and economic aspects of the community in general and the special needs of the socially neglected castes in particular. In the past such institutions depended mostly on philanthropy and the missionary zeal of the people in the district but with the posting to the district in November, 1955, of an assistant social welfare officer (now replaced by the district Harijan and social welfare officer under the auspices of the social and Harijan welfare department of the State) efforts have been made to strengthen these organisations and to co-ordinate their activities and those of the governmental institutions in the field. The district Harijan and social welfare officer implements the various social welfare schemes (started by the social and Harijan welfare department of the State) such as those organised by the Nagar Samaj Kalayan Samiti under which twenty-two Mohalla Samaj Kalayan Samitis have been functioning in the city since November, 1957.

There are also a number of non-official social service organisations of different types, a brief account of the more important being given below :

Orphanges

The Arya Samaj Anathalay, Bareilly, was established in 1883, by Shyam Swaroop, with the object of providing shelter, training and education for destitute women and children. In 1963-64 the number of inmates was 15 of which 8 were women and 7 girls. Training is given in tailoring, embroidery and knitting. The institution received a grant of Rs6,000 from government in 1963-64.

The Anjuman Islamia Orphanage was established in 1886 by Nawab Kabir Hussain Khan. It provides shelter, food and clothing for Muslim orphans who are below twelve years of age. It also runs an industrial institute where leather work and tailoring are taught. It received a grant of Rs1,600 from government in 1963-64.

Rescue and After-care Home

Under the social and moral hygiene scheme, the Harijan and social welfare department has in Bareilly a district shelter and reception centre

for women which was established in 1958-59 and can accommodate 8 women. The staff consists of an assistant superintendent, a nurse-cum-compounder and four others. Women apprehended under the Suppression of Immoral Traffice in Women in Girls' Act, 1956 are given shelter here and are provided with food and lodging free of charge and are trained in tailoring and embroidery. Those mentally retarded are sent to the mental hospital at Bareilly for treatment.

Institutions for Community Welfare

The Sewa-Samiti and the Jal Sewa Dal (both established in Bareilly in 1916 and 1937 respectively) render help to people during fairs and exhibitions and provide medical and other types of relief for the needy and the distressed. St. John Ambulance Association was estabilshed in 1934 and renders first-aid to the sick and the injured during fairs, exhibitions and calamities and maintains a trained personnel for this purpose.

There are two institutions in the district which work for the social, moral, educational and economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes : the District Harijan Sewak Sangh (established in 1952), which was set up to create public consciousness among Hindus for wiping out untouchability, is a branch of an all-India organisation; the Shiksha Dalit Sangh was established in 1950 with the object of educating Harijan boys and runs twenty junior Basic schools for this purpose. A branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj was established in the district in January, 1956, to find and develop avenues of voluntary service for those prepared to do such work. It endeavours to enlist public co-operation in developmental programmes in the district and works on a non-political basis, holding camps for the young, organising voluntary labour (*shramdan*) to execute public utility works, etc.

The Hindu Social Service Trust, Bareilly, was established in 1946 with the object of encouraging and establishing social service institutions in all branches of the educational and social life of the district. It has also constructed a crematorium at a cost of a lakh of rupees.

Institutions for Women's Welfare

A branch of the All India Women's Conference (affiliated to the Central Board of the All India Women's Conference, New Delhi) was established in 1952 with the aim of uplifting the social and economic condition of women in Bareilly city, where it also runs a night school and children's centre. In 1961 it donated Rs 1,000 to government for flood relief work. In 1962 it arranged to serve light refreshment to the soldiers of the Indian

army who passed through the Bareilly junction railway station on their way to defend the country against the aggression of the Chinese. It collects donations by arranging fetes, etc. The Mahila Mangal Dal works in the rural areas of the district with the same end in view and organises cultural and other recreational activities for women. The Charkha centre started by the social welfare department in the cantonment with the help of local social workers aims at improving the economic condition of women in Bareilly city

Institutions for Child and Youth Welfare

A number of recreation centres for children are functioning (under the social welfare department) in the densely populated localities in Bareilly city, a children's library being attached to each.

Fifteen Bal Mangal Dals are also functioning in the district with a membership of 300.

A branch of the *Balkanji Bari* exists in the city which looks after the welfare of children in the district.

The Prantiya Rakshak Dal has been organising since 1956 physical. cultural and other types of activities for the youth of the district. It organised 259 youth clubs up to March 1964, in which 4,121 members participated, held 8 youth leader camps, trained 126 youth leaders and organised a number of *bhajan mandalies* (religious song groups). These youth clubs get financial aid from government for the encouragement of games and sports, etc.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Alampur Jafrabad (pargana Sanha, tahsil Aonla)

Alampur Jafrabad, a small village lies in Lat. 28° 15′ N. and Long. 79° 22′ E., 10 miles south of Bareilly, on the Budaun-Bareilly metalled road. A mile north-west of the village lies Bamiana, a station on the North Eastern Railway.

The village gives its name to a stage I development block, which was started on October 2, 1960, and which consists of 106 *gaon sabhas* and 10 *nyaya* panchayats and has a population of 87,692, the headquarters of the block being located at Bhamora. The population of the village is 756 and it covers an area of 583 acres of which 505 acres are under cultivation. The main crops are wheat, gram, *bajra*, *arhar* and groundnut and the chief sources of irrigation 9 masonry and 2 kutcha wells. The land revenue amounts to Rs212.

Aonla (pargana and tahsil Aonla)

The account that follows covers the village of Aonla (which gives its name to the tahsil) and the municipality (of the same name) which includes a portion of the former and parts of some neighbouring villages. This place lies in Lat. 28° 16′ N. and Long. 79° 10′ E., 17 miles south-west of Bareilly with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. Other roads from the place lead to Sirauli in the north, to Bhamora in the south-east and to Budaun in the south. The town gives its name to a railway station (a mile and a half to the north) on the Aligarh-Bareilly line of the Northern Railway, with which it is connected by a feeder road.

The place is said to derive its name from the *aonla* tree (*Phyllanthus emblica*). The name first finds mention about 1380, when this region was used as a royal hunting-ground. It was a stronghold of the Katehriya Rajputs during the 14th and 15th centuries and the headquarters of a *mahal* during the reign of Akbar. In 1730 Duja Singh, the Katehriya chief, was murdered by Ali Muhammad, the Rohilla chief, who occupied it and made it his headquarters. For about a quarter of a century Aonla remained the capital of the Rohillas, the ruins of most

*The figures of population in this chapter are based on the census of 1961 and those relating to area and land revenue pertain to the year 1963-64.

of whose tombs are still to be found here. With the death of Ali Muhammad in 1749 the glory of the place departed as the Rohilla court was shifted to Bareilly. His sons, Abdulla and Murtaza (to both of whom Aonla had passed at their father's death) began fighting for its possession in the streets with the result that the place was plundered. By mutual agreement, however, they passed it on to Sardar Khan, the paymaster. But his death in 1772 led to fresh disturbances when the elder of his sons (Ahmad) after fighting with the younger, took possession of the town. During the Rohilla war of 1771 it was first occupied by the advancing Rohilla army, then by the defeated Rohilla fugitives and in the end by the British and Avadh forces. From 1774 to 1801 Aonla formed part of Avadh and lost its importance but in 1813 it became the headquarters of a tahsil—a position which it has since retained.

The scattered nature of its site covering the town is a noticeable feature. It is made up of three portions, Aonla Khas or Qila, Katra and Ganj, the stretches in between being filled with numerous graveyards and crumbling mosques, which give the place an air of antiquity. Aonla is indeed a town of tombs Local tradition ascribes to it 1,700 mosques and 17,000 wells. The latter number is undoubtedly an exaggeration but it appears that in its heyday the place was much larger than it is now. The Rohillas seem to have had a passion for building that far exceeded their resources and used brick instead of stone which has not been able to withstand the ravages of time.

Aonla Khas is connected with the railway station by a road which leads past the inspection house, the tomb and the ruins of the palace of Saiyid Ahmad (popularly known as Shahji Miyan) a noble under Hafiz Rahmat Khan. A brick fort from which this portion of the town derived its name Qila was used by the Rohillas as their court. It originally comprised two yards with an unimposing gateway leading to the road. In the outer court was the *diwan-khana* (hall of audience) and in the inner a number of other buildings—now in ruins—used formerly as tahsil offices and police-station. Opposite the gateway was the mosque (built by Sardar Khan) but the most important building was the three-domed Begam's mosque (preserving the remains of some Rohilla chieftain's wife) which has fallen into disrepair. Among other important structures was the elegant Baraburji (twelve-domed mosque) of the steward Fateh Khan Khansaman which also is in a bad state of preservation. Aonla Khas is traversed by two main roads, each with a row of brick houses on either side, the longest having been built by Hakim Saadat Ali Khan, who had joined hands with the British during the freedom struggle of 1857.

Katra is the most developed portion of the town and is its main business centre. It is said to derive its name from the brick wall that enclosed it. The tomb of Ali Muhammad, a large square building of brick and plaster, lies to the south in a spacious walled enclosure. Built on a raised platform, it is ascended by a flight of about a dozen steps and has a dome in the centre and octagonal cupolas at the four corners. Of the 8 minarets (2 on each wall between the cupolas) one has fallen due to disrepair. The interior consists of a cloister surrounding a square, dark chamber (beneath the central dome) in which Ali Muhammad lies buried. Prior to the abolition of the zamindari (1952) it was maintained by the nawab of Rampur. There is a small mosque on one side of the mausoleum and the tomb of Sadullah Khan (in a bad state of repair) on the other. Facing the southern gate of the enclosure surrounding them is a staired tank around which are grouped a large number of Rohilla tombs, all in a dilapidated condition

Ganj is connected with Aonla Khas by a cemented road and it has a fairly good market.

In 1859 Aonla was declared a town under the Bengal Chaukidari Act of 1856. It was constituted into a notified area in 1908 and then raised to the status of a municipality in 1949 which for civic administration is divided into seven wards and is electrified, power being supplied, from the Chandausi hydroelectric power-station (district Moradabad). Aonla municipality has a population of 17,613 and is spread over an area of 10·36 sq. km. The principal crops are wheat, gram *bajra*, *arhar*, potato and ground-nut. Markets are held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, the main commodities of trade being food-grains, ground-nut, vegetables and mangoes. The indigo industry once flourished here. The place enjoyed a local reputation for weaving, cotton printing and the manufacture of metal vessels and carts. Aonla falls in the Ramnagar development block. It possesses a maternity centre, a women's hospital, a dispensary for males, a veterinary hospital, a police-station and an information centre. The educational institutions include a normal school, a junior school for girls and another for boys and an intermediate college.

Attar Chandi (pargana and tahsil Aonla)

Attar Chandi lies in Lat. 28° 16′ N. and Long. 79° 14′ E., on the right bank of the river Aril, 4 miles east of Aonla and 14 miles south-west of Bareilly. It is said to have derived its name from *ataria* (the fragment left after a village had been swept away by the floods) and *chendi*, meaning 'remainder'. It was for a long period the stronghold of the Katehriyas who are said to have built a fort here known as Thakurgarh which

had fallen into ruins by the eighteenth century some time during which another of brick was built on the same site by Sadullah Khan (Ali Muhammad's son), its ruins, extending over an area of about 14 acres, still being in existence. Saduliaganj, a hamlet on the opposite bank, is framed after its builder, Sadullah Khan.

The village has a population of 1,968 and is spread over an area of 1,459 acres of which 953 acres are cultivated, the main crops being wheat, gram *bajra*, *arhar* and ground-nut. Attar Chandi has a kutcha dam on the river Aril which irrigates the fields of several neighbouring villages, 9 masonry and 11 kutcha wells also being used for irrigation purposes. Its land revenue amounts to about Rs.3,424. The village possesses a junior high school and a junior Basic school for boys and a junior high school and a junior Basic school for girls, a post-office and a cattle pound.

Baheri (pargana and tahsil Baheri)

The account that follows covers the village of Baheri (which gives its name to the tahsil) and the municipality (of the same name) which includes the whole of the former and, either wholly or partly, some neighbouring villages. This place lies in Lat. 28° 46′ N. and Long. 79° 30′ E., on the Bareilly-Almora provincial highway, 32 miles north of Bareilly. To the east of the town is the Baheri railway station on the Bareilly-Kathgodam section of the North Eastern Railway, the railway line running parallel to the road. Other roads link it to Rudrapur on the north-west to Banjaria on the west and to Shahi on the south-west.

The town has a population of 15,406 and for civic administration is run as a municipality which is divided into six wards. It has a waterworks (maintained by the municipal board) and is electrified (power being supplied by the local hydroelectric sub-station). It contains 2,252 houses of which 1,265 are assessed to taxation. Most of the houses are pakka and double-storeyed. The municipality covers an area of 3·57 sq. km.

Baheri is the headquarters of a stage II development block, which started functioning on October 2, 1956, has a population of 76,073 and comprises 107 *gaon sabhas* and 17 *nyaya* panchayats. It has an agriculture seed store, a family planning centre, a maternity centre, a government allopathic hospital for women and another (under the Zila Parishad) for men, a veterinary hospital, a cattle pound, two post and telegraph offices and a police-station. The educational institutions here comprise a *maktab*, a junior basic school for girls and another for boys and an intermediate college. For visitors this town has an inspection house (of the public works department), a second class dak bungalow (maintained by the canal department) and two *dharmsalas* managed by the local Ramlila committee.

Formerly Baheri was a small town of little note but the opening of a sugar-mill here in 1933 has helped it to gain a place on the industrial map of the district. Sugar and power alcohol form the main items of export. Markets are held on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, the chief articles of trade being wheat, rice, pulses, cotton and vegetables. A big fair—known as the Ramlila fair—is held every year on the occasion of Dasahra. It lasts for 15 days and attracts on an average about 4,000 persons daily, the number shooting up to 8,000 on the main day of the festival.

Ballia (pargana Ballia, tahsil Aonla)

The headquarters of a pargana of the same name, Ballia lies in Lat. 28° 12′ N. and Long. 79° 22′ E., 15 miles and 5 miles south-east of Aonla and Bhamora respectively. It is situated in the lowland of the Ramganga valley and a large watercourse interrupts communications with the upland.

The village has a population of 1,857 and an area of 724 acres of which 608 acres are under cultivation. The main crops are wheat, gram *bajra, arhar* and ground-nut, a tube-well, 5 masonry wells and a kutcha well forming the chief source of irrigation. The market days are Tuesdays and Fridays.

Ballia possesses a State Ayurvedic dispensary, a maternity centre, a post-office, an intermediate college and two junior Basic schools (one each for boys and girls).

Baniya Mirganj (pargana Sirauli, tahsil Bareilly)

Mirganj lies in Lat. 28° 33′ N. and Long. 79° 13′ E., 21 miles north-west of Bareilly on the Bareilly-Moradabad metalled road. The Nagaria Sadat railway station (of the Northern Railway) falls to the north of the road and is about half a mile distant from the village. An unmetalled road passes through the southern portion of the place and connects it with Sirauli. It is said that during Rohilla rule the place was built as a market in the village of Banaya. Formerly it was a small village of little note but rose to importance in 1863 when the tahsil headquarters was moved here from Dunka. But in 1925 the tahsil was abolished and the village was attached to tahsil Bareilly.

The village has a population of 1,323 and covers an area of 605 acres of which 481 acres are under the plough. The lands yield Rs3,995 as revenue and 2 tube-wells, 5 masonry wells and 5 other wells form the chief source of irrigation. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Sundays. A cattle market is also held once a week, a portion of its income going to the Rajendra Intermediate College (located in the village).

The village is the headquarters of a stage II development block to which it gives its name. The block has under its jurisdiction 77 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya* panchayats. Mirganj possesses an allopathic dispensary, a State Ayurvedic dispensary, a family planning centre, a maternity centre, an intermediate college, a junior Basic school for boys and another for girls, a police-station, a cattle pound and a military camping ground.

Bareilly (pargana and tahsil Bareilly)

Situated almost in the heart of the district, the city of Bareilly (which gives its name to the district) lies in Lat. 28° 22′ N. and Long. 79° 24′ E., 146 miles north-west of Lucknow (the headquarters of the State Government) and 157 miles east of Delhi on the Lucknow-Delhi section of the Northern Railway which skirts the west of the city. Three metre-gauge railway lines coming from Lucknow, Kasganj and Kathgodam converge on the city and a broad-gauge line connects it with Aligarh. Five good metalled roads radiate from the city and lead to Budaun on the south-west, Shahjahanpur on the south-east, Pilibhit on the north-east, Naini Tal on the North and Moradabad on the north west. Two unmetalled roads also connect it with Budaun and Bisalpur.

The foundation of Bareilly is traditionally assigned to the first half of the sixteenth century. It is said that about the year 1500 the village of Jagatpur (now a *muhalla* in the old city) was founded by Jagat Singh Katehriya and his two sons, Bans Deo and Barel Deo, laid the foundations of the place in 1537. Another tradition states that Bas Deo and Nag Deo were the two sons of Jagat Singh Barhela, the former building a fort called Bans Bareli in 1550 and the latter founding part of a new city. Still another tradition has it that Basdeo was a Barhal Rajput of Jagat and the original name of the town was Basdeo Barhali. Probably the city derives the name Bans Bareli (by which it is also known) from its founders. The prefix '*bans*' is used to distinguish the name from Rae Bareli (another city in Uttar Pradesh) and might also be used to indicate that bamboo (*bans*) is grown in abundance here. Bas or Bans (one of the founders of the city) is said to have built a mud fort (the remains of which are still to be found in Kot *muhalla*) which was reduced by Almas Ali Khan, an officer of Akbar. To guard against the turbulent Katehriyas, it was garrisoned with soldiers of the imperial army and was converted into a subordinate post about 1573. A small town gradually developed around the fort and became the headquarters of a pargana in 1596. Ain-ul-Mulk, the governor, was the founder of the Mirzai Masjid and the Mirzai Bagh. In the reign of Shahjahan it had become the capital of Katehr and Raja Makrand Rai Khatri was appoint-

ed its governor in 1657. He built a new city, a new fort, the tomb of Shahdana and the Jami Masjid. The foundations of Makrandpur, Alamgiriganj, Malukpur, Kunwarpur and Biharipur are also ascribed either to him or to his brothers.

The confusion that followed the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 enabled the Rohillas to consolidate their position and Ali Muhammad, the Rohilla chief, occupied the town in 1740. He made his headquarters at Aonla (17 miles to the south-west) and Bareilly sank into insignificance. When Hafiz Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla chief, became *de facto* ruler of the nascent Rohilla kingdom in 1754, he again made Bareilly the hub of the political activities of the region. After the Rohilla war of 1774 it fell into the hands of the nawab of Avadh (Shuja-ud-daula) but in 1801 Saadat Ali Khan (who was the nawab at that time) was forced to cede it to the East India Company in lieu of the moneys demanded by it. Under the British Bareilly became the headquarters of a district and in 1801, of a court of appeal and circuit.

The freedom struggle of 1857 engulfed Bareilly and the Indian soldiers here proclaimed Khan Bahadur Khan (grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan) governor of the place on May 31, 1857. The Europeans fled to Naini Tal and for about a year Bareilly remained independent of the rule of the East India Company, the British army appearing in the town only on May 5, 1858, and re-occupying it two days later.

The oldest monument in Bareilly is the domed tomb of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, which is situated a short distance south-west of the city. It has a gateway adorned with patterns. On the plaster canopy that rises above the tower are recorded several Arabic and Persian legends. Close by is the tomb of Muhammad Yar (the son of the founder of the Rohilla Kingdom) which was built during his life time. Other monuments in Bareilly comprise the Jami Masjid of the Shias, built by Mirza Hasan Raza Khan under the orders of Asaf-ud-daula, the nawab of Avadh (1774-1797), the masjid of the Sunnis attached to which is a *naubat-khana* (gateway where instrumental music is played to announce the incoming and outgoing of royalty), the masjid of Chand Khan, Jahan Khan and Mirzai Masjid and the tomb of Shahdana.

During the last fifty years the establishment of many large scale industries (details regarding which appear in Chapter V) has placed the city on the industrial map of India and it is especially well known for its *surma* (kohl), furniture and brass utensils.

The city includes the municipality and the cantonment area which have population of 2,54,409 and 13,205 respectively. The water to these

two areas is supplied from the waterworks which was constructed in 1957. Electric lamp-posts were installed in the streets in 1926, power being received from the Bareilly Electric Supply Company, Limited, Bareilly. The city has 2 degree colleges, a veterinary college, 13 intermediate colleges for boys and 8 for girls, 3 higher secondary schools for boys and another 3 for girls, 8 hospitals, a mental hospital, an eye hospital, 6 dispensaries, a child welfare and maternity centre, a family planning centre and a veterinary hospital.

For administrative purposes the Bareilly municipality is divided into 16 wards, a brief description of each being given below :

Ward I, which comprises 6 localities, lies in the north-west of the municipal area and is traversed by the Ramganga. Two of its localities, Kunwarpur and Malukpur, are said to have been founded either by Raja Makrand Rai Khatri (the governor of the place during the middle of the seventeenth century) or by his brothers. The tomb of Hafiz Rahmat Khan (the Rohilla chief) is situated in Husain Bagh.

Ward II is bounded by ward I on the west and south, ward VI on the north and ward III on the east. It comprises 13 localities and the Govind Ballabh Pant Park, the Refugee Colony park and a sports stadium (all maintained by the municipal board) are located in this ward.

Ward III, lying almost in the heart of the city and consisting of 10 localities, is bounded by ward II on the west, ward VIII on the north and ward IV on the east and south. The foundation of Biharipur Khattrian, is ascribed to Raja Makrand Rai Khatri or to his brothers.

Ward IV is bounded by ward VIII on the north, ward III on the west, ward VI on the south and ward XIV on the east. It comprises 5 localities The town hall is located in this ward.

Ward V, which comprises the civil lines and is the most developed portion of the city, is bounded by wards XIV and XV on the north, the cantonment on the east and south and ward XVI on the west. It comprises the police lines, the district jail, the commissioner's and collector's courts, the circuit house, the residence of the former nawab of Rampur and the Mission Hospital. The Gandhi garden, Jawahar park, Gandhi statue park, Sri Damodar Swaroop park and Tikonia park (all maintained by the municipal board) are located here.

Ward VI, lying in the north-west, is bounded by ward VII on the north, ward VIII on the east and ward II on the south. It comprises 10 localities.

Ward VII, which comprises 14 localities, forms the northernmost part of the municipal area and is bounded by wards VI and VIII on the south and ward IX on the south-east.

Ward VIII is bounded by ward VII on the north, ward VI on the west, wards III and IV on the south and wards IX and X on the east. It comprises 8 densely populated localities. The temple of Shri Lakshmi Narain (which was inaugurated in 1960 by Rajendra Prasad, President of India from 1950 to 1962) is in this ward, Rs1,10,001 of its cost having been donated by a local Muslim.

Ward IX, lying in the north-eastern corner of the municipal area, comprises 3 localities. It is bounded by ward VII on the north-west, ward VIII on the south-west, ward X on the south and again by it and ward XI on the south-east.

Ward X is bounded by ward IX on the north and the north-west, by ward VIII on the west, ward XIV on the south and ward XI on the east and north-east. It comprises 5 localities and the foundation of one of these—Alamgiriganj—is ascribed to Raja Makrand Rai Khatri or to his brothers. Jagjiwan Ram park, which is maintained by the municipal board, is situated here.

Ward XI, lying mostly in the north-eastern part of the municipal area, is bounded by ward IX on the north, ward X on the west, ward XIV on the south and ward XII on the east. It comprises 8 localities.

Ward XII is bounded by ward XI on the west, ward XV on the south and ward XIII on the east. Half of its northern portion is bounded by ward XI and half by ward XIII. It comprises 7 localities including Kot in which the founders of the city are said to have built a mud fort (about 1537 A.D.).

Ward XIII lies in the eastern extremity of the city and is bounded by ward XI on the north, wards XII and XV on the west and the cantonment on the south. It consists of 9 locailities of which Jagatpur is said to have been founded about the year 1500 by Jagat Singh Katehriya whose two sons, Bans Deo and Barel Deo are supposed to have laid the foundations of the place in 1537.

Ward XIV is bounded by wards X and XI on the north, ward IV on the west, ward V on the south and ward XV on the south-east. The office of the municipal board is situated in it and it comprises 8 localities. The foundation of Makrandpur, a locality of the ward, is ascribed to Raja Makrand Rai Khatri.

Ward XV lies in the south-eastern extremity of the city and is bounded by ward XII on the north, ward XIV on the west, ward V on the south and ward XIII on the east. It comprises 5 localities.

Ward XVI, which comprises 3 localities, forms the south-eastern corner of the city and is bounded on the north by wards I and IV, on the east by ward V and on the south-east by the cantonment.

The cantonment was established in Bareilly at the very inception of British rule in 1801. It lies to the east of the Bareilly junction and extends from the railway line as far as the Shahjahanpur road in the east. In the south it touches the sadar bazar and in the north its boundary is conterminus with that of the civil lines. It has more public buildings than any other portion of Bareilly, chief among which are the fort and the church. The former (which is nearly 150 years old) is a large brick-work building in Italian Romanesque. In the Anglican churchyard is the tomb of James Thomson (lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces from 1843 to 1853) which was destroyed in 1857 but was rebuilt by the government.

For civic administration the cantonment is divided into 6 wards and covers an area of 5·5 square miles. It has a hospital (with an outdoor dispensary). 3 junior Basic schools and a high school and 2 parks.

Bhadpura (pargana and tahsil Nawabganj)

Bhadpura lies in Lat. 28° 28′ N. and Long. 79° 45′ E., 9 miles south-east of Nawabganj on the Nawabganj-Barkhera unmetalled road.

The village has a population of 684 and contains 135 houses. It covers an area of 446 acres of which 375 acres are under food crops and 65 acres under commercial crops, the main crops being wheat, gram, paddy and sugar-cane. The chief sources of irrigation are a canal, 2 tanks and 3 masonry wells. The land revenue amounts to Rs2,564. Markets of local importance are held on Mondays and Thursdays.

Although officially the headquarters of a stage 1 development block (which started functioning on April 1, 1962, has a population of 66,458 and comprises 8 *nyaya* panchayats and 96 *gaon sabhas*), the development block office is actually located in the village of Keolaria. Bhadpura has a branch post-office, a junior high school and a junior Basic school for boys, a junior Basic school for girls and a cattle pound. A big fair is held here on the occasion of Janmastami which lasts for a week and attracts about 6,000 persons.

Bhojipura (pargana and tahsil Bareilly)

This small village lies in Lat. 28° 31′ N. and Long. 79° 27′ E., at a distance about 11 miles north of Bareilly on the Bareilly-Almora metalled road. The place gives its name to a railway station (a mile and a half south of the village) on the North Eastern Railway, the railway station actually lying within the limits of the adjoining village of Pipar Sana Chaudhari where the railway line from Kathgodam meets that from Lucknow. To the south and east of the village flows the Deoranian which is spanned by a bridge. Bus services is available to and from Bareilly.

The village has a population of 679 and an area of 531 acres of which 419 acres are under cultivation. The principal crops are wheat, gram, paddy, ground-nut and sugar-cane, the Sarda canal being one of the chief sources of irrigation. The lands are assessed to a revenue of Rs2,145.

The place has a training-cum-production centre where the trades of carpenter, machinist, fitter-cum mechanic, electrician and tin-smith are taught. A fruit preservation unit has also been started by the Kissan Products, Ltd.

The village is the headquarters of a stage II development block to which it gives its name (which was opened on January 26, 1954) and which has 79 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya* panchayats and has a population of 64,474. It possesses an allopathic dispensary, a family planning centre, a maternity centre, a veterinary hospital, a junior high school for boys and a junior Basic school each for boys and girls, a cattle pound, a police-station, an inspection house (maintained by the canal department) and a post-office.

Bisharatganj (pargana Sanha, tahsil Aonla)

Bisharatganj lies in Lat. 28° 17′ N. and Long. 79° 17′ E., 8 miles east of Aonla and 10 miles south-west of Bareilly to the north of the Bareilly-Aligarh railway line, where there is a railway station. It is connected with Aliganj and Sirauli by an unmetalled road on which private buses ply during winter and summer as it cannot be used by buses during the rains.

The place is said to have been founded by Basharat Khan, a Rohilla who held the charge of the pargana and called it Ahmadnagar after Ahmad Khan, the paymaster, a name which later gave place to Bisharatganj and itself fell into oblivion.

The village has a population of 4,033 and its lands, assessed to a revenue of about Rs2,028, cover an area of 386 acres of which 287 acres are under cultivation. The main crops are wheat, gram, *bajra*, *arhar* and ground-nut, a tube-well and 10 masonry and 4 kutcha wells being the chief sources of irrigation. The market days are Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Formerly it was a backward village of mud-built dwellings but during the last seventeen years it has shown some development. Most of the houses now are pakka and paved lanes and hand pumps are also to be met with. It has a junior high school and a junior Basic school for boys and a junior Basic school for girls, a post-office, a co-operative seed store, a veterinary hospital and a cattle pound.

Bithri Chainpur (pargana and tahsil Bareilly)

Bithri Chainpur lies in Lat. 28° 20′ N. and Long. 79° 30′ E., 6 miles north-east of Bareilly and 1½ miles north of the Bareilly-Shahjahanpur metalled road coming from Naryawal. It is also connected with Bareilly by a Zila Parishad road.

The village has a population of 1,399 and an area of 1,088 acres (of which 905 acres are under the plough) and is assessed to a revenue of Rs5,573. Its principal crops are wheat, gram, paddy, ground-nut and sugarcane and its chief means of irrigation 2 distributaries and 4 masonry wells. The market days are Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The village is the headquarters of a stage I development block which started functioning on October 2, 1959, has a population of 89,310, and consists of 91 *gaon sabhas* and 12 *nyaya* panchayats. It possesses an allopathic dispensary, a maternity centre, a junior Basic school and a junior high school for boys, a junior Basic school for girls and an agriculture seed store.

Faridpur (pargana and tahsil Faridpur)

Faridpur, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 28° 12′ N. and Long. 79° 33′ E., 13 miles south-east of Bareilly close to the Lucknow-Bareilly national highway. Unmetalled roads lead to Umedpur Bhuta in the north-east and Khudaganj in the east. To the west of the town lies the Pitambarpur railway station which is approached by a short branch road.

The place is said to have been founded by the Katehriyas who were expelled from Bareilly between 1657 and 1679. Originally its name was Pura but it was changed to Faridpur by Sheikh Farid who held the governorship of Bareilly before the days of Rohilla rule. Bishop Heber (an English missionary) who encamped at Faridpur in 1824 was much

impressed with the appearance of the town which he called "this Eden.". There exist two old buildings which are said to have been built before 1857 and used as strongholds by the Kayasth tahsildars. They are in a decaying condition and are now used for residential purposes. Faridpur possesses a number of temples and near one of them a small fair is held every month in honour of Devi. larger gatherings assembling on the occasion of Dasahra. A Muslim fair (Basi) which attracts about 4,000 persons also takes place on the eighth day of Jamada'l-awwal. For purposes of civic administration Faridpur constitutes a municipality which is divided into five wards. The town is electrified and has four gardens. People draw water by means of hand pumps which have been installed all over the town.

It has a population of 13,278 with 2,000 houses of which 1,764 are assessed to taxation. It is spread over an area of 729 acres. The main crops are wheat, gram *bajra*, paddy, sugar-cane and ground-nut and a canal, a tube-well, a tank and 15 masonry and 32 kutcha wells form the chief sources of irrigation. Markets are held on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, the main commodities of trade being eddoes, sugar-cane, ground-nut and potatoes.

The town is the headquarters of a stage II development block which started functioning on October 2, 1955, and has a population of 82,624 and comprises 99 *gaon sabhas* and 10 *nyaya* panchayats. Faridpur possesses an allopathic dispensary, a primary health centre, a family planning centre, a maternity centre, a veterinary hospital, a normal school, a junior Basic school, a junior high school and an intermediate college for boys, a junior Basic school, a junior high school and a higher secondary school for girls, a post and telegraph office, a police-station, an inspection house (maintained by the canal department), a dharmsala and a cattle pound.

Fatehganj East (pargana and tahsil Faridpur)

The account that fallows covers the village of Fatehganj East and the town area (of the same name) which comprises a portion of the former. This place lies in Lat. 28° 4′ N. and Long. 79° 38′ E., in the extreme south-east corner of the tahsil, on the Bareilly-Lucknow national highway,24 miles from Bareilly and 11 miles from Faridpur. To the west of the road runs the Northern Railway line with a station at Bilpur (about 6 furlongs west of the village) which crosses the river Bahgul half a mile east of the town. An unmetalled road passes through the western portion of the town and leads to Budaun by way of Manpur (which is on the Ramganga). Fatehganj (the "mart of victory") was founded to commemorate the victory gained by Shuja-ud-daula and his British

allies over Hafiz Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla chief, in the battle fought in 1774 somewhere between this place and Miranpur Katra (in Shahjahanpur district). Outside the village on the western side there exists a grove which is said to have been planted by one of his jamadars.

The town area has a population of 2,609 and covers an area of 224 acres of which 69 acres are under the plough, 360 acres lying outside it. It has 1,100 houses (of which 364 are assessed to taxation). It is electrified, power being obtained from the hydroelectric power-house at Bareilly. The main crops are wheat, gram, *bajra*, paddy, sugar-cane and ground-nut. 2 masonry and 12 kutcha wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. The handloom industry of the place, which employs about a hundred weavers, enjoys considerable local reputation, the annual production being valued at about Rs 90,000. Market-days are Tuesdays and Fridays when a brisk trade is carried on. A fair is held during Dasahra which registers an average daily attendance of 3,000.

The village possesses a State Ayurvedic dispensary, a maternity centre, a junior Basic school and a junior high school for girls, a post-office, a police-station, a dharmsala and a cattle pound.

Fatehganj West (pargana and tahsil Bareilly)

The villages of Bhitaura and Naugawan, which together constitute Fatehganj West, lie in Lat. 28° 27′ N. and Long. 79° 18′ E., 12 miles north-west of Bareilly on the Bareilly-Moradabad metalled road. Another metalled road connects the place with Shahi and Shishgarh and also with the Bhitaura railway station which is 6 furlongs north.

Fatehganj owes its name to the victory of the East India Company and the nawab vizir of Avadh in the battle that was fought here on October 24, 1794, against the forces of Rampur. The victors lost fourteen officers of distinction and many soldiers, in whose memory the British Government erected an obelisk of red Chunar sandstone, a memorial which still exists. To its west on the same hillock, stands a tall pillar of the great trigonometrical survey and close by, to the south-east of the village on a high plinth (which is ascended by a flight of steps) and in a walled enclosure with latticed openings, are the tombs of the Rohilla chiefs, Najib Khan and Buland Khan, who lost their lives in the engagement.

The village has a population of 3,325 and covers an area of 984 acres of which 639 acres are cultivated. A tube-well, 6 masonry wells and 14 kutcha wells form the chief sources of irrigation. The land revenue amounts to Rs 3,932. A market is held here on Thursdays, the main articles of trade being food-grains and vegetables.

Cattle are also sold in another market. With the establishment in 1961 of the Synthetics and Chemicals, Ltd (the first synthetic rubber plant in the country) this village has come to occupy an important place on the industrial map of the State.

The village is the headquarters of a stage I development block which was opened on October 2, 1961, has a population of 65,286, and comprises 80 *gaon sabhas* and 10 *nyaya* panchayats. Fatehganj West possesses a family planning centre, a maternity centre, a junior Basic school for boys and one for girls, a junior high school also for girls, a higher secondary school, a post-office, a police-station, an inspection house (maintained by the canal department), a military camping ground and a cattle pound.

Gurgawan Mustakil (pargana and tahsil Aonla)

Situated on the high ground overlooking the Ramganga valley, this widely extended village lies in Lat. 28° 26′ N. and Long. 79° 8′ E., 12 miles north of Aonla and 21 miles west of Bareilly, on the Bisharatganj-Sirauli unmetalled road. The Ahirs of the village claim descent from Adi, a contemporary of Drona (the reputed guru of the Kauravas and the Pandavas) and tradition has it that the place owes its name to the honorific guru.

Its main site is by the roadside and consists of a number of hamlets. Its population is 4,934 and its area 3,521 acres of which 2,295 acres are under the plough, the main crops being wheat, gram, *bajra, arhar* and ground-nut and a tube-well and 9 masonry and 6 kutcha wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. It yields about Rs 23,262 as land revenue. The market-days are Thursdays and Saturdays when a brisk trade in sugar and grain is carried on.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. It possesses two junior Basic schools (one each for boys and girls) and a cattle pound. It has made fair progress in the sphere of adult education, in the construction of sanitary wells and in the use of improved seeds and agricultural implements. A fair is held here on the occasion of Janmastami.

Kiara Mustakil (pargana and tahsil Bareilly)

This village lies in the extreme south of the tahsil in Lat. 28° 15′ N. and Long. 79° 25′ E., 7 miles from Bareilly with which it is connected by a metalled road. The village was the headquarters of the Janghara Rajputs and during the freedom struggle of 1857, their chief landholder was Jaimal Singh. The village lands lie adjacent to the Ramganga and are for the most part alluvial. The *abadi* site of Manjha, a hamlet of the village, was washed away in 1963 by the fluvial action of this river.

The village has a population of 2,093 and an area 1,370 acres (of which 1,134 acres are under the plough) and yields an annual revenue of Rs 6,934. The principal crops are wheat, gram, paddy, ground-nut and sugar-cane, a tube-well and 4 masonry wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. The market-days are Wednesdays and Sundays.

It is the headquarters of a stage I development block of the same name which was opened on October 2, 1962, and consists of 72 *gaon sabhas* and 10 *nyaya* panchayats and has a population of 75,364. The village has a higher secondary school, a junior high school and two junior Basic schools (one each for boys and girls), an Ayurvedic dispensary and a cattle pound.

Majhgawan (pargana Sanha, tahsil Aonla)

Majhgawan lies in Lat. 28° 18′ N. and Long. 79° 17′ E., 9 miles east of Aonla and 13 miles west of Bareilly. It is connected with Sirauli and Bisharatganj by an unmetalled road, its distance from the latter being about a mile and a half.

The population of the village is 1,506 and its area 536 acres of which 474 acres are under the plough, the main produce of the land being wheat, gram, *bajra*, *arhar* and ground-nut. The land revenue is assessed at about Rs 399.

It is the headquarters of a stage II development block which began functioning on January 26, 1955, and consists of 98 *gaon sabhas* and 10 *nyaya* panchayats and has a population of 93,424. It has an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a family planning centre, a maternity centre and two junior Basic schools (one each for boys and girls).

Nawabganj (pargana and tahsil Nawabganj)

Nawabganj, the headquarters town of the tahsil to which it gives its name, lies in Lat. 28° 32′ N. and Long. 79° 38′ E., on the Bareilly-Pilibhit-Neoria provincial highway, 19 miles north-east of Bareilly. The river Pangaila flows past the town on the east. Unmetalled roads lead to Kundra in the north, Barkhera in the south-east and Bijauria railway station (which is two miles distant) in the north-west. The place was originally known as Bijauria and its present name owes its origin to a market founded here during the reign of Asaf-ud-daula, the fourth nawab of Avadh. It was originally included in the old *mahal* or pargana of Bareilly but later became the headquarters of a separate pargana. In 1815 the north-eastern portion of pargana Karor was detached and after including some villages from Bisalpur and Pilibhit a new tahsil was constituted with headquarters at Nawabganj in which the pargana of Nawabganj was also included.

The town is electrified, power being supplied by the hydel department. It is administered as a town area and has a population of 7,198 and contains 1,067 houses which are assessed to taxation. It covers an area of 1.22 sq. miles.

Nawabganj is the headquarters of a stage II development block, which started functioning on October 2. 1956, has a population of 85,081 and comprises 108 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya* panchayats. It has a family planning centre, a maternity centre, a primary health centre, a hospital for women, a veterinary hospital, a cattle pound, a post and telegraph office, a police-station, a junior Basic school for girls, another for boys and an intermediate college. There are also an inspection house (maintained by the canal department) and a dharmsala for visitors.

Tuesdays and Saturdays are market-days. Two big fairs are held here, one on the occasion of Dasahra which attracts about 15,000 persons and another on that of Janmastami which is attended by about 5,000 persons.

Ramnagar (pargana Sirauli, tahsil Aonla)

Ramnagar lies in Lat. 28° 22′ N. and Long. 79° 7′ E., on the Aonla-Sirauli unmetalled road about 8 miles north of Aonla and 20 miles west of Bareilly. Although the village itself possesses nothing of importance yet within its confines lies a site of great historical and archaeological significance which was once a prominent centre of the Hindu, Buddhist and Jain cultures. The deserted ruins—with those of the once massive fort of Adikot—to the north-east of the inhabited part of the village, can give only an idea of the past glory of the place that was the capital of the kingdom of North Panchala during the age of the Mahabharata War.

It is said that the fort was built by an Ahir raja, Adi, whom Drona had found asleep under the expanded hood of a serpent and whose elevation to kingships he had foretold. The *Mahabharata* records that Drona had wrested the kingdom of Ahichchhatra from Drupada, the king of Panchala and had deputed Adi to administer it who seems to have appropriated it after Drona's death. In the ninth-eighth centuries B. C. the place was ruled by a Naga dynasty when, according to a Jain tradition, Parshvanatha (the *tirthankara*) paid a visit to these parts. The Buddha is also said to have visited this place and to have converted its Naga king. In the post-Maurya centuries Ahichchhatra appears to have been ruled by local rulers designated the Panchala kings. The coins, seals and other antiquities discovered here reveal that Ahichchhatra formed a *bhukti* (division) of the successive empires of the Guptas, the Maukharis, Harsha

and the Gurjara Pratiharas. In the eleventh century A.D., the place seems to have passed to the Rashtrakutas of Budaun who held it till the Katchriyas established themselves here about the middle of the twelfth century. It continued under their undisturbed possession even after the capture of Budaun by the Muslims and could be brought under the sway of the sultans of Delhi only in the times of the Tughluqs, a few gold coins of the first two rulers of this dynasty also having been discovered in the fort area. About 1740, Ali Muhammad Khan, the Rohilla chief, who had established himself in these parts, began restoring the fort but gave up the attempt after having rebuilt the south-eastern wall.

The tract enclosed by the walls of the ruined city is an irregular right-angled triangle in shape and has a circuit of about 3½ miles. The length of the western side of the tract is 5,600 feet, that of the northern side 6,400 feet and that of the south-eastern side 7,400 feet. The rivers Ramganga and Ghaghra—the former with its broad sands and the latter with its extensive ravines—bar the way to the fort. In the north and east the place has been made inaccessible by the Piria Nala, a difficult ravine with steep broken banks, and numerous deep pools of water.

The ruins at Ahichchhatra (first noticed in 1833 by the Archaeological survey) are those of an ancient fortress several miles in circumference, known as Pandu's Fort.[1] It has thirty-four bastions, a few having been built by Ali Muhammad Khan a Rohilla chief, about the middle of the eighteenth century in an attempt to restore it. He built a wall one and a quarter yards thick and the arched gateway on the south-eastern side. In 1862-63 there was an inaccessible thorny jungle covering part of the site, in the south-eastern corner of which stood the highest tower, forty-seven feet in height.

Inside and outside the fort there were numerous mounds varying from twenty to a thousand feet in diameter which constituted the remains of 22 temples, 3 being inside—the largest known as Bhim-gada probably having been a Saiva shrine.[2] About a mile south-west there was a large tank known as Gandhan Sagar and about a quarter of a mile beyond another known as Adi Sagar (said to have been built by Raja Adi).

Of the Buddhist remains the most important are the ruins of a mound or stupa (about 1,000 feet square at the base) seven feet below the centre of which was discovered a low pyramidal topped vessel of common red unglazed earthenware in which was found a small rudely ornamented

[1] Cunningham, A.: *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol I, p. 257
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 258

white steatite box full of fragments of pearls, a few beads and other objects. Seven feet lower down was found another vessel containing a hard cake of earth (6 inches in diameter) containing some small stones.[1]

Kotari Khera, the second important mound (400 feet square and 20 feet in height), is situated 1,200 feet north of the old fort and 1, 600 feet east of the village of Nasratganj. According to Fuhrer (who excavated it in 1891-92 and found many Jain images there) it constitutes the remains of a temple of Parshvanatha (the twenty-third[2] Jain *tirthankara*) probably dating back to Kushana times. Close by there was a small pond (the Masware Tal) and the ruins of a small temple. Also discovered here were a broken image of Buddha and 5 carved and sculptured stone pieces. To the east of Ramnagar he discovered a mound 300 feet square and 35 feet high containing the ruins of a temple 40 feet square. To the west of the fort he discovered a mound which was probably the site of a two-storeyed carved brick Saiva temple of the first century B. C. in which was found a vessel full of coins of the kings of Ahichchhatra. A Buddhist monastery built of carved bricks, an inscribed figure of Buddha (bearing an inscription mentioning the name of a monastery, the *Mihiravihara*) and many coins, statues and inscribed bricks were also found during the excavations. The latest excavations—carried out at Ahichchhatra in 1940-44 by the archaeological survey—revealed two successive ramparts below the brick wall. The date of the erection of the first fortification around the city is placed not much later than 100 B. C. From 300 B. C. to A. D. 1100, nine starta, some of them comprising more than one stage of occupation, have been identified.[3]

Ramnagar has a population of 3,369 and covers an area of 3,098 acres of which 2,537 acres are under the plough, the chief products being wheat, gram, *bajra*, *arhar* and ground-nut. The annual revenue is about Rs 13,975.

The village possesses a family planning centre, a maternity centre, a junior high school for boys, a junior Basic school for girls and another for boys and a cattle pound. It is also the headquarters of a stage I development block which began functioning on October 2, 1958, has a population of 67,812 and consists of 64 *gaon sabhas* and 8 *naya* panchayats. For irrigation purposes there are one tube-well, 20 masonry wells and 24 kutcha wells.

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[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 261-262

[2] Fuhrer, A. : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscription in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, pp. 28-29

[3] *Ancient India* (Bulletin of the Archaeological Survey of India) November 1, Jan. 1946, p. 37

A fair is held in the village during the month of Chaitra near the Jain temple of Parshvanatha. It lasts for eight days and attracts about 4,000 devotees, particularly Jain from far off places.

Richha (pargana Richha, tahsil Baheri)

The headquarters of a pargana of the same name, Richha lies in Lat. 28° 42′ N. and Long. 79° 31′ E., 6 miles south-east of Baheri, on the metalled road which takes off from the Bareilly-Almora provincial highway, near Richha Road railway station (on the North Eastern Railway) and goes on to Pilibhit. Government Roadways buses plying between Bareilly and Almora pass through the village

Richha is said to derive its name from *reechh* (meaning bear) but it is doubtful whether the local account has any basis in fact. Tradition says that the place was settled by some Rajputs led by one Dharajit.

The provisions of the Bengal Chaukidari Act (Act XX of 1856) were applied to Richha in 1894 and those of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892. in 1906 but the place is now being administered as a town area, which has a population of 5,506 and an area of 1,005 acres. Out of 931 houses that the place contains, 285 are assessed to taxation. Markets are held here on Thursdays and Sundays, the main commodities of trade being wheat, paddy, rice, vegetables and cloth.

It is electrified, power being supplied from the hydroelectric sub-station at Baheri. The place has a family planning centre, a maternity centre, an allopathic dispensary (maintained by the Zila Parishad), a junior Basic school for boys and another for girls, a junior high school for boys, an inspection house known as the Sindhaura inspection house (belonging to the canal department), a branch post-office and a cattle pound.

It is the headquarters of a stage I development block which was started on April 1, 1961 and has 81 *gaon sabhas*, 8 *nyaya* panchayats and a population of 69,830. To the west the Richha canal runs from north to south and its two distributaries, the Tejnagar Minor and the Hafizganj Minor, irrigate the areas of Tanda Eight Biswa and Tanda Two Biswa respectively. There are also two masonry wells, fitted with Persian wheels, which are used for irrigation purposes.

The place has a number of old temples and mosques but not much is known about their origin. Two big fairs are held in the village, one on the occasion of Dasahra which lasts for 10 days and attracts on an average 200 persons daily, the number rising to about 2,000 on the main day; the other (known as the fair of Baley Miyan) in the month of Jyaistha which continues for 14 days, the average daily attendance being 400, the number rising to about 4,000 on the peak day, i.e., the first Sunday of Jyaistha.

Sardarnagar (pargana Ballia, tahsil Aonla)

Sardarnagar, a small village, lies in Lat. 28° 16′ N. and Long. 79° 22′ E., 7 miles south-west of Bareilly and 14 miles east of Aonla, on the Bareilly-Budaun metalled road. About 2 miles to the north, in the village of Akha, lies the railway station of Ramganga (South Cabin) where the railway line coming from Budaun meets that from Aligarh. The Panwar Rajputs of the village claim that their ancestor, Mahipat Singh, had received from Akbar a grant of 7 villages (then held by Jangharas, Katehriyas and others) of which Sardarnagar (or Kariaon, as it was then called) was one. Mahipat Singh built a fort here and when his son, Pratab Singh, succeeded him, the displaced landholders carried the fort during his absence in Delhi but the victory was short-lived for on his return he recovered the place and built a new stronghold in Badri Kuiyan to the south-east. The Panwar Rajputs retained their possession till the days of Avadh rule when they were expelled from Badri Kuiyan and a large part of Sardarnagar.

The village has a population of 1,467 and an area of 391 acres of which 296 acres are under cultivation. The crops are wheat, gram, *bajra*, *arhar* and ground-nut and the chief sources of irrigation are 2 masonry and 9 kutcha wells. The revenue derived from the land amounts to about Rs 1,257. Markets are held twice a week but are only of local importance. The village possesses a junior Basic school for girls and another for boys and a cattle pound.

Senthal (pargana and tahsil Nawabganj)

Senthal, a village which gives its name to a railway station on the Bareilly-Pilibhit section of North Eastern Railway, lies in Lat. 28° 32′ N. and Long. 79° 34′ E., about two and a half miles north-west of Hafizganj with which it is connected by a Zila Parishad road which takes off from the Bareilly-Pilibhit-Neoria provincial highway at Hafizganj. According to one account it was founded by Saiyid Aman-ullah, who is said to have received the land in grant from a sultan of Delhi and, according to another, by Hafiz Rahmat Khan (the Rohilla chief). To its south there is a large mound which appears to be the site of an ancient village.

In 1873 this place was a town under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) but it was declared a town area some time after 1914. It is electrified, power being supplied from the hydel sub-station at Nawabganj. It has a population of 6,517 and contains 1,067 houses which are assessed to taxation. The village extends over 1,445

acres of which 1,128 acres are under food crops and 110 acres under commercial crops, the main crops being wheat, gram, paddy and sugar-cane. The land revenue amounts to Rs 9,171. Markets are held here on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the chief articles of trade being food-grains and vegetables.

Senthal has a maternity centre, a post-office, a junior high school and a junior Basic school (both for boys) and a junior Basic school for girls, a dak bungalow, a dharmsala and a cattle pound. An *urs* is held here during the month of Ramazan at the tomb of a Shia saint (Chirag Ali Shah) which lasts for a week and attracts about 10,000 persons.

Shahi (pargana Shahi, tahsil Bareilly)

The village of Shahi lies near the left bank of the river Kichha in Lat. 28° 33′ N. and Long. 79° 19′ E., 17 miles north-west of Bareilly, on the metalled road leading to Shishgarh from Bhitaura. The road crosses the river close to the village and branches northward connecting the village with Baheri. Government Roadways buses run from here to Bareilly and Fatehganj West.

A place of some antiquity, Shahi was one of the strongholds of the Katehriyas but it fell into decay after their fall. It was during the reign of Akbar—or even earlier—that the existing pargana was named after the village, a name which it still retains.

The place is administered as a town area. It has a population of 5,285, an area of 828 acres (of which 401 acres are under the plough) and yields an annual revenue of Rs 3,586. The main crops are wheat, gram, paddy and sugar-cane, the lands being irrigated chiefly from a canal and 10 masonry wells. The market-days are Tuesdays and Saturdays when cattle markets are also held.

The place has an Ayurvedic dispensary, a higher secondary school, two junior Basic schools (one each for boys and girls), a police-station, an inspection house (maintained by the canal department), a cattle pound and a Hindu temple which is said to have been built about a hundred years ago.

Shergarh (pargana Kabar, tahsil Baheri)

Standing face to face, on either side of the Baheri-Shergarh-Shahi unmetalled road, Shergarh and the ancient town of Kabar (which is also generally known as Shergarh) lie in Lat. 28° 39′ N. and Long. 79° 22′ E., at a distance of 25 miles north-west of Bareilly and 13 miles south of Baheri. Another unmetalled road links the place with Deoraniyan

on the east. On the west flows the Shergarh distributary of the Kichha canal, the Rampur distributary also taking off from its right bank here.

At one time Shergarh, Kabar and the adjoining villages of Islampur and Durgapur formed a continuous whole but are now four separate villages, each standing on an ancient mound. Actually Kabar is the name of the original city and Shergarh of a sixteenth century addition on its east, the foundation of the former being ascribed by tradition to the mythical Raja Ben and of the latter to Sher Shah. No trace remains of the old Hindu citadel except for the circular elevation (about 25 feet in height and 900 feet in diameter) on which it stood and a deep ditch (50 to 100 feet in width) surrounding it. There are two old tanks in Kabar—the Rani Tal and the Ram Tal. The former is associated with Ketari or Sundari, wife of Raja Ben. The legend goes that when he renounced his riches, she followed suit: stepping on the lotus flowers she would go to the middle of the pool and draw water by means of a thread of untwisted cotton and a pitcher of unbaked clay—a miracle attributed to her fidelity and innocence. But she soon began to crave for wealth and comfort and when one morning, dressed in rich garments, she went to the pool to draw water, the pitcher melted in it, the thread snapped, the delicate petals gave way under her weight and she was all but drowned. About 7 feet underground runs a passage from Shergarh to Kabar which she is said to have used when she went to bathe in the pool. The lake extends over an area of about 25 acres, the *bhasinda* (stalk of the lotus which is edible) grown in it being well known locally. In 1290 Jalal-ud-din Khalji wrested the old town of Kabar, with its stronghold, and drove its rulers to the forests of the Tarai. But the Rajputs recovered it shortly after only to lose it to Ala-ud-din Khalji in 1313. The annexation to the Delhi sultanate was, however, not to be final and it frequently changed hands with the corresponding strength and weakness of the contending powers. During the turbulent period of Firuz Shah Tughluq, the Katehriyas made Kabar their base of operations against the emperor's forces and it remained in their hands till the emergence of Sher Shah as sultan of Delhi, who is said to have captured this stronghold and to have renamed it Shergarh. To the east of Kabar he built a fort of which no trace now remains. The fine tank to the south of the fort was called Khawas Tal after Khawas Khan, one of Sher Shah's trusted nobles but it is no longer in existence. Islampur was named in honour of Islam Shah, Sher Shah's son and successor.

The population of Shergarh numbers 2,718 and that of Kabar 1,458; the former, assessed at about Rs 6,408, extends over an area of 1,045 acres (of which 856 acres are under cultivation) and the latter, assessed at about

Rs 9,247 to 1,524 acres (of which 1,329 acres are under the plough). The Shergarh and Rampura distributaries, 4 wells fitted with Persian wheels and 5 masonry and 6 kutcha wells form the chief sources of irrigation. Markets are held at Shergarh on Tuesdays and Saturdays outside the village and on Thursdays in it, wheat, *juar, arhar,* molasses and vegetables being the main commodities of sale.

Shergarh is the headquarters of a stage I development block which started functioning on April 1, 1961, has a population of 67,781 and comprises 94 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya* panchayats. It possesses a State Ayurvedic dispensary, a junior Basic school and a junior high school for boys and a junior Basic school for girls, a family planning centre, a branch post-office and a cattle pound. The streets of the village are electrified, power being obtained from the sub-hydroelectric station at Baheri.

Shishgarh (pargana Sarsawan, tahsil Baheri)

Shishgarh lies in Lat. 28° 43′ N. and Long. 79° 19′ E., 32 miles north-west of Bareilly on the Bhitaura-Shahi-Shishgarh metalled road (which takes off from the Meerut-Bareilly national highway at Bhitaura) and 15 miles south-west of Baheri with which it is connected by a Zila Parishad road. Government Roadways buses run from here to Shahi.

It once had a fort which was the stronghold of the Katehriyas and later the residence of the rajas of Shishgarh for a long time but there is no trace of it now though it was known to have been in existence in 1824. The habitation was then described as 'a poor village on a trifling elevation, crowned by a ruinous fort'.

The population numbers 7,500 and consists mostly of Banjaras (a nomadic group of people). Its area is 1,617 acres, 1,504 acres being under food-grains and 12 acres under commercial crops. Wells form the main source of irrigation, there being 5 which are fitted with Persian wheels and 10 which are kutcha. The revenue derived from the land amounts to about Rs 10,149. Shishgarh contains 1,082 houses of which 571 are assessed to taxation. Markets are held here on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, the main commodities of trade being wheat, gram, rice, flour, spices, kerosene oil, rape-oil, salt and cloth.

It has a junior Basic school for boys and another for girls, a junior high school for boys, a Unani dispensary, a police-station, a sub-post-office, a cattle pound and, on a mound 30 feet high, a pillar of the trigonometrical survey.

Sirauli (pargana Sirauli, tahsil Aonla)

The headquarters of a pargana of the same name, this village lies in Lat. 28° 29′ N. and Long. 79° 5′ E., in the extreme north-west corner of

tahsil Aonla, on the south bank of the Ramganga. It is 28 miles west-north-west of Bareilly and 15 miles north of Aonla with which it is connected by a partially metalled road which passes through Ramnagar. Unmetalled roads from here lead to Bisharatganj in the south-east and Mirganj in the north-east. The adjoining village of Pias is included in the village for administrative purposes. To its west lies the hamlet of Shahpur which contains the tomb of the venerated Muslim saint, Nirgam Shah, after whom the place is said to have been named. The walls of the sepulchre are in ruins and the place is infested with scorpions which are believed to be harmless because of the sanctity of the spot.

The place is said to have been founded by a Brahman woman, Surji, who had received it from a sultan of Delhi in reward for the food supplied to the imperial army during the operations in Katehr. For purposes of civic administration Sirauli is a town area, which has a population of 5,303 and an area of 573 acres. The main crops are wheat, gram, *bajra*, *arhar* and ground-nut, 5 masonry and 8 kutcha wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. Markets are held twice a week. The place is known in the district for its striped and check cotton cloth and cotton carpets.

It has a subsidized dispensary, a maternity centre, a police-station and a cattle pound. There are a higher secondary school and two junior Basic schools (one each for boys and girls). Two bathing fairs, one in the month of Jyaistha and another in Kartika, are held here on the banks of the Ramganga.

Umedpur Bhuta (pargana and tahsil Faridpur)

A small village, Umedpur Bhuta (or Bhuta, as it is generally called) lies in Lat. 28° 20′ N. and Long. 79° 36′ E., 12 miles east of Bareilly, on the Bareilly-Bisalpur unmetalled road. Another unmetalled road connects it with Faridpur which is 9 miles to the south.

The population of the place is 1,517 and its area 857 acres of which 727 acres are under the plough. The lands yield an annual revenue of about Rs 4,730. The main crops are wheat, gram, *bajra*, paddy, sugarcane and ground-nut, and the chief sources of irrigation a tube-well, a tank, a masonry well and 7 kutcha wells. Markets are held on Mondays and Fridays.

The village is the headquarters of a stage I development block which was opened on April 1, 1960, and has 117 *gaon sabhas*, 12 *naya* panchayats and has population of 71,163. A mile north of the village lies the Richha lake where waterfowl are to be found in winter. The village possesses a State Ayurvedic dispensary, a junior Basic school for boys, a post-office, a police-station, an inspection house (maintained by the canal department) and a cattle pound.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX

CONTENTS

Principal Tables		*Page*
Table I	... Area and Population	377
Table II	... Population according to Languages, 1961 ...	378
Table III	... Population according to Religions, 1961 ...	379
Table IV	... (i) Rainfall	380
	(ii) Temperature and Relative Humidity ...	384
Table V	... (i) Cultivated Area, 1370 Fasli	385
	(ii) Culturable Area, 1370 Fasli	387
	(iii) Unculturable Area, 1370 Fasli	388
	(iv) Irrigated Area, 1370 Fasli	389
Table VI	... (i) Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Aonla ...	390
	(ii) Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Baheri ...	391
	(iii) Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Bareilly ...	392
	(iv) Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Faridpur ...	393
	(v) Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Nawabganj	394
Table VII	... Land Revenue Demand	396
Table VIII	.. (i-*a*) Receipts, Zila Parishad, Bareilly ...	398
	(i-*b*) Expenditure, Zila Parishad, Bareilly ...	399
	(ii-*a*) Receipts, Municipal Board, Aonla ...	400
	(ii-*b*) Expenditure, Municipal Board, Aonla ...	401
	(iii-*a*) Receipts, Municipal Board, Baheri ...	402
	(iii-*b*) Expenditure, Municipal Board, Baheri ...	403
	(iv-*a*) Receipts, Municipal Board, Bareilly ...	404
	(iv-*b*) Expenditure, Municipal Board, Bareilly ...	405
	(v-*a*) Receipts, Municipal Board, Faridpur ...	406
	(v-*b*) Expenditure, Municipal Board, Faridpur ...	407
	(vi-*a*) Receipts, Cantonment Board, Bareilly ...	408
	(vi-*b*) Expenditure, Cantonment Board, Bareilly ...	409
	(vii) Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Fatehganj East	410
	(viii) Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Nawabganj	411

Principal Tables		*Page*
	(ix) Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Richha	412
	(x) Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Senthal	413
	(xi) Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Shahi	414
	(xii) Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Shishgarh	415
	(xiii) Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Sirauli	416
Table IX	... (i) Literacy and General Education ...	417
	(ii) Higher Education	418
Table X	... Livelihood Pattern, 1961	420
Table XI	... (i) Fairs	421
	(ii) Cattle shows	424
Table XII	.. Livestock population, 1961	425
Table XIII	... Inspection Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc. ...	426
Table XIV	... Dharmsalas, Hotels, etc.	428
Table XV	... Post offices	430
Conversion Factors	... ...	437

Table I—Area and Population

District and tahsil	Area 1961 Square miles	Area 1961 Square Kilometres	Area 1951 Square miles	Population 1961 Persons	Population 1961 Males	Population 1961 Females	Population 1951 Persons	Population 1951 Males	Population 1951 Females	Population 1941 Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District Total—										
Total ..	1,576·8	4,083·9	1,592	14,78,490	8,06,220	6,72,270	12,69,233	6,88,455	5,80,778	11,76,197
Rural ..	1,554·4	4,025·9	1,553	11,52,167	6,28,938	5,23,229	9,88,980	5,36,694	4,52,292	9,17,233
Urban ..	22·4	58·0	39	3,26,323	1,77,282	1,49,041	2,80,247	1,51,761	1,28,486	2,58,964
Aonla—										
Total ..	318·1	823·9	317	2,66,541	1,45,619	1,20,922	2,39,591	1,29,700	1,09,891	2,23,531
Rural ..	314·1	813·5	314	2,48,928	1,36,347	1,12,581	2,16,350	1,17,361	98,989	2,00,868
Urban ..	4·0	10·4	3	17,613	9,272	8,341	23,241	12,339	10,002	22,663
Baheri—										
Total ..	368·9	955·4	369	2,49,090	1,36,289	1,12,801	2,03,990	1,11,157	92,833	1,92,349
Rural ..	367·5	951·8	363	2,33,684	1,27,517	1,06,167	1,84,236	1,00,289	83,947	1,77,713
Urban ..	1·4	3·6	6	15,406	8,772	6,034	19,754	10,868	8,886	14,636
Bareilly—										
Total ..	422·6	1,094·5	441	6,36,127	3,46,516	2,89,611	5,36,190	2,90,825	2,45,365	4,89,411
Rural ..	407·2	1,054·6	418	3,63,299	1,98,299	1,65,000	3,23,433	1,75,452	1,47,981	2,90,054
Urban ..	15·4	39·9	23	2,72,828	1,48,217	2,24,611	2,12,757	1,15,373	97,384	1,99,357
Faridpur—										
Total ..	246·6	638·7	244	1,68,065	92,000	76,065	1,49,538	81,371	68,167	1,39,025
Rural ..	245·5	635·8	240	154,787	84,877	69,910	1,36,302	74,183	62,119	1,26,139
Urban ..	1·1	2·9	4	13,278	7,123	6,155	13,236	7,188	6,048	12,886
Nawabganj—										
Total ..	220·6	571·4	221	1,58,667	85,796	72,871	1,39,924	75,402	64,522	1,31,881
Rural ..	220·1	570·2	218	1,51,469	81,898	69,571	1,28,665	69,409	59,256	1,22,459
Urban ..	0·5	1·2	3	7,198	3,898	3,300	11,259	5,993	5,266	9,422

Table II—Population according to Languages

Languages	Persons
1	2
Hindi	11,32,480
Urdu	3,28,231
Punjabi	13,728
Sindhi	1,222
Bengali	1,090
English	346
Kumauni	253
Nepali	220
Gujarati	161
Malyalam	147
Marathi	130
Tamil	133
Pahari	60
Telugu	74
Garhwali	73
Oriya	33
Persian	13
Assamese	10
Bhojpuri	10
Arabic	9
Multani	8
Dogri	5
Gorakhali	3
Sanskrit	3
Chinese	2
Burmese	1
Kannad	1
Total population	14,78,490

Monetary allotment after 20 per cent cut (subject to 20 per cent cut) ... ...

Table III—Population according to Religion, 1961

Religion	District total	Rural total	Urban total
1	2	3	4
Hinduism	10,20,440	8,27,277	1,93,163
Islam	4,41,723	3,16,668	1,25,055
Sikhism	9,936	5,285	4,651
Christianity	5,021	2,814	3,107
Buddhism	253	78	175
Jainism	194	45	149
Zoroastrianism	23	..	23
Total population ..	14,78,490	11,52,167	3,26,323

Table IV(i)—Rainfall (up to 1957)

Station	Years on which data are based		Normal rainfall (in mm) January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aonla	50	a	24·6	27·7	14·5	8·9	16·3	98·0	290·6	284·0
		b	1·9	2·0	1·3	0·9	1·4	4·3	11·7	12·1
Baheri	50	a	27·7	39·1	15·5	10·4	22·3	147·1	375·7	361·4
		b	2·1	2·3	1·4	1·0	1·8	5·9	13·2	13·3
Bareilly	50	a	24·4	27·7	12·7	8·1	15·2	114·3	318·5	289·8
		b	1·8	2·0	1·2	0·8	1·4	4·8	12·5	12·2
Debiabhoj	50	a	32·5	33·0	12·2	7·9	17·3	156·7	340·7	348·7
		b	2·0	1·9	1·0	0·7	1·3	5·2	12·2	12·4
Faridpur	50	a	19 1	23·6	12·2	8·6	15·0	108·7	296·7	280·1
		b	1·7	1·8	1·2	0·9	1·4	4·8	11·8	11·5

Kundhra	..	..	50	a	31·2	28 7	13·7	8·9	21·8	121·7	323·3	335·0
				b	2·0	2·0	1·0	0·9	1·7	5·1	11·9	12 0
Mirganj	..	..	25	a	23·4	27·7	13·5	6·3	15·0	115·8	265·7	304·8
				b	1·9	1·9	1·1	0·9	1·7	4·2	11·8	12·4
Nawabganj	..	..	50	a	23 9	29·2	15·5	8·1	24·1	131·1	330·0	302·5
				b	1·8	2·1	1·2	0·9	1·8	5·4	13·2	13·2
Pandhera	..	..	50	a	26·7	36·6	14·7	8·6	22·1	133·1	329·7	303 0
				b	1·9	2·0	1·1	0·6	1·4	4·7	11·8	11·3
Bareilly district	..	..		a	25 9	30·4	13·8	8·4	18·8	125·2	320·3	313·1
				b	1·9	2·0	1·2	0·8	1·5	4·9	12·2	12·4

Station	Years on which date are based		September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall (as percentage of normal) and year	Lowest annual rainfall (as percentage of normal) and year	Extreme rainfall (in mm): Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours: Amount (mm.)	Extreme rainfall (in mm): Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours: Date
1	2		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Aonla	50	a	175·0	29·5	2·8	10·2	982·1	194 (1916)	51 (1913)	226·1	1874 July 5.
		b	7·1	1·0	0·3	0·8	44·8				
Baheri	50	a	211·8	31·2	5·6	11·9	1259·7	177 (1922)	49 (1930)	477·5	1871 July 29.
		b	7·1	1·3	0·4	1·1	50 9				
Bareilly	50	a	193·8	34·8	4·1	9·1	1052·5	158 (1922)	47 (1918)	378·5	1878 July 9.
		b	7·2	1·1	0·3	0·9	46·2				
Debiabhoj	50	a	214·6	29·5	3·1	12·7	1214·9	196 (1936)	36 (1939)	326·4	1927 June 21.
		b	6·2	1·1	0·2	0·9	45·1				
Faridpur	50	a	178·0	37·1	2·5	9·7	998·3	180 (1921)	40 (1918)	312 4	1870 August 31.
		b	7·1	1·1	0·2	0·8	44·3				
Kundhra	50	a	208·0	37·9	4·1	9·4	1143·7	185 (1921)	32 (1941)	315·0	1927 October 7.
		b	6·7	1·1	0·3	0·6	46·2				

Mirganj	..	..	25	a	215·4	33·0	6·6	9·4	1036·1	147 (1916)	61 (1905)	358·1	1870 June, 29.
				b	7·4	1·0	0·5	0·6	45·4				
Nawabganj	..	..	50	a	210·1	40·1	5·3	10·2	1136·1	161 (1922)	47 (1941)	533·4	1882 July 7.
				b	7·4	1·3	0·3	0·8	40·4				
Pandhera	..	..	50	a	175·0	31·7	4·6	9·4	1095·2	229 (1914)	44 (1950)	250·4	1927 June 20.
				b	6·2	0·8	0·3	0·9	43·0				
Bareilly District		..		a	197·7	33·9	4·3	10·2	1102·0	167 (1936)	57 (1918)	..	..
				b	6·9	1·1	0·3	0·8	46·0	..	..	..	..

a—Normal rainfall
b—Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2·5 mm or more)

Table IV(ii)—Temperature and Relative Humidity (up to 1957)

Month	Temperature (in degrees Centigrade)						Relative humidity (as percentage) according to Indian Standard Time	
	Mean daily maximum	Mean daily minimum	Highest ever recorded with date		Lowest ever recorded with date		8.30 a.m.	5.30 p.m.
1	2	3	4		5		6	7
January ..	21.6	8.1	29.4	January 5, 1943	0.6	January 31, 1905	81	54
February	24.1	10.1	32.8	February 27, 1884	0.0	February 2, 1905	75	45
March ..	30.6	14.9	40.0	March 31, 1945	5.0	March 6, 1945	59	30
April ..	36.6	20.6	43.9	April 22, 1952	11.1	April 5, 1905	43	22
May ..	39.7	25.2	46.7	May 29, 1884	16.1	May 2, 1898	44	24
June ..	38.1	27.0	46.1	June 19, 1948	19.4	June 9, 1912	63	43
July ..	33.5	26.1	43.9	July 10, 1903	20.0	July 16, 1931	82	71
August ..	32·3	25.7	40.6	August 13, 1918	21.1	August 12, 1916	84	76
September ..	32·8	24.3	38.3	September 2, 1932	16.7	September 30, 1899	80	67
October ..	32·1	18.9	38.3	October 1, 1918	8.9	October 28, 1887	73	60
November ..	27·7	12.1	36.1	November 8, 1920	5.6	November 30, 1934	73	47
December ..	23.0	8·2	29.4	December 1, 1889	1.7	December 28, 1913	80	51
Annual ..	31·0	18·4	..	..	..	..	70	48

Table V(i)—Cultivated Area (in Acres), 1370 Fasli (1962-63)

Tahsil and district	Total area (in acres)	Cultivated area under different harvests					
		Rabi			Kharif		
		Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aonla	2,03,548	84,063	4,832	88.805	76,927	16,318	93.245
Baheri	2,36,105	95,600	6,453	1,02,053	1,53,458	14,182	1,67,640
Bareilly	2,70,559	98,518	3,187	1,01,705	1,21,531	25,010	1,46,541
Faridpur	1,57,951	67,596	1,834	69,430	58.009	18,202	77,111
Nawabganj	1,41,194	55,558	1,452	57,101	81,347	13,380	94,727
District total ..	10,09,357	4,01,335	17,758	4,19,093	4,92,172	87,092	5,79,264

Tahsil and district	Gross cultivated area						Net cultivated area	Double-cropped area
	Zaid			Area under food crops	Area under non-food crops	Total		
	Food	Non-food	Total					
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aonla	1,615	96	1,711	1,62,605	21,246	1,83,851	1,57,725	26,126
Baheri	234	30	264	2,49,292	20,665	2,69,957	1,94,332	75,625
Bareilly	1,458	36	1,494	2,21,507	28,233	2,49,740	1,98,858	50,882
Faridpur	210	48	258	1,26,715	20,084	1,46,799	1,26,113	20,686
Nawabganj	121	3	124	1,37,026	14,835	1,51,861	1,17,048	34,813
District total	3,638	213	3,851	8,97,145	1,05,063	10,02,208	7,94,076	2,08,132

Table V(ii)—Cultureable Area (in Acres), 1370 Fasli (1962-63)

Tahsil and district	Geographical area (in acres)	Forests (under forest department)	Pastures and grazing grounds	Land under miscellaneous trees, groves, etc., not included in area sown: Groves and orchards	Jungles under *gaon samaj* and land-holders	Land under thatching grasses and bamboo	Bushes and miscellaneous trees	Total	Other culturable waste land	Fallow land (including land prepared for sugarcane)	Total culturable area (including fallow land)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aonla	2,03,548	..	240	2,422	..	239	469	3,130	6,836	15,783	25,989
Baheri	2,36,105	..	105	1,217	..	4	100	1,321	5,753	20,379	27,558
Bareilly ..	2,70,559	..	812	5,100	..	16	43	5,159	5,370	15,115	26,456
Faridpur ..	1,57,951	..	67	2,560	..	65	45	2,670	3,864	9,480	16,081
Nawabganj ..	1,41,194	..	135	2,403	7	25	25	2,460	2,637	5,616	10,848
District total ..	10,09,357	..	1,359	13,702	7	349	682	14,740	24,460	66,373	1,06,932

Table V(iii)—Cultureable Area (in Acres), 1370 Fasli (1962-63)

Tahsil and district	Geographical area (in acres)	Land put to non-agricultural uses			Land under water	*Banjar* and land unfit for cultivation due to other causes	Total unculturable area
		Land occupied by *abadis* roads, railways, buildings, etc.	Burial grounds	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aonla ..	2,03,548	7,732	208	7,040	5,033	6,861	19,834
Baheri ..	2,36,105	10,358	486	10,844	12,203	1,168	24,215
Bareilly ..	2,70,559	16,158	631	16,798	11,394	3,213	45,345
Faridpur ..	1,57,951	5,787	139	5,926	6,618	4,455	15,757
Nawabganj ..	1,41,194	6,437	325	6,762	5,471	17,062	16,688
District total ..	10,09,357	40,472	1,789	48,261	40,719	32,759	1,21,739

Table V(iv)—Irrigated Area (in Acres), 1370 Fasli (1962-63)

Tahsil and district	Area irrigated by								Total (net) area irrigated	Area irrigated more than once in same year
	Canals	Tube-wells	Other wells			Tanks, *jhils* and ponds (*pokhars*)	Sagars	Other sources		
			Pakka	Kutcha	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aonla ..	..	10,954	9,646	495	10,141	2,090	..	535	23,720	801
Baheri ..	19,760	24	218	76	294	121	..	330	20,529	1,158
Faridpur ..	12,713	133	585	979	1,564	358	..	397	15,165	757
Nawabganj ..	23,944	80	247	475	722	239	7	366	25,358	5,015
Bareilly ..	33,719	2,451	1,852	334	2,186	857	..	1,955	41,168	2,305
District total	90,136	13,642	12,548	2,359	14,907	3,665	7	3,583	1,25,940	10,036

Table VI(i)—Area (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Aonla

Fasli year	Rabi			Kharif			
	Wheat	Wheat mixed	Gram	*Juar*	*Bajra*	Paddy	Sugar-cane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1347*	38,484	16,951	8,701	13,878	32,022	21,263	2,041
1348	29,941	32,030	7,358	6,343	35,126	19,960	5,297
1349	30,083	33,719	4,831	6,494	40,082	9,587	3,925
1350	23,890	38,911	9,836	11,443	35,288	17,797	4,447
1351	22,131	42,430	9,208	[10,703	32,773	18,059	6,201
1352	23,051	39,300	5,462	12,084	36,218	19,664	5,711
1353	29,801	37,631	10,548	12,691	37,645	20,628	2,953
1354	29,500	34,894	9,515	10,987	35,846	23,200	3,670
1355	23,059	35,211	11,576	15,473	33,234	22,880	6,176
1356	24,975	46,305	17,303	9,578	27,175	22,892	6,317
1357	20,026	39,576	14,035	16,120	34,982	24,683	5,627
1358	22,755	36,686	9,199	16,371	32,606	25,394	6,031
1359	19,902	30,361	5,142	17,305	36,747	11,810	8,787
1360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	23,225	37,818	7,026	13,241	38,191	23,587	2,567
1362	27,912	40,832	7,869	14,381	36,811	23,421	2,113
1363	30,713	37,843	7,081	13,053	35,537	24,333	4,804
1364	34,251	29,482	6,224	12,034	32,771	24,352	6,818
1365	26,636	36,890	7,021	11,819	30,547	23,120	6,481
1366	23,838	40,857	10,285	12,858	27,957	24,656	3,753
1367	20,215	39,092	9,590	17,088	30,042	25,479	5,792
1368	19,601	40,266	9,160	11,628	31,629	28,114	6,368
1369	23,300	41,798	8,953	10,772	29,768	29,187	5,914
1370	19,155	42,950	6,340	16,340	29,298	16,809	5,451

*1347 Fasli = 1339-40 A. D.

Table VI(ii)—Area (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Baheri

Fasli year	Rabi			Kharif		
	Wheat	Gram	Other crops	Paddy	Sugar-cane	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1347*	30,618	26,011	21,492	65,387	24,391	34,369
1348	25,415	16,412	21,116	58,476	35,511	27,220
1349	35,115	26,076	25,058	36,292	26,648	37,712
1350	71,753	30,645	25,729	48,348	27,790	43,022
1351	32,291	26,763	28,796	41,487	28,910	39,446
1352	35,707	22,871	30,656	50,538	25,032*	38,298
1353	30,258	32,431	31,356	54,689	19,181	41,877
1354	31,989	26,429	27,656	67,360	21,036	31,918
1355	20,704	31,515	26,542	62,227	28,784	30,867
1356	27,742	29,724	33,243	60,621	22,985	33,732
1357	20,019	29,231	33,033	63,994	21,507	29,347
1358	27,713	24,044	27,308	67,844	27,094	31,548
1359	32,442	26,071	56,973	51,700	31,129	37,178
1360	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	37,135	29,889	26,552	67,809	19,368	46,896
1362	37,958	25,908	29,902	58,958	22,994	47,987
1363	42,130	22,953	30,413	82,331	36,440	37,446
1364	39,864	18,978	30,401	65,972	41,795	35,647
1365	38,350	20,170	41,301	67,723	35,981	32,592
1366	36,215	25,335	45,838	78,253	30,132	36,272
1367	32,721	21,902	47,471	78,332	32,539	36,826
1368	20,247	19,384	70,343	78,578	40,398	33,228
1369	31,827	17,093	50,527	76,079	43,841	30,725
1370	32,777	32,471	49,352	81,275	39,275	22,908

*1347 Fasli = 1939-40 A. D.

Table VI(iii)—Area (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Bareilly

Fasli year	Rabi					Kharif				
	Wheat	Wheat and gram	Barley	Gram	Other food crops	*Juar*	*Bajra*	Paddy	Maize	Other food crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1347*	51,987	19,267	2,915	16,706	1,314	15,116	16,342	42,932	12,922	8,144
1348	47,417	18,372	7,901	20,788	8,137	8,084	14,565	30,656	5,425	7,830
1349	43,948	21,208	8,462	15,390	9,408	4,569	12,632	26,755	4,113	8,104
1350	48,493	24,497	7,490	13,454	6,543	11,975	34,438	26,094	5,840	3,786
1351	40,940	27,317	61,895	20,265	43,645	14,757	20,027	37,638	11,828	9,968
1352	29,675	20,549	5,175	14,258	3,801	7,627	14,848	27,591	3,471	8,667
1353	41,599	31,780	5,121	16,024	8,666	17,390	20,012	39,787	9,001	10,372
1354	44,216	35,501	7,232	24,033	14,766	15,655	20,403	42,598	8,463	17,672
1355	49,142	29,953	6,391	16,763	4,957	15,317	21,070	46,256	6,253	8,419
1356	36,598	27,692	5,698	22,779	12,902	20,051	14,686	33,895	6,915	18,948
1357	37,740	36,880	8,938	28,403	13,453	7,000	8,842	34,096	2,611	6,893
1358 to 1368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1369	37,786	35,805	3,279	12,406	12,250	17,145	5,721	43,689	8,778	16,577
1370	38,860	35,978	3,913	11,063	13,674	19,482	8,781	55,129	8,269	3,760
1371	32,865	39,305	3,806	7,219	15,173	21,516	8,686	56,315	10,287	3,437

*1347 Fasli = 1939—40 A. D.

Table VI(iv)–Area (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Faridpur

Fasli year	Rabi			Kharif		
	Wheat	Wheat mixed	Gram	Paddy	*Juar*	*Bajra*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1347*	42,227	8,699	10,182	17,244	7,764	27,789
1348	35,647	10,089	9,916	13,074	2,380	26,261
1349	38,170	13,072	6,324	8,573	2,734	32,035
1350	33,908	14,116	8,951	16,312	3,279	30,887
1351	29,507	18,074	10,823	14,992	2,407	27,426
1352	31,077	16,309	5,948	15,083	3,124	29,745
1353	32,735	18,023	10,092	17,715	3,079	28,529
1354	31,464	14,404	7,562	19,490	2,140	26,063
1355	31,008	12,624	8,740	19,634	4,078	24,2714
1356	30,734	15,979	12,159	18,300	3,054	20,20
1357	20,214	13,916	1,891	20,590	3,763	25,301
1358	30,039	12,648	7,563	21,260	4,532	22,814
1359	31,281	14,774	0,187	11,535	5,406	23,163
1360	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	38,603	14,264	9,070	19,981	2,631	24,527
1362	35,512	13,946	8,440	19,555	4,319	24,178
1363	30,366	14,537	5,088	23,837	4,294	23,065
1364	35,307	12,384	4,190	20,687	5,152	19,976
1365	34,166	13,806	5,763	17,980	4,796	19,991
1366	31,920	17,155	6,030	22,822	4,943	17,022
1367	29,312	17,553	5,414	23,056	0,120	17,084
1368	29,863	18,072	4,719	24,447	3,232	14,789
1369	29,863	18,072	4,719	24,447	3,232	14,789
1370	29,372	18,911	4,507	23,313	4,397	16,216

*1347 Fasli = 1939—40 A. D.

Table VI(v)—Area (in Acres) under Crops, Tahsil Nawabganj

Fasli year	Rabi				Kharif			
	Wheat	Wheat mixed	Barley and barley mixed	Gram	Maize	Rice	*Bajra* and *Bajra* mixed	*Juar* and *juar* mixed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1347* ..	22,158	6,889	1,778	13,501	917	45,018	2,410	1,674
1348 ..	21,749	6,855	1,962	9,989	458	42,867	1,748	1,111
1349 ..	26,392	8,914	2,422	12,250	243	30,810	3,385	2,038
1350 ..	22,149	8,184	2,338	14,668	707	39,704	2,541	2,269
1351 ..	20,321	11,359	1,697	14,718	541	38,097	2,160	2,364
1352 ..	21,922	10,883	1,995	9,636	327	43,048	2,330	2,790
1353 ..	22,176	12,860	2,850	17,984	468	44,061	2,060	2,567
1354 ..	21,197	11,864	2,639	13,745	196	46,526	2,296	1,660
1355 ..	19,194	9,378	2,599	16,619	121	45,968	1,752	2,491
1356 ..	21,536	13,239	2,556	15,404	208	47,246	1,613	2,421
1357 ..	19,389	14,668	2,638	16,088	157	51,763	2,121	2,946
1358 ..	19,457	12,828	2,228	12,087	211	52,166	1,744	2,953
1359 ..	21,477	13,916	2,769	9,906	279	38,910	1,643	4,467

[Continued

1360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	..	24,244	9,991	2,146	14,361	564	48,618	2,127	2,848
1362	..	23,306	1,152	2,443	14,156	302	49,293	1,558	2,717
1363	..	24,134	15,085	2,150	11,127	170	50,255	2,087	2,591
1364	..	23,385	14,653	2,191	9,177	246	50,043	1,891	4,198
1365	..	22,567	19,273	2,246	11,729	327	54,432	1,574	3,171
1366	..	22,647	19,313	2,296	11,729	363	58,023	1,399	3,144
1367	..	21,991	18,766	2,259	11,178	335	58,240	2,382	3,197
1368	..	22,182	18,573	2,243	11,101	336	58,045	1,362	3,118
1369	..	21,370	18,720	2,269	11,031	365	58,269	1,345	3,168
1370	..	17,944	22,507	3,232	6,623	379	57,661	578	2,326

*1347 Fasli—1939—40 A.D.

Table VII—Land Revenue Demand (in Rupees)

Pargana and tahsil	Year of Settlement 1802-03	1805-06	1808-09	1812-13	1817-18	1822-23
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aonla	48.765	51,480	59,501	71,722	71.264	68,072
Ballia	18,289	14,259	15,738	17,712	19,342	21,157
Sanha	42,446	43,117	47,746	54,212	55,098	56,531
Sirauli South	36,619	40,854	47,423	55,002	52,828	51,964
Total tahsil Aonla	1,46,119	1,49,710	1,70,408	1,96,648	1,98,532	1,97,724
Chaumahla	22,548	28,348	52,158	59,784	57,572	55,646
Kabar	9,825	14,124	49,367	56,196	54.092	54,219
Richha	52,228	51,949	1,08,524	1,73,561	1,71,720	1,68,681
Sarsavan	10.173	18,641	51,554	61,925	65,663	64,114
Total tahsil Baheri	94,774	1,13,062	2,61,603	3.51,466	3.49,047	3,42,660
Total tahsil Bareilly	1.33,348	1,10,173	1,80,579	1,80,392	1,92,608	1,89,239
Total tahsil Faridpur	72,672	81,488	88,352	1,39,845	1,38.516	1,42,259
Ajaon	69,713	80,034	91,861	99,034	1,04,195	1,02,487
Shahi	15.001	18,001	22,251	67,391	60.890	59,870
Sirautli North	36,760	40,165	52,259	56,765	58.816	59,047
Total tahsil Mirganj	1,21,474	1,38,200	1,66,371	2,32,190	2.23,901	2,21,402
Total tahsil Nawabganj	1,01.535	1,11,544	1,50,357	2,46.300	2.25.674	2,27,007
District total	6,69,922	7,04,177	10,17,670	13,37,841	13,28,278	13,20,291

Table VII—Land Revenue Demand (in Rupees)

Pargana and tahsil	1835-36	1869-72	1899-1902	1940	1950-51 (1358 Fasli)	1952-53 (1360 Fasli)	1963-64 (1371 Fasli)
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Aonla	60,554	93,285	1,11,058	..	..	..	..
Ballia	23,339	33,680	34,869	..	..	..	..
Sanha	55,087	73,230	81,234	..	..	..	..
Sirauli South	38,004	45,400	51,660	..	..	..	..
Total tahsil Aonla	1,76,984	2,45,595	2,78,821	..	3,62,839	8,15,410	8,43,171
Chaumahla	44,531	75,620	78,977	..	..	..	..
Kabar	45,161	60,910	64,920	..	..	..	..
Richha	1,43,695	1,66,237	1,81,328	..	..	..	..
Sarsawan	37,429	36,910	40,035	..	..	..	..
Total tahsil Baheri	2,71,016	3,39,677	3,65,260	..	4,78,808	11,19,066	11,83,840
Total tahsil Bareilly	1,68,393	2,44,942	2,73,960	..	4,90,173	11,33,010	11,67,055
Total tahsil Faridpur	1,47,434	1,61,604	1,89,230	..	2,31,103	5,02,363	5,44,650
Ajaon }			23,865	..	..	..	..
Shahi }	1,13,687	1,34,890	64,745	..	..	..	..
Sirauli North }			61,985	..	..	..	..
Total tahsil Mirganj	1,13,687	1,34,890	1,50,595	No more in existence.			
Total tahsil Nawabganj	1,82,358	2,28,032	2,51,271	..	3,07,852	6,88,081	7,03,587
District total	10,59,872	13,54,740	15,09,137	15,76,213.40	18,70,775	42,57,930	44,42,303

Table VIII(i-a)—Receipt (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Bareilly

Year	Government grants	Circumstance and property tax	Cattle pounds	Education	Medical	Veterinary	Markets and shops	Fairs and property	Agriculture	Interest	Miscellaneous	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1956-57	12,01,840	1,22,733	34,118	3,24,592	529	4	30,277	582	3,698	..	1,20,693	18,39,066
1957-58	14,84,953	98,751	33,932	2,15,165	689	96	35,026	1,404	10,920	2,675	91,114	19,74,665
1958-59	15,61,886	1,01,473	33,544	1,29,460	786	108	28,845	2,532	7,361	725	1,19,885	19,86,605
1959-60	15,96,220	1,16,763	25,438	4,31,287	663	..	27,985	992	6,415	231	1,04,783	23,10,777
1960-61	16,48,276	97,318	24,000	1,90,665	698	..	40,823	70	7,052	1,890	1,48,431	21,59,223
1961-62	19,95,221	9,040	24,901	2,41,606	7,411	..	27,729	35	12,345	..	88,092	24,87,450
1962-63	20,51,729	1,09,521	27,487	1,93,340	765	..	32,590	..	14,033	6,659	1,19,952	25,56,076

Table VIII (i-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Bareilly

Year	Administration	Cattle pounds	Education	Medical	Public health	Veterinary	Fairs and property	Agriculture	Public works	Refund	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1956-57	83,424	33,104	11,15,016	70,516	34,277	16,750	1,203	1,352	2,06,459	17,665	2,39,606	18,19,372
1957-58	1,31,407	33,637	13,79,913	71,459	36,063	17,965	196	1,240	2,66,316	4,253	96,524	20,38,973
1958-59	90,938	34,774	15,33,522	81,714	34,945	20,077	..	1,413	1,83,756	1,570	2,14,365	21,97,074
1959-60	94,128	54,416	15,10,110	86,554	36,091	13,848	549	1,384	2,83,692	1,354	1,32,625	22,14,751
1960-61	94,835	40,347	15,07,333	80,201	39,216	18,329	49	1,331	1,95,932	1,098	1,81,284	21,59,055
1961-62	1,02,559	39,162	17,79,254	72,388	35,367	15,644	446	1,380	2,25,838	5,870	1,91,808	24,69,710
1962-63	1,05,710	35,864	19,01,017	91,345	39,300	15,243	250	1,471	2,19,633	7,980	1,28,547	25,46 3 0

Table VIII(ii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Aonla

Year		Municipal rates and taxes	Reali-sation under special Acts	Revenue derived from muni-cipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contri-butions	Miscel-laneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1959-60	..	72,008	1,089	914	12,314	2,165	26,871	1,15,361
1960-61	..	70,439	1,074	2,429	13,056	9,591	33,977	1,31,466
1961-62	..	77,288	1,020	9,660	32,602	2,026	48,028	1,70,624
1962-63	..	86,591	1,042	14,781	52,736	7,645	40,791	2,03,580

Table VIII(ii-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Aonla

Year		General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1959-60	..	29,713	6,412	22,174	31,335	836	25,007	1,15,567
1960-61	..	28,409	10,022	20,961	33,924	4,210	37,224	1,34,750
1961-62	..	31,401	10,218	29,670	44,345	2,919	45,100	1,63,659
1962-63	..	31,027	11,041	41,844	52,108	2,220	41,574	1,70,823

Table VIII(iii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Baheri

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1952-53	9,893	2,633	2,618	3,540	54,775	..	73,459
1953-54	9,732	2,340	200	4,851	58,360	..	75,483
1954-55	4,545	2,441	2,005	9,571	44,119	..	62,681
1955-56	19,192	2,107	1,123	31,220	87,823	..	1,41,465
1956-57	1,08,951	2,010	14,560	4,754	43,100	..	1,73,375
1957-58	1,22,891	2,080	11,087	13,261	2,357	..	1,51,676
1958-59	1,45,801	2,181	13,736	16,945	3,085	1,82,100	3,63,848
1959-60	1,24,472	1,768	21,279	25,686	2,420	2,00,000	3,75,625
1960-61	1,32,095	2,002	24,267	33,029	2,090	40,000	2,33,483
1961-62	1,65,902	1,346	21,432	46,901	3,155	15,000	2,53,736
1962-63	2,56,344	1,514	24,899	50,638	1,991	13,880	3,49,266

Table VIII(iii-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Baheri

Year	General Administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1952-53 ..	14,206	4,375	39,960	..	1,750	6,863	4,132	71,286
1953-54 ..	12,023	4,872	40,772	..	1,750	7,557	4,285	71,259
1954-55 ..	12,381	4,726	23,780	..	1,750	8,890	4,577	56,104
1955-56 ..	13,086	4,137	68,289	..	1,750	37,541	4,575	1,29,378
1956-57 ..	13,114	13,154	54,773	61	1,750	17,790	49,167	1,49,809
1957-58 ..	22,684	22,734	54,073	..	2,750	11,957	15,648	1,29,846
1958-59 ..	28,991	11,117	1,97,536	..	..	16,665	10,648	2,64,957
1959-60 ..	28,189	22,121	2,52,893	..	..	13,376	6,408	3,22,987
1960-61 ..	27,801	14,896	1,27,890	..	..	10,851	21,900	2,03,338
1961-62 ..	30,286	33,085	1,34,908	3,687	..	14,165	47,540	2,63,671
1962-63 ..	31,078	21,257	1,63,962	10,504	10,201	13,187	30,552	2,80,741

Table VIII(iv-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Bareilly

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from Municipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1945-46	9,76,470	15,893	1,72,460	1,82,843	17,371	24,901	13,89,938
1946-47	11,03,051	16,722	4,27,107	2,80,741	32,202	80,581	19,40,404
1947-48	11,43,829	16,336	3,79,346	2,20,142	27,698	26,659	18,14,010
1948-49	14,29,685	23,800	2,72,057	2,81,731	55,447	26,985	20,89,705
1949-50	13,82,760	32,156	2,11,246	3,91,004	20,936	72,126	21,10,228
1950-51	13,55,281	35,604	3,61,857	3,04,049	47,393	73,952	21,78,136
1951-52	18,77,840	39,762	3,89,305	3,48,131	44,946	1,90,059	28,90,133
1952-53	17,18,826	42,230	2,99,871	3,73,458	1,00,744	2,88,965	28,24,094
1953-54	16,64,816	42,295	2,88,092	2,62,434	41,350	3,79,516	26,78,503
1954-55	17,54,596	43,758	2,53,283	5,72,113	39,336	8,14,175	34,77,260
1955-56	18,70,778	49,053	3,24,361	5,77,625	63,235	10,69,088	39,54,140
1956-57	19,55,259	49,997	3,64,767	3,16,761	83,745	14,524	27,85,053
1957-58	20,04,245	53,611	3,85,037	4,01,257	1,05,830	1,07,586	30,57,566
1958-59	18,75,083	57,103	3,77,223	3,65,403	1,53,763	1,76,659	30,05,234
1959-60	21,08,698	61,945	4,10,022	6,49,306	1,25,230	1,36,564	34,91,765
1960-61	24,49,385	59,422	4,86,602	4,40,148	1,52,360	68,670	36,56,587
1961-62	23,44,758	61,740	5,56,760	7,85,298	1,08,724	1,44,825	40,02,105
1962-63	24,83,489	62,049	6,09,887	10,26,872	1,34,534	3,61,2 4	46,78,075

Table VIII(iv-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Bareilly

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1945-46 ..	1,25,230	82,950	7,44,440	3,24,621	23,000	37,533	26,477	14,01,290
1946-47 ..	1,44,494	82,551	6,12,293	4,10,095	26,000	52,952	69,121	13,97,416
1947-48 ..	1,94,004	85,612	7,07,587	4,83,790	22,750	66,584	20,991	15,81,318
1948-49 ..	2,05,299	1,17,780	8,71,232	5,28,284	23,000	83,771	25,839	18,55,205
1949-50 ..	2,44,737	1,02,626	14,85,970	6,14,850	35,000	1,24,650	22,487	26,30,320
1950-51 ..	2,25,156	1,54,379	11,78,443	5,93,634	26,000	1,17,382	44,976	23,39,970
1951-52 ..	2,41,821	1,42,455	11,30,978	6,03,531	71,000	1,01,576	1,36,360	24,27,721
1952-53 ..	2,34,981	1,55,353	16,12,710	6,29,131	79,000	1,11,872	1,06,787	29,29,819
1953-54 ..	2,44,843	1,55,643	15,70,409	7,24,425	36,000	1,27,136	82,228	26,40,684
1954-55 ..	2,65,481	1,53,437	16,22,270	6,85,367	36,000	1,10,899	1,24,998	29,98,452
1955-56 ..	2,60,996	2,23,741	22,23,523	7,09,441	75,000	1,68,743	2,79,212	39,40,656
1956-57 ..	3,07,344	2,53,413	15,55,973	7,30,046	1,16,174	1,81,101	2,44,831	33,88,882
1957-58 ..	2,91,777	3,04,234	15,95,121	7,14,376	1,36,941	1,48,607	2,42,212	34,33,268
1958-59 ..	2,83,754	2,61,693	11,42,187	7,90,870	1,20,000	1,70,786	2,71,671	30,40,961
1959-60 ..	2,81,857	2,88,175	11,85,939	8,65,410	60,000	2,09,446	3,28,649	32,19,476
1960-61 ..	3,20,905	2,93,935	15,87,765	8,87,770	60,000	2,42,961	2,55,997	36,49,429
1961-62 ..	3,09,889	3,01,262	18,79,361	10,85,135	60,000	2,26,722	2,91,662	41,54,031
1962-63 ..	3,32,822	3,39,258	20,15,851	11,84,075	60,000	2,66,753	4,57,595	46,56,354

Table VIII(v-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Faridpur

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc. other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58 .	13,099	1,163	4,608	6,960	..	26,750
1958-59	15,023	1,168	12,483	11,001	1,651	41,326
1959-60 ..	41,570	1,298	5,020	6,449	..	54,337
1960-61 ..	72,625	725	12,506	23,319	..	1,09,175
1961-62 ..	47,525	1,023	12,704	9,076	..	71,818
1962-63 ..	64,310	902	15,310	53,226	2,174	1,35,936

Table VIII(v-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Faridpur

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-58	16,445	4,570	884	3,205	25,104
1958-59	22,167	25,478	1,988	2,403	52,036
1959-60	24,600	5,203	7,691	6,898	43,892
1960-61	35,408	9,656	14,809	3,609	63,482
1961-62	40,280	64,230	1,726	12,542	1,18,778
1962-63	66,625	15,305	23,085	39,135	1,44,150

Table VIII(vi-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Cantonment Board, Bareilly

Year	Rates and taxes	Realization under special Acts	Revenue derived from property, etc.	Grants and contributions	Extra-ordinary receipts, loans, etc	Other sources	Total receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1953-54	91,559	5,421	1,10,473	22,352	3,014	5,493	2,38,312
1954-55	79,787	3,723	98,821	20,602	4,857	2,070	2,09,920
1955-56	94,544	5,705	1,04,063	15,165	7,648	3,002	2,30,727
1956-57	1,02,198	4,938	94,975	57,087	43,893	2,016	3,65,107
1957-58	1,87,493	2,715	97,523	83,989	14,063	7,061	3,92,844
1958-59	1,59,131	258	1,18,339	72,299	22,386	5,602	3,78,015
1959-60	93,897	17	1,37,487	1,82,961	25,784	1,853	4,41,999
1960-61	97,438	7	1,82,648	2,08,189	37,060	4,421	5,29,763
1961-62	1,02,235	..	1,62,518	2,20,078	39,234	5,779	5,30,444
1962-63	1,00,078	7	1,55,343	2,30,120	36,041	12,805	5,35,294

Table VIII(vi-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Cantonment Board, Bareilly

Year	General administration	Education	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55 ..	13,451	40,082	1,01,475	15,187	53,382	2,23,577
1955-56 ..	12,174	40,487	1,08,763	6,090	56,070	2,23,584
1956-57 ..	16,502	41,181	1,27,864	41,181	94,816	3,21.544
1957-58 ..	18,395	42,335	1,41,588	76,556	79,168	3,58,040
1958-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60 ..	18,789	57,459	1,79,056	82,610	76,184	4,14,098
1960-61 ..	26,849	70,533	2,34,872	41,972	77,470	4,51,196
1961-62 ..	20,420	81,972	2,03,669	73,733	1,01,763	4,81,557
1962-63 ..	19,035	77,569	2,00,947	1,50,845	81,099	5,29,495

Table VIII (vii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Fatehganj East

Year		Total receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
			General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	..	6,466	757	2,301	48	678	3,784
1952-53	..	6,080	730	2,298	1,116	1,160	5,304
1953-54	.	4,253	529	2,420	6,206	1,166	10,321
1954-55	..	12,514	595	2,455	5,025	1,692	9,766
1955-56	..	8,017	584	2,365	2,573	2,299	7,821
1956-57	..	7,710	624	2,143	6,624	2,319	11,710
1957-58	..	8,242	693	3,099	2,547	2,196	8,535
1958-59	..	11,254	905	3,670	3,989	1,737	10,301
1959-60	..	14,484	1,120	3,623	5,052	2,192	11,987
1960-61	.	10,481	1,185	3,593	6	628	5,412
1961-62	.	11,758	1,033	4,733	5,430	2,632	13,828
1962-63	.	11,871	1,478	4,053	9,142	2,280	17,003

Table VIII (viii)—Receipts and Expenditure Town Area, Nawabganj

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)			
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951-52 ..	1,342	16,098	17,440	1,022	400	8,401	9,823
1952-53 ..	1,131	16,016	17,147	964	12,176	8,270	21,410
1953-54 ..	940	14,738	15,678	1,044	6,755	10,199	17,998
1954-55 ..	1,076	11,910	12,986	1,014	3,224	8,308	12,546
1955-56 ..	1,100	12,094	13,194	1,098	5,871	8,505	15,474
1956-57 ..	763	13,228	13,991	1,169	6,378	8,292	15,839
1957-58 .	3,511	16,501	20,012	1,561	5,139	12,504	19,204
1958-59 ..	4,090	19,928	24,021	3,177	4,298	14,091	21,566
1959-60 ..	5,866	19,286	25,152	1,564	5,059	15,326	21,949
1960-61 ..	8,669	15,048	23,717	1,732	4,196	17,020	22,948
1961-62 ..	8,067	20,252	28,319	1,940	5,254	18,515	25,709
1962-63 ..	7,683	23,999	31,682	2,054	5,212	29,900	37,166

Table VIII (ix)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Richha

Year	Total receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
		General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52 ..	10,012	1,074	3,138	2,640	954	7,806
1952-53 ..	6,628	917	3,146	2,678	1,166	7,907
1953-54 ..	7,589	1,063	3,002	3,265	1,864	9'254
1954-55 ..	5,672	1,022	2,941	..	1,190	5,153
1955-56 ..	7,740	1,044	3,058	..	1,862	5,964
1956-57 ..	10,189	1,083	3,079	150	4,250	8,562
1957-58 ..	13,121	1,151	3,284	3,500	1,415	9,350
1958-59 ..	13,051	1,421	3,781	4,043	3,122	12,367
1959-60 ..	20,789	1,306	5,312	17,336	2,476	26,430
1960-61 ..	13,536	4,404	2,669	749	907	8,729
1961-62 ..	12,339	1,692	5,857	9,907	1,394	18,850
1962-63 ..	10,096	1,688	5,275	4,653	2,925	14,541

Table VIII (x)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Sainthal

Year	Total receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
		General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52 ..	5,097	823	2,714	..	819	4,356
1952-53 ..	4,725	832	2,872	901	1,089	5,694
1953-54 ..	6,123	829	2,455	..	1,093	4,377
1954-55 ..	3,582	998	2,228	1,324	959	5,509
1955-56 ..	9,820	611	2,704	2,500	742	6,587
1956-57 ..	6,794	756	2,194	6,243	1,031	10,224
1957-58 ..	9,184	550	2,526	1,000	1,528	5,604
1958-59 .	13,031	1,152	2,958	3,234	3,608	10,952
1959-60 .	15,984	818	3,861	8,922	1,161	14,762
1960-61 ..	18,679	832	4,015	16,035	1,247	22,120
1961-62 ..	11,561	896	5,343	2,655	1,691	10,585
1962-63 ..	11,482	898	6,082	4,959	2,616	14,555

Table VIII (xi)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Shahi

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)			
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951-52	1,040	9,085	10,125	752	2,579	6,785	10,126
1952-53	862	10,159	11,021	781	2,478	7,762	11,021
1953-54	575	7,638	8,213	827	692	6,693	8,212
1954-55	566	8,448	9,014	825	750	8,139	9,014
1955-56	581	11,018	11,599	847	3,066	7,685	11,598
1956-57	437	5,831	6,268	828	..	5,439	6,267
1957-58	5,603	5,979	11,582	612	4,209	6,670	11,581
1958-59	3,447	9,293	12,740	926	2,213	9,601	12,740
1959-60	3,881	12,267	16,148	1,062	6,191	8,895	16,148
1960-61	5,120	7,231	12,651	1,109	..	11,542	12,651
1961-62	5,053	10,914	15,967	853	6,600	8,515	15,968
1962-63	8,713	11,663	20,376	1,836	4,460	14,074	20,375

Table VIII (xii)—Receitps and Expenditure, Town Area, Shishgarh

Year	Total receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
		General administration	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52 ..	5,440	1,179	2,225	1,124	1,185	5,713
1952-53 ..	5,394	1,077	2,119	1,148	1,144	5,488
1953-54 ..	5,314	1,179	2,234	1,136	1,154	5,703
1954-55	7,190	277	2,350	798	1,730	5,755
1955-56 ..	11,970	965	2,359	1,017	1,428	5,769
1956-57	7,032	903	2,588	1,983	2,263	7,027
1957-58	5,459	889	3,200	3,613	2,050	9,752
1958-59	10,006	1,416	3,354	4,416	990	10,176
1959-60	15,144	2,121	4,572	2,800	852	10,145
1960-61	12,051	2,342	3,408	3,493	1,157	10,400
1961-62	10,176	1,291	4,469	6,404	2,576	14,740
1962-63	13,108	1,668	5,511	6,033	2,084	15,296

Table VIII (xiii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Sirauli

Year	Total receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
		General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	7,801	737	3,206	2,952	1,196	8,091
1952-53	6,477	876	3,386	200	1,005	5,467
1953-54	7,837	659	3,361	2,123	1,294	7,437
1954-55	14,624	682	3,522	2,047	1,721	7,972
1955-56	9,759	704	3,384	9,884	2,383	16,355
1956-57	6,597	760	3,487	1,320	1,985	7,552
1957-58	11,719	825	3,959	1,517	2,043	8,344
1958-59	9,733	1,065	4,658	3,748	1,754	11,225
1959-60	15,853	1,088	5,808	5,918	1,046	13,860
1960-61	13,798	1,181	5,944	5,777	1,289	14,191
1961-62	13,150	1,099	5,951	200	2,677	9,827
1962-63	10,169	1,723	5,607	8,037	2,603	17,970

Table IX(i)—Literacy and General Education

Year		Junior Basic education				Senior Basic education				Higher Secondary education			
		Schools		Students		Schools		Students		Schools		Students	
		For boys	For girls	Boys	Girls	For boys	For girls	Boys	Girls	For boys	For girls	Boys	Girls
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1952-53	..	555	91	41,346	4,698	51	17	5,425	1,444	17	5	8,643	2,140
1953-54	..	560	69	58,073	9,061	55	17	6,993	1,647	18	5	8,773	2,161
1954-55	..	559	65	45,332	9,441	56	16	6,558	1,441	21	6	9,116	2,765
1955-56	..	581	68	41,379	10,099	61	15	7,528	1,484	23	6	9,348	2,872
1956-57	..	591	68	42,719	9,816	61	15	7,445	1,446	23	8	9,396	3,332
1957-58	..	655	80	47,284	11,456	71	15	7,485	1,535	24	9	9,314	3,809
1958-59	..	683	88	50,811	12,651	71	17	7,995	1,572	28	9	11,350	4,465
1959-60	..	692	102	52,245	11,938	74	18	6,791	1,581	29	9	13,497	5,353
1960-61	..	729	112	52,207	13,738	74	18	7,405	1,768	31	10	14,868	6,094
1961-62	..	807	143	64,595	15,973	76	19	8,041	1,650	31	11	16,005	6,440
1962-63	..	821	175	64,391	19,527	79	22	9,255	1,904	31	11	17,501	7,499

No. of literates in 1961—Total 2,24,107 (men 1,70,139, women 53,968).

Table IX(ii-a)—Higher Education (Bachelor's Degree)

Year	No. of colleges and students														
	Arts			Science			Commerce			Law			Total.*		
	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1953-54	1	576	62	1	298	22	1	160	..	..	..	..	1	1,034	84
1954-55	1	618	79	1	301	26	1	138	..	..	..	..	1	1,057	105
1955-56	1	589	93	1	337	26	1	200	..	..	..	..	1	1,126	119
1956-57	1	655	132	1	362	32	1	222	..	..	..	..	1	1,239	164
1957-58	1	628	145	1	375	34	1	209	..	..	..	..	1	1,212	179
1958-59	1	598	131	1	348	31	1	172	..	..	..	..	1	1,118	162
1959-60	1	606	166	1	191	..	1	402	35	1	180	3	1	1,381	204
1960-61	2	514	184	1	215	..	1	479	36	1	222	5	2	1,430	225
1961-62	2	530	282	1	100	..	1	441	43	1	200	4	2	1,271	329
1962-63	2	446	271	1	191	..	1	413	30	1	135	..	2	1,165	301
1963-64	2	459	327	1	190	..	1	584	64	1	123	1	2	1,356	392

*Bareilly College, Bareilly
Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Bareilly

Table IX (ii-b)—Higher Education (Master's Degree)

Year	No. of colleges and students																	
	Arts			Science			Commerce			Law			Veterinary Science			Total*		
	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1953-54	1	156	22	1	41	..	1	43	..	..	86	4	..	..	..	1	326	26
1954-55	1	136	20	1	55	3	1	39	..	..	120	5	..	..	..	1	350	28
1955-56	1	178	34	1	57	3	1	22	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	1	369	37
1956-57	1	197	32	1	53	4	1	21	..	..	99	..	..	..	..	1	370	36
1957-58	1	228	32	1	57	4	1	24	..	..	128	1	..	..	..	1	437	37
1958-59	1	257	42	1	71	9	1	48	..	..	170	3	1	26	..	2	572	54
1959-60	1	237	42	1	52	..	1	81	3	..	..	..	1	53	..	2	423	45
1960-61	1	280	62	1	47	..	1	107	4	..	..	..	1	49	..	2	483	66
1961-62	1	257	58	1	57	..	1	104	8	..	..	..	1	42	1	2	460	67
1962-63	1	242	72	1	49	..	1	116	7	..	..	..	1	38	2	2	445	81
1963-64	1	216	84	1	62	..	1	113	10	..	..	..	1	63	1	2	454	95

*Bareilly College, Bareilly.
Post-graduate College of Animal Sciences, Bareilly.

Table X—Livelihood Pattern, 1961

Workers and non-workers	District total	Rural total	Urban total (including Bareilly 'town group')	Total of Bareilly 'town group'
1	2	3	4	5
Workers—				
Cultivator	3,12,578	3,08,530	4,048	1,042
Agricultural labourer	25,032	24,395	637	186
In mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and in activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied spheres ..	2,097	1,117	980	850
At household industry	22,356	16,593	5,763	4,833
In manufacturing other than household industry	25,646	6,043	19,603	17,018
In construction	6,525	2,807	3,718	3,907
In trade and commerce. ..	27,074	9,718	17,356	14,390
In transport, storage and communications	11,399	2,604	11,795	11,283
In other services	58,952	29,039	29,913	24,444
Total workers ..	4,94,659	4,00, 46	93,813	77,953
Non-workers	9,83,831	7,51,321	2,32,510	1,94,875
Total population ..	14,78,490	11,52,167	3,26,323	2,72,828

Table XI(i)—Fairs

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4
		Tahsil Aonla	
Anjani ..	Ganga Isnan ..	Kartika, *sukla* 15 ..	5,000
Aonla ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, *sukla* 2 to 10 ..	800
Ramnagar ..	Parshnath ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 2 to 9 ..	2,000
Shahpur ..	Urs Sirauli ..	Agrahayana, one week ..	1,000
Sirauli ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, *sukla* 2 to 10 ..	400
		Tahsil Baheri	
Baheri ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, *sukla* 1 to Kartika, *krishna* 2.	2,000
Basdharan Jagir ..	Janmastami ..	Bhadra, *krishna* 9 and 10 ..	400
Bhilaiya ..	Jarat Sikandar Shah	Pausa, *krishna* 1 to 15 ..	1,000
Changasi ..	Salono ..	Sravana, *sukla* 15 ..	500
Damkhodu ..	Janmastami ..	Bhadra, *krishna* 9 and 10 ..	500
Dunka ..	Rama Navami ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 9	800
Mandia Jagir .	Janmastami ..	Bhadra, *krishna* 9 and 10 ..	400
Musapur ..	Kund Isnan ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 9	100
Parewa ..	Merha ..	Kartika, *sukla* 15	1,500
Rahpur Gharimat	Janmastami ..	Bhadra, *krishna* 9 and 10 ..	400
Richha Khas ..	Ahiravan Vadh ..	Kartika, *krishna* 2 to 8 ..	1,000
Richha Khas ..	Vale Miyan ..	Jyaistha, *sukla* 2 to 15 ..	1,200
Semi Kherah ..	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna, *krishna* 13 to 15 ..	1,000
Semi Kherah ..	Sivaratri ..	Chaitra, *krishna* 13 to 15 ..	1,000
Shishgarh ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, *sukla* 9 to 15 ..	750
Thana ..	Uttar Veni ..	Kartika, *sukla* 15 ..	450

[Continued

1	2	3	4
		Tahsil Bareilly	
Chaubari ..	Ganga Isnan ..	Kartika, *sukla* 15	15,000
Chaubari ..	Ganga Isnan ..	Jyaistha, *sukla* 10 ..	8,000
Mirganj ..	Janmastami ..	Bhadra, *krishna* 8 ..	1,200
Naryawal ..	Devi ka Mela ..	Asadha, *sukla* 2 to 15 ..	4,000
Nokpur ..	Devi ka Mela ..	Sravana, *krishna* 2 to 15 ..	1,000
Pirkahaura ..	Vale Miyan ..	Jyaistha, first Sunday ..	2,000
Surkha Chhaoni ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10	5,000
		Tahsil Faridpur	
Bhuta ..	Janmastami ..	Bhadra, *krishna* 8 ..	1,500
Faridpur ..	Ram Ganga ..	Kartika, *sukla* 15	3,000
Faridpur ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, *sukla* 2 to 11 ..	800
Fatehganj East ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, *sukla* 2 to 11 ..	500
Nagaria Kalan ..	Ganga Isnan ..	Kartika, *sukla* 15	2,000
Pachomi ..	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna, *krishna* 13 ..	1,000
Rampuria ..	Rama Navami ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 9	2,000
Sarkara ..	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna, *krishna* 13 ..	1,000
Sunha ..	Janmastami ..	Bhadra, *krishna* 8 ..	4,000
		Tahsil Nawabganj	
Bahir Jagir ..	Ganga Isnan ..	Jyaistha, *sukla* 10 ..	4,000
Bar Khan	Rama Navami ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 9	400
Baraur ..	Krishna Avtara ..	Bhadra, *krishna* 8 ..	600
Bhadpura ..	Krishna Avtara ..	Bhadra, *krishna* 8 ..	6,000
Bhadpura ..	Chehlum ..	Safar 20	1,000
Dhakia Khairuddin	Krishna Avtara ..	Bhadra, *krishna* 8 ..	600
Harharpur Matkali	Muharram ..	Muharram 10	1,000
Indh Jagir ..	Shivji ..	Sravana, every Monday and Asadha, *sukla* 15.	100

1	2	3	4
Jeont Jagir ..	Shvji	Phalguna, *krishna* 13 ..	2,000
Kalyanpur Hikmat Ali	Shivji	Phaluguna, *krishna* 13 ..	1,000
Kataiya Baldeo Singh	Deviji	Every month, *krishna* 15 ..	500
Khata ..	Mazar of Baley Mian	Jyaistha, first Sunday ..	500
Mahashpur ..	Shivji	Phalguna, *krishna* 13 ..	10,000
Nawabganj ..	Krishna Avtara ..	Bhadra, *krishna* 8 ..	500
Nawabganj ..	Ram Avatara ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10	1,000
Senthal ..	Mazar of Chirag Ali Shah	Kartika, *krishna* 10 to *sukl* 5..	1,500

Table XI(ii)—Cattle shows, 1961

Place	Type	Date	No. of cattle
1	2	3	4
Bareilly	District cattle show	February 26 and 27	528
Do	Livestock show	Do	Not known
Do	Agricultural-cum animal husbandry show	Do	..
Kuan Danda	One-day cattle show	October 23	242
Rampura Ratan	Do	November 8	210
Sithra	Do	November 11	160
Rajpur Kalan	Do	November 18	318
Deochara	Do	November 20	115
Ramnagar	Do	December 1	480
Mirganj	Do	December 2	763
Bhojipura	Do	December 3	166
Mandanpur	Do	December 4	93
Sharifnagar	Do	December 5	332
Kesarpur	Do	December 13	217
Majhgawan	Gopashtmi Show	December 10	201
Faridpur	Do	December 10	160
Majhena Santok	Do	December 12	425
Maqsudanpur	Do	December 13	180
Rithura	Do	December 14	325
Bareilly Goshala	Do	December 15	247
Bareilly	Cattle Show	December 19, 20 and 21	618
Bareilly	Do	December 21	1,085

Table XII—Live-stock Population, 1961

Live-stock and poultry	District total
1	2
Cattle—	
Males over 3 years	2,12,481
Females over 3 years	76,371
Young-stock (male) 3 years and under	61,430
Young-stock(female 3 years and under	45,177
Total ..	3,95,459
Buffaloes—	
Males over 3 years	42,677
Females over 3 years	85,307
Young-stock (male) 3 years and under	30,469
Young-stock (female) 3 years and under	47,984
Total ..	2,06,437
Sheep	7,026
Goats	76,947
Horses and ponies	8,364
Mules	77
Donkeys	456
Camels	30
Pigs	11,408
Total Live-stock	7,06,204
Poultry—	
Fowls	77,595
Ducks	3,262
Others	1,980
Total ..	82,837

Table XIII—Inspection House, Dak Bungalow, etc.

Village/town	Name	Management
1	2	3
	Tahsil Aonla	
Aonla	Inspection House	Zila Parishad
Barser Sikanderpur	Kothi Berser Sikanderpur	Tube-well Department
Nagaria Satan	Dak Bungalow	Zila Parishad
Panwaria	Panwaria Kothi	Tube-well Department
	Tahsil Baheri	
Baheri	Inspection House	Canal Department
Baheri	Do	Public Works Department
Chachahit	Do	Canal Department
Deoraniyan	Do	Public Works Department
Dhaiya Bojh	Do	Canal Department
Kishanpur	Do	Do
Kundra	Do	Do
Mankara	Do	Do
Sindhaura	Do	Do
Sultanpur	Do	Do
	Tahsil Bareilly	
Bareilly City	Circuit House	Public Works Department
Do	Inspection House	Do
Do	Do	Canal Department
Do	Do	Forest Department
Clutterbuckganj	Rest House	Do
Bhojipura	Inspection House	Canal Department
Chaubari	Rest House	Excise Department
Fatehganj (West)	Inspection House	Canal Department
Rithura	Do	Do
Shahi	Do	Do

Village/town	Name	Management
1	2	3
	Tahsil Faridpur	
Bhuta ..	Inspection House ..	Canal Department
Faridpur ..	Do ..	Do
Sheopuri	Do ..	Do
	Tahsil Nawabganj	
Basenga ..	Inspection House ..	Canal Department
Kataiya Baldeo Singh ..	Do ..	Do
Nawabganj ..	Do ..	Do
Rukampur ..	Do ..	Do
Sarora ..	Do ..	Do

Table XIV—Dharmsalas, Hotels (Licensed), Tourist Houses, etc.

Village/town	Name	Facilities available	Management
1	2	3	4
	Tahsil Aonla		
Aonla	Dharmshala Maharaj Krishna Gopal	Lodging only	Private
Do	Dharmsala Lala Lala Prasad	Do	Do
Sirauli	Dharmsala Bankey Lal	Do	Do
Do	Dharmsala Umashankar	Do	Do
Do	Dharamsala Raja Mandir	Do	Do
Rajpur Kalan	Dharmsala Rajpur Kalan	Do	Do
Rampur Bhur	Dharmsala Rampur Bhur	Do	Do
Bendhan Khurd	Dharmsala Bendhan Khurd	Do	Do
Sona	Dharmsala Sona	Do	Do
Sheopuri	Dharmsala Sheopuri	Do	Do
	Tahsil Baheri		
	X		
	Tahsil Bareilly		
Bareilly	Dharamsala Harsahai Mal	Lodging only	Private
Do	Do Bassi Mal	Do	Do
Do	Do Radhe Lal	Do	Do
Do	Do Khunni Lal, Ram Charan Lal	Do	Do
Do	Do Gali Bhatain	Do	Do
Do	Do Baldeo Prasad	Do	Do
Do	Do Kunwar Har Narain	Do	Do
Do	Do Lala Lachoo Mal	Do	Do
Do	Do Intowala	Do	Do
Do	Do Poshakhi Lal	Do	Do
Do	Do Khunni Lal	Do	Do
Do	Do Judge Sahib	Do	Do

[*Contd.*

Village/town	Name	Facilities available	Management
1	2	3	4
Bareilly	Dharmsala City Station	Lodging only	Private
Do	Do Musafir Khana	Do	Do
Do	Do Municipal Sarai	Do	Do
Do	Azanta Hotel	Lodging and boarding	Do
Do	Bareilly Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Bengali Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Bhartia Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Civil and Military Hotel	Do	Do
Do	East Light Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Grand Hotel	Lodging only	Do
Do	Jamuna Hotel	Lodging and boarding	Do
Do	Kumar Hindu Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Laxmi Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Nanda Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Regal Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Royal Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Trose Hotel	Ditto	Do
Mirganj	Dharmsala Lala Devi Das	Lodging only	Do
Maheshpar	Thakuran Dante Mal Dharamsala	Do	Do

Tahsil Faridpur

Village/town	Name	Facilities available	Management
Faridpur	Lala Kishore Chand Dharmsala	Do	Do

Tahsil Nawabganj

Village/town	Name	Facilities available	Management
Nawabganj	Dharmsala Pandit Shiam Behari Lal	Do	Do

Bareilly	Head office	No	Yes	Yes
Aonla	Sub-office	Yes	,,	,,

Table XV—Post-offices

Name or place	Class	Facilities		
		Telegraph	Telephone	Savings bank
1	2	3	4	5
Bahori	Sub-office ..	Yes	Yes	Yes
Baljati	Do ..	No	No	,,
Bamanpuri	Do ..	,,	Yes	,,
Bareilly Cantt	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Bareilly city	Do ..	Yes	,,	,,
Bareilly Kty	Do ..	No	,,	,,
Bareilly R. S.	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Bareilly Shamatganj ..	Do ..	Yes	,,	,,
Bhojipura	Do ..	No	No	,,
Bhoor	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Chaupla	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
C. B. Ganj	Do ..	Yes	Yes	,,
Faridpur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Fatehganj West	Do ..	,,	No	No
Gulabnagar	Do ..	No	,,	Yes
Izatnagar	Do ..	Yes	,,	,,
Kesar Sugar works ..	Do ..	,,	Yes	,,
Khanqah Niazia ..	Do ..	No	,,	,,
Kila	Do ..	Yes	,,	,,
Koharapir	Do ..	No	No	,,
Madhinath Road ..	Do ..	,,	Yes	,,
Mango Road	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Mararigenj	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Musjid Domni	Do ..	,,	No	No

[Contd.

Name of place	Class	Facilities		
		Telegraph	Telephone	Savings bank
1	2	3	4	5
Mirganj	Sub-office ..	Yes	No	Yes
Municipal Board ..	Do ..	No	Yes	,,
Naktia Nala	Do ..	,,	No	,,
Nawabganj	Do ..	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nekpur	Do ..	,,	,,	No
New Civil lines	Do ..	No	No	No
New Rly. Model Colony ..	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Prem Nagar	Do ..	,,	,,	No
R. S. Press	Do ..	,,	Yes	Yes
Shahadana Colony ..	Do ..	,,	No	,,
Shivaji Marg	Do ..	,,	Yes	,,
Shyamganj	Do ..	Yes	,,	,,
Subash Market	Do ..	No	No	,,
Subashnagar	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Agras	Branch office ..	,,	,,	Yes
Akha	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Alampur Jafrabad ..	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Aundh	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Bairamnagar	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Balli	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Ballia	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Bhamora	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Bhitaura	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Bithrichainpur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Chaubari	Do ..	,,	,,	,,

[Contd.

Name of place	Class	Facilities		
		Telegraph	Telephone	Savings banks
1	2	3	4	5
Deorhara	Branch office ..	No	No	Yes
Dunka	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Haldi	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Jitaur	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Kareli	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Kiara	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Kusari	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Mawai Qazian	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Mehtarpur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Mohanpur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Mohammadganj	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Nagaria Sobarni	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Padarathpur	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Raipur Hans	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Sahora	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Saidnagar	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Sarai Talfi	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Sardarnagar Ghat ..	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Shahi	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Shergarh	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Shishgarh	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Simara Boripur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Singha	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Sorha	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Thiria Najabat Khan ..	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Umarsia	Do ..	,,	,,	No

[Contd.

Name of place	Class	Facilities		
		Telegraph	Telephone	Savings bank
1	2	3	4	5
Aliganj	Branch office ..	No	No	Yes
Aonla Katra	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Aonla Kila ND	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Attarchhandi	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Beodhan Khurd	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Bisharatganj	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Digoi	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Gaini	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Hardaspur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Kasumra	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Khangawai Shyan ..	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Lilaur	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Mahmudpur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Manona	Do .	..	,,	,,
Nisui	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Noorpur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Rajpur Kalan	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Ramnagar	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Reoti	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Sudanpur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Usla	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Dhundha Sumali ..	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Girdharpur	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Manpur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Mundia Nabi Bux ..	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Pachpera	Do ..	,,	,,	,,

[*Contd.*]

Name of place	Class	Facilities: Telegraph	Facilities: Telephone	Facilities: Savings bank
	2		3	4
Richha	Branch office	No	No	Yes
Sharifnagar	Do	,,	,,	,,
Sitheri	Do	,,	,,	,,
Inayatganj	Do	,,	,,	No
Atamanda	Do	,,	,,	Yes
Baharpura	Do	,,	,,	,,
Basudharan	Do	,,	,,	,,
Bilwa	Do	,,	,,	No
Chattia	Do	,,	,,	Yes
Deoranian	Do	,,	,,	,,
Dhanora	Do	,,	,,	,,
Mundia Jagir	Do	,,	,,	No
Surla	Do	,,	,,	Yes
Bohit	Do	,,	,,	No
Gauntara	Do	,,	,,	Yes
Jagither	Do	,,	,,	No
Khalilpur	Do	,,	,,	,,
Tilhapur	Do	,,	,,	Yes
Trolia	Do	,,	,,	,,
Angadpur Khamaria	Do	,,	,,	No
Bhuta	Do	,,	,,	Yes
Budhauli	Do	,,	,,	,,
Dhakni	Do	,,	,,	No
Faiznagar	Do	,,	,,	Yes
Fatehganj	Do	,,	,,	,,
Kakra Kalan	Do	,,	,,	,,

[*Contd.*]

Name of place	Class	Facilities		
		Telegraph	Telephone	Savings bank
1	2	3	4	5
Kesarpur Saipur	Branch office ..	No	No	Yes
Khateli	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Pachmoi	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Piparathara	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Qadarganj	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Rajanj araspur	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Rampura Ratna	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Sarkara	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Sopuri Radauli	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Tiswa	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Sheikhapur	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Birahmangla	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Mundia Ahmadnagar ..	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Bahrauli	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Dhaneta	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Dinbna	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Goola	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Gularia	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Gurgawan	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Kesarpur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Madanpur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Shamaspur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Sheopuri	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Sindhauli	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Sirauli	Do ..	,,	,,	,,

[*Contd.*]

Name of place	Class	Facilities		
		Telegraph	Telephone	Savings bank
1	2	3	4	5
Sona	Branch office ..	No	No	No
Ahmedabad . ..	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Allhaiya .. .	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Baraur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Bijamau	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Dalelnagar	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Hafijganj	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Harharpur	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Jeont Jagir	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Keolaria	Do ..	,,	..	,,
Ratna	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Rithaura	Do ..	,,	,,	,,
Rukumpur	Do ..	,,	,,	No
Sardarnagar	Do ..	,,	,,	Yes
Senthal	Do ..	,,	Yes	,,
Sundri Amash	Do ..	,,	No	,,

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money

1 pie =0· 52 paise

1 pice=1· 56 paise

Linear Measure

1 inch =2· 54 centimetres

1 foot =30· 48 centimetres

1 yard =91· 44 centimetres

1 mile =1· 61 kilometres

Square Measure

1 square foot =0· 093 square metre

1 square yard =0· 836 square metre

1 square mile =2· 59 square kilometres

1 acre =0· 405 hectare

Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot =0· 028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

1 gallon (Imperial)-4· 55 litres

1 seer* (80 tolas) = 0· 937 litre

Measure of Weight

1 tola =11· 66 grams

1 chhatak =58· 32 grams

1 seer* =933· 10 grams

1 maund* =37· 32 kilograms

1 ounce (Avoirdupois) =28· 35 grams

1 pound (Avoirdupois) =453· 59 grams

1 hundredweight =50· 80 kilograms

1 ton =1016· 05 kilograms =1· 016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

1° Fahrenheit 9/5° Centigrade+32

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*As defined in Indian Standards Weight Act, 1939

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

Adalat—Court of justice.

Amil—Same as amildar: a collector of revenue

Bhajan Mandali—Group singing devotional songs

Biri—Indigenous cigarette made of leaves of *tendu* tree and tobacco

Chakladar—Farmer of revenue or collector of revenue under nawabs of Avadh

Dai—Midwife (not diplomaed)

Dargah—Shrine of Muslim saint

Dhenkli—Contrivance for lifting water from wells or ponds.

Dola—(Literally a covered palanquin). bride with party going to bridegroom's house for marriage ceremony

Dosuti—Kind of coarse cotton cloth.

Faujdar—Subordinate military officer under Mughals

Gaon—Village

Garha—Kind of coarse cotton cloth

Gazi—Kind of coarse cotton cloth

Gotra—Eponymous group descended from a common ancestor in male line

Imambara—Building for performance of religious ceremonies, etc., by Shia Muslims in memory of Imams Hasan and Husain and their followers

Iqta—Assignment of land for maintaining a fixed number of troops

Jarrah—Indigenous surgeon, usually barber

Jhil—Small lake

Kahar—Domestic servant for cleaning utensils, drawing water, etc

Kankar—Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter (often used for making lime)

Kharif—Early winter harvest

Khilat—Robe of honour

Mahal—Unit of land under separate engagement for payment of revenue

Maida—Fine flour

Mansab—Military rank under Mughals

Masnavi—Type of Persian poem

Maulvi—Learned Muslim (usually a teacher)

Mirasi—A caste of Muslim musicians

Moonj—(Saccharum munja)—long reed of which ropes, etc., are made

Muhalla—Residential locality

Muqta—Holder of iqta; provincial governor under sultans of Delhi

Naib—Deputy; assistant.

Nazim—*Governor; head of district* with revenue, executive and judicial powers in pre-British days

Paipuja—Same as *dola*

Pathshala—School

Prasad—Eatables and flowers, etc., distributed to worshippers out of offerings made to deity

Qawwal—Singer of *qawwali* (Persian or Urdu verses rendered to a traditionally set tune)

Qazi—Functionary who solemnises Muslim marriages: a judge under Muslim rulers

Rabi—Winter crop or spring harvest

Sapinda—Literally having the same *pinda* or funeral cake; an agnate within seven generation

Takht—Armless wooden couch

Tazia—Representation of tomb of Hasan or Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo

Tanadar—Officer in charge of police-station

Tirthankara—In Jainism, expounder of religion, deified hero or saint

Urs—Commemoration of death anniversary at his tomb of Muslim saint

Ustad—Master

Vaid—Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine

Waqf—Endowment (usually religious or charitable)

Zaid—Extra crop, sown and harvested from April to June

Zari—Embroidery done in gold thread or silver thread

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INDEX

Aalah : 304
Aalok : 305
Aatish : 309
Abadanpur : 18
Abdul Hameed Barelavi : 310
Abdul Haq Dehlavi : 310
Abdul Karim 'Urooj' 310
Abdulla : 348.
Abdullah Khan : 59
Abdulla Khan : 52
Abdul Majid Kabli : 312
Abdul Qadir Jilani : 88
Abdul Wadood : 68.
Abdur Razzaq 'Kalami' : 310
Abhairajpur : 11
Abna-i-Mustafa : 310.
Absara : 11, 131, 132, 174
Absara (ferry) : 174
Absara Pangalli : 128
Abtal-ul-Batil : 308
Acharya : 342.
Acharya Narendra Deo : 68
Achnera : 246
Achraj : 343
Achyu (Achyuta) : 35, 37
Achyutanandi : 37
Adabi Idara : 304
Adarsh Children's Academy : 284
Adarsh Niketan Intermediate College, Atamanda : 291
Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nawabganj : 300
ad Daulat-al-Makkiyah : 310
Adhkata Nazrana : 11.
Adi. Raja : 29, 361, 363, 364
Adi Kot : 29, 363
Adi-Kshetra : 29
Adisadra : 35
Adi Sagar : 29, 364
Adivaraha : 40
Afghan(s) : 49, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58
Afghanistan : 54, 149.
Africa : 142
Afridi : 81
Afsarha : 11
Agarwal : 79, 82
Agni : 34
Agnimitra : 34, 35
Agnivesha : 28, 278
Agra : 77, 174, 252
Agra University : 297, 299
Ahar(s) : 21, 44
Ahichchhatra : 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 167, 278, 363, 364, 365
Ahichchhatraka : 31
Ahi-kshetra : 29
Ahir(s) : 21, 29, 30, 43, 44, 45, 81, 361, 363
Ahmad : 61, 348
Ahmad Jan Thirakwa : 304
Ahmad Khan : 60, 357
Ahmad Khan 'Ahmad' : 308
Ahmad Khan Bangash : 58
Ahmadnagar : 357
Ahmad Raza Khan : 310
Ahmad Sayeed : 68
Ahmad Shah Abdali : 57, 58, 59
Aina : 9
Ain-ul-Mulk : 51
Ajairaj : 54
Ajamidha : 27
Ajanta Hotel : 174
Ajaon : 2, 51, 52, 54, 205, 212
Ajayapala : 43
Ajmer : 53
Akbar: 2, 43, 49, 50, 51, 54, 79, 211, 221, 238, 247, 352, 367, 368
Akha : 367
Akhbar-i-Hasan : 310
Akhirinpur : 47
Ala Hazarat : 348
Alakhanath : 83
Alamgir : 52
Alamgiriganj : 52, 94, 353, 355
Alampur Jafrabad : 168, 203, 320, 347
Ala-ud-din : 47, 49.
Ala-ud-din Khalji : 47, 211, 221, 369
Alberuni : 41
Alexander : 64
Ali Ahmad Khan 'Asir' : 308

Ali Beg Gurgan : 46
Aliganj : 67, 207, 237, 242, 357
Aligarh : 77, 209, 289, 347, 352, 357, 367
Ali Husain 'Shair' : 310
Ali Khan : 65
Ali Khan Mewati : 66
Ali Mohammad Khan : 18
Ali Muhammad : 54, 347, 348, 349, 350, 353
Ali Muhammad Khan : 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 364
Ali Quli Khan : 52
Ali Yar Khan : 66
al Kalam-ul-Ahsan : 310
al Kalam-ul-Aozah-fi-Tafsir-i-Alam Nashrah : 310
Allah : 51
Allahabad : 39, 37, 207, 251, 252
Allahabad Bank, Ltd : 152, 155
Allahabad University : 297
Allah Yar : 59
Allampur : 322
All India Women's Conference : 345
All India Trade Union Congress : 328
Almas Ali Khan : 50, 352
Almora : 135, 169, 202, 234, 263, 350, 357, 366
al Rafeh-ud-Dayani-ala-Ras-ul-was-ush-Shaitani : 310
al Roz-ul-Baheej-ul-fiaAadeb-ul-Takhreej : 310
al Wafaq-ul-Matin : 310
Amarakosha : 36
Amar Shah : 84
Ambala : 147
Amdanda : 120
American : 317
American Methodist Mission : 84
American Presbyterian Mission : 280
Amir Khan : 63
Amis : 12, 18
Amritapala : 43
Amritsar : 147
Amroha : 46, 262
Andheria : 12, 60
Anglican : 356
Anglo-vernacular Girls' School : 295
Angui : 86
Anjani : 86
Anjuman-i-Islamia : 337
Anjuman-i-Islamia Khalil Industrial School, Bareilly : 299
Anjuman Islamia Orphanage : 344
Anolah : 47
Ansari : 61
Anumitra : 34
Aonla : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 29, 39, 43, 44, 47, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 71, 73, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 115, 123, 124, 127, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 147, 149, 152, 155, 157, 162, 164, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 174, 175, 203, 205, 206, 207, 212, 215, 220, 227, 230, 231, 233, 237, 240, 242, 252, 255, 264, 266, 277, 279, 280, 282, 286, 287, 303, 312, 318, 320, 321, 322, 324, 325, 327, 332, 335, 338, 347, 346, 349, 351, 353, 357, 361, 362, 363, 367, 370, 371
Aonla Khas : 348, 349
Apsara : 11
Apsareha : 11
Arab Bahadur : 51
Arabic : 77, 78, 279, 280, 301, 306, 307, 308, 310, 353
Aral (ferry) : 173
Aril : 5, 12, 13, 56, 136, 349, 350
Arkali Khan : 46
Arsia Bojh : 11
Aryan : 21, 22, 26
Aryaola : 289
Arya Patra : 342
Arya Pritinidhi Sabha : 296
Arya Putri Intermediate College, Subhasnagar, Bareilly : 295
Arya Samaj : 83, 281, 301, 342
Arya Samaj Anathaley, Bareilly : 344
Arya Samaj Sanskrit Pathshala : 300, 301
Arya Upa Pritinidhi Sabha, Bareilly : 83
Aryavarta : 26, 37
Arya Vidya Sabha : 83, 289, 333
Asad-ul-Akhbar-ba-Zikr-i-Saiyad-i-Abrar : 307
Asaf-ud-daula : 62, 352, 362
Asalatpur Jarrari : 56
Ashadhasena : 33, 34
Ashokpur : 13
Ashra : 88
Ashraf : 61
Ashtadhyayi : 36
Ashvatthama : 29

Asl-ul-Usul : 308
Asoka : 31, 36, 39
Aspur Khub Chand : 9
Asrar-i-Mohabbat : 309
Assamese : 77
Asthanhika : 87
Asura : 22
Ata Beg : 62
Atamanda : 327
Ataria : 10
Ata-ullah Khan : 68
Atma Ram Intermediate College : 291
Atma Ram Junior High School : 292
Attar Chandi : 12, 102, 349, 350
Aurangzeb : 52, 53, 54, 62, 353
Avadh : 21, 46, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 65, 67, 211, 212, 299, 311, 348, 359, 360, 362, 367
Ayodhya : 27
Ayudha kings : 40
Ayumitra : 34
Ayurveda : 311, 335, 336
Ayurvedic Sanskrit Vidyalaya : 335
Azamnagar : 93
Azim : 308
Aziz Ghaus : 312
Azmat Ullah Khan : 55

B

Babur : 49
Bachchon-ki-Duniya : 284
Bachhals : 40, 43, 44
Bachpan : 343
Badaon : 45
Badaoni : 51
Badauli : 140
Badri Kuiyan : 367
Badr-ud-din : 64
Bafri Abdul Nabipur : 7, 8
Bagarpur : 12
Baghban : 80
Baghdad : 88
Bahadurganj : 18
Bahadur Lal : 304
Bahadur Shah : 54
Bahadur Shah 'Zafar' : 304
Bahadur Singh 'Bahadur' : 309
Bahapur : 322
Bahasatimitra : 34
Baheri : 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 66, 73, 75, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 96, 97, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 115, 124, 125, 127, 131, 133, 136, 137, 140, 141, 142, 143, 146, 147, 152, 155, 157, 159, 164, 166, 168, 169, 170, 175, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 216, 220, 225, 226, 227, 230, 231, 233, 240, 242, 252, 255, 264, 267, 277, 280, 284, 286, 308, 312, 319, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 327, 332, 333, 335, 350, 351, 366, 368, 370
Bahgul : 49, 129, 136, 137, 173, 359
Bahgul (East) : 5, 10, 11, 128, 131, 173
Bahgul (ferry) : 173
Bahgul (West) : 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 368
Bahgul canals : 128, 131
Bahir Jagir : 12
Bahirpura : 7
Bahja : 12
Bahlul : 49
Bahora : 327
Bahraich : 42, 145
Baijnath Misra : 65
Bairam Khan : 49, 50
Bais : 79
Baisakhi : 87
Bajrang Das : 335
Bakht Khan : 65
Bakr-Id : 87
Baksar : 59
Balai : 2
Balai Khera : 22
Balban : 45, 46
Balbandi Tola : 84
Bal Batika : 284
Baley Mian : 366
Bal Gangadhar Tilak : 286
Bali : 22
Balia : 291
Balkanji Bari : 346
Ballia : 3, 12, 13, 60, 123, 124, 205, 212, 291, 320, 322, 351, 367
Balli canal : 128, 129, 130
Bal Mandir : 284
Bal Mangal Dal(s) : 97, 346
Balmiki Basti : 332
Bal Niketan : 284
Bamanpuri : 85
Bamiana : 347
Banaphar : 44
Banarasi : 11
Banaya : 351

Banda Ali : 312
Bandhan : 348
Bangapala : 33
Bangarh : 45, 56, 57
Bangash : 58, 81
Baniya Mirganj : 351
Banjara(s) : 54, 82, 154, 159
Banjaria : 101, 248, 320, 350, 370
Bank of Baroda, Ltd : 152
Bankoli : 54
Banni Mir : 66
Bannu : 296
Bans : 1, 352
Bans Bareli : 1, 50, 55, 352
Bans Deo : 1, 50, 352, 355
Bansipur : 7
Banskhera : 38
Baraburji : 348
Baradari : 207, 240, 241
Barai : 7
Barani : 46
Baranwal : 79
Bara Sirsa : 322
Baraur : 7, 10, 129, 130
Baraur canal system : 130
Barawafat : 87
Bardar : 45
Barech : 81
Bareilly Bank Ltd : 152
Bareilly Bar Association : 256
Bareilly College : 282, 288, 297, 299
Bareilly Corporation (Bank), Ltd : 152 155
Bareilly Electric Supply Company, Limited : 140, 141, 354
Bareilly hotel : 174
Bareilly Institute : 305
Bareilly Junction : 346
Bareilly Lawyers' Association : 256
Bareilly Mahila Kala Kendra : 298
Bareilly Nursery : 285
Bareilly Refugees' Housing Co-operative Society, Ltd : 75
Bareilly rupee : 158
Bareilly Samachar : 343
Bareilly School : 280, 288
Barel Deo : 1, 50, 352, 355
Bareli : 1
Bargujar : 79
Barhai : 81
Barhal Rajput : 1, 352
Barhela : 1, 50
Barkhera : 362
Baroar : 322
Barseni : 79
Barsir : 2, 51, 52, 212
Barwar : 81
Bas : 352
Basai : 8
Bas Deo : 53, 352
Basdeo Barhali : 352
Basdharan Jagir : 320
Basharat Khan : 357
Basi : 359
Bast : 8
Basudharan : 322
Bazpur : 6, 85
B. C. G. Scheme : 325
Begam's Mosque : 348
Begum Hazrat Mahal : 67
Beharipur : 53, 241, 281, 335
Behna(s) : 82
Bengal : 159
Bengali : 76
Bengal North Western Railway : 172
Beoli : 47
Bewal Barkatpur : 242
Bhadpura : 10, 11, 204, 322, 356
Bhadraghosha : 35
Bhaduria : 79
Bhagat Prahalad : 306
Bhagavata : 33
Bhagwan Sahai : 304, 336
Bhagwantpur Thakuran : 86
Bhairpura : 7, 322
Bhakra : 6, 7, 130, 173, 263
Bhamora : 12, 170, 207, 237, 240, 242, 320, 347, 351
Bhangi(s) : 81, 82
Bhantu : 81
Bhanumitra : 34
Bhar(s) : 21, 43
Bharadvaja : 28, 278
Bharata : 27
Bharatas : 27
Bharat Sewak Samaj : 345
Bharat Sewak Samaj Higher Secondary School, Rajpura Newada : 293
Bhatti : 82
Bhils : 21, 45, 54
Bhim Gada : 364
Bhimlaur : 312
Bhimsen : 43

Bhishma : 28
Bhishti : 82
Bhitaura : 62, 169, 173, 360, 368, 370
Bhoja : 40
Bhojipura : 9, 14, 85, 131, 133, 140, 141, 148, 157, 168, 171, 172, 203, 204, 207, 210, 242, 263, 319, 322, 323, 327, 357
Bhojpuri : 77
Bhola Nath : 306.
Bhoor : 261
Bhrimyashva : 27
Bhuinhars : 21, 43, 45, 54
Bhumimitra : 34, 35
Bhurasi : 6
Bhurian : 76, 263
Bhukara : 263
Bhuta : 133, 171, 204, 207, 210, 242, 320, 322, 371
Bhuvanapala : 42
Bible : 84
Bichpuri : 304
Bihar : 43, 74
Biharipur : 353
Biharipur Khattrian : 354
Bihars : 21, 43
Bijairaj : 54
Bija Mau : 18
Bijauria : 8, 11, 352
Bijnor : 57, 135, 205, 234, 260
Bilari : 2
Bilas Rai 'Rangin' : 308
Bilpur : 246, 359
Bilwa : 260
Binat-un-Nash : 307
Bisalpur : 9, 10, 11, 53, 63, 123, 124, 171, 280, 352, 362, 371
Bisauli : 54
Bisharatganj : 12, 168, 171, 242, 357, 361, 362, 371
Bishop Heber : 358
Bishop Mandal Intermediate College : 290
Bithora : 130
Bithri Chainpur : 133, 204, 320, 322, 358
Blitz : 344
Bombay : 138, 143, 147, 159, 160
Boonchi : 322
Bostan-i-Khayal : 309
Boys' Christian Inter College, Bareilly : 290
Brahmana(s) : 28, 62, 79, 97, 222, 278, 371
Brahmanism : 22, 23, 26, 30, 37, 38, 278
Brahmarishidesha : 26
Brahmi : 34, 36
Brahmpuri : 304
Braj Bhasha : 77
Brihadvasu : 27
Brij Mohan Lal Ayurvedic Sanskrit Vidyalaya : 300, 301
Brij Nandan : 304
Britain : 74
British : 2, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 151, 155, 159, 168, 189, 213, 221, 226, 233, 236, 238, 246, 251, 301, 309, 311, 348, 353, 356, 359, 360
Budaun : 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 19, 25, 31, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 54, 56, 59, 126, 138, 167, 168, 171, 173, 174, 205, 209, 211, 212, 227, 234, 238, 239, 252, 260, 262, 263, 340, 347, 352, 359, 364, 367
Buddha : 31, 36, 363, 365
Buddhism : 25, 31, 39
Buddhist(s) : 23, 25, 26, 31, 36, 38, 39, 78, 82, 278, 279, 363, 364, 365
Budhauli : 11
Bukhari : 81
Buland Khan : 360
Burma : 74
Burmese : 77

C

Calcutta : 138, 147, 159, 251
Calcutta University : 297
Camphor and Allied Products, Ltd : 140, 144
Cantonment : 207, 240, 241, 269, 356
Cantonment Girls' Primary School : 270
Carew and Company : 227
C. A. S. Intermediate College : 335
C. B. Ganj : 241
Central Bank of India, Ltd : 152, 155
Central Board of the All India Women's Conference, New Delhi : 345
Central Jail Hospital, Izatnagar : 318
Central Wood Working Institute, Bareilly : 139
Chachahit : 7, 18
Chakarpur Gahi : 12
Chakarpur *urf* Laikan : 320
Chakatiya : 263
Chak Mahmud : 84
Chamar(s) : 81, 222

Chambal : 21, 167
Chamkatia : 81
Champawat : 209
Chand : 39
Chandausi : 158, 172, 227, 246, 349
Chandausi Hydroelectric Power Station : 349
Chandausi rupee : 158
Chandellas : 40, 44
Chand Khan : 358
Chandra : 42
Chandradeva : 42
Chandra Shekhar Azad Higher Secondary School, Gaini : 293
Chandravansha : 40
Chanethi : 172, 173
Charkha Centre : 346
Chathia : 291
Chaubari : 86, 133, 333, 335
Chauhan(s): 49, 52, 53, 54, 62, 79, 82, 221
Chaumahla : 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 52, 123, 205 212
Chauraha : 241
Chedi : 30
Chenab : 25
Cherus : 40
Chhanga Mal Anglo Sanskrit Intermediate College, Faridpur : 289
Chhangi Mal : 335
Chhatravati : 21
Chhindu : 40, 41
Chiddan Lal : 312
Children Academy : 284
Chinese : 38, 77, 156, 167, 326, 346
Chingiz Khan : 46, 167
Chirag Ali Shah : 94, 368
Chitauna Malhpur : 10
Choudhary Naubat Rai : 58
Christian(s) : 78, 82, 84, 87, 88, 91, 95
Christmas : 87
Chubakia : 7
Chunar : 360
Churaila : 10
Churaili : 10, 131
Chyavana : 28, 40
City English School : 284
Civil and Military Hotel : 174
Civil Lines : 320
Civil Male Hospital : 319
Clara Swain : 317
Clara Swain Hospital, Bareilly : 317, 528
Clutterbuckganj : 135, 140, 141, 142, 143 144, 148, 178, 241, 293, 312, 320, 323, 331
Communist Party : 338, 339, 342
Congress : 68, 69, 222, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342
Constitution of India : 287
Critique of Pure Reason : 306
Cunningham : 22

D

Dabdaba-i-Kaisari : 342
Dabora Khanjanpur : 9
Dadra : 304
Dagh-i-Dil : 307
Dalelnagar : 320, 322, 323
Dalera : 81
Dalpatpur : 18
Damagupta : 33
Dandia Met Ram : 11
Danpur : 13
Dars-i-Nizami : 279, 301, 302
Dar-ul-Uloom, Deoband : 302
Dar-ul-Uloom Mazhar-i-Islam (Bareilly) : 302
Darwaipur : 12
Darzi : 82
Dasahra : 85, 222, 351, 359, 360, 363, 366
Dassakhar : 304
Datta Gir : 335
Daud Khan : 54, 55
Daulatpur : 13, 131
D. A. V. Kalicharan Intermediate College, Bareilly : 290
Dayananda Saraswati : 83
Dayanand Education Society : 83
Daya Nath 'Wafa' : 307
Deaf and Dumb School, Bareilly : 303
Deb Chand Rajah Manjhola : 51
Delhi : 2, 19, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 65, 66, 74, 77, 78, 151, 161, 211, 212, 240, 270, 307, 352, 367, 369, 371
Demetrius : 33
Deo Chara : 322, 323, 327
Deoha : 5, 12, 19, 54, 121, 136, 137, 159
Deoha Bahgul feeder : 131
Deokola : 12, 13
Deoranian : 207, 240, 242, 266
Deoranivan : 5, 9, 357, 368

Deoria : 40
Deothan : 222
Devanagri : 78
Devi : 359
Dewal : 40, 41, 42
Dhaiya Bojh : 11, 14
Dhakia : 7
Dhakiya : 9
Dhakra : 6, 7
Dhal Beharipur : 320
Dhaneta : 320
Dhanteras : 86
Dharajit : 360
Dharam Dutt Ayurvedic Charitable Hospital : 336
Dharam Dutt Vaidya : 336
Dharanendra : 30
Dharmaghosha : 36
Dharmapala : 49
Dharmyug : 344
Dharoo Khan : 59
Dhaunra : 291
Dhaura : 320, 322
Dhaura-Tanda · 85, 140, 141
Dhaya : 10
Dhimar Patti : 5
Dhimars : 222
Dhimri : 8
Dhobi(s) : 82, 222
Dhollah : 304
Dhora : 6, 7, 8, 9, 129, 132, 133
Dhora (ferry) : 173
Dhora canal system : 129, 130
Dhrishtadyumna : 29
Dhritarashtra : 28
Dhruvamitra : 34
Dhupeshwaranath : 89
Dhyan Dass : 59
Dil : 348
Dilip Chand Vaid : 304
Dilwari : 87
Din-i-Hasan : 310
Dipavali : 86
District Anti-Tuberculosis Association : 327
District Co-operative Bank, Ltd : 156
District Co-operative Federation : 157
District Eye Relief Society : 327
District Harijan Sewak Sangh : 339, 340
District Hospital, Bareilly : 317, 329
District Jail Hospital, Bareilly : 319
District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board · 206
Divali : 86, 333
Divali Singh 'Jauhar' : 309
Divani-i-Ishqi : 307
Divodasa : 27, 28
Doaba : 186
Dogri : 77
Doharia Jagir : 9
Dohna : 140, 267
Dojora : 5, 6, 7, 8
Dom : 82
Dragon Tank : 89
Draupadi Svayamvar : 306
Drona : 28, 29, 278, 361, 363
Drupada : 28, 29, 278
Drupadi Kanya Inter College, Bareilly : 295
Dufferin Committee : 317
Dufferin Hospital, Bareilly : 317, 329
Duja Singh : 347
Duni : 131
Dunka : 85, 102, 140, 312, 320, 322, 351
Durga : 83
Durga Prasad : 312
Durgapur : 369
Dvimidha : 28

E

East Bahgul : 131
East Bahgul (ferry) : 173
Easter : 87
East India Company : 221 251, 280, 353, 360
East Indian Railway : 172
East Light Hotel : 174
East Pakistan : 75
East Punjab : 74
Eden : 359
Edward Memorial High School : 282, 289
E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. : 144
Eknamji : 304
Ek Nath : 304
Employees' State Insurance Scheme : 316, 320
England : 151
English : 66, 76, 280, 285, 289, 293, 294, 305, 306, 342, 343, 359
Etah : 138
Europe : 142
European(s) : 64, 189, 240, 353
Eye Hospital, Bareilly : 318

F

Faiyaz Khan : 304
Faizabad : 61
Faiznagar : 10, 304
Faiz Ullah Khan : 59, 61, 62
Faridpur : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 43, 51, 53, 60, 62, 64, 67, 71, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 85, 86, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 115, 123, 124, 125, 131, 133, 136, 138, 140, 141, 147, 152, 155, 163, 168, 169, 204, 205, 206, 207, 212, 215, 216, 217, 220, 224, 226, 227, 230, 231, 233, 240, 242, 252, 253, 255, 263, 264, 268, 277, 280, 281, 282, 286, 287, 299, 312, 319, 321, 322, 323, 324, 327, 332, 335, 336, 338, 358, 359, 371
Farid-ud-din Khan : 57
Farigh Shah 'Farigh' : 308
Farooq Park : 270
Farrukhabad : 25, 29, 31, 58, 188, 159
Farrukhabad rupee : 159
Farrukh Siyar : 55
Faruqi : 81
Fatehganj : 140, 168, 171, 359, 360
Fatehganj East : 4, 5, 10, 14, 18, 85, 168 207, 231, 240, 242, 271, 320, 322, 359
Fatehganj West : 9, 83, 168, 204, 207, 240, 242, 323, 360, 361, 368
Fatehgarh : 168, 169, 174
Fateh Khan Khansaman : 348
Fatehyab Khan : 307, 309
Faust : 306
Fazlur Rahman Islamia Inter College, Bareilly : 289
Fidai Khan Muhammad Saleh : 58
Film Asia : 343
Filmfare : 344
Fine Arts Institution : 303
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company : 148
First Five-year Plan : 99, 103, 105, 106, 108, 114, 123, 124, 128, 183, 203, 273 322, 334
First World War : 160, 192
Firuz : 47
Firuz Shah Tughluq : 19, 369
Firuz Tughluq : 47
Fisana-i-Ajaib : 309
Five-year Plans : 156, 160, 275
Five-year Plan schemes : 275
Fort William (Calcutta) : 251
Four Past Buddhas : 39
Fuhrer : 22, 365

G

Gadarpur : 9
Gadodia Bank, Ltd : 152, 156
Gahadavala(s) : 42, 44
Gaini : 18, 240, 279, 320, 322
Gajadharpur : 2
Gandhan Sagar : 344
Gandhar Deo : 54
Gandhi Garden : 270, 354
Gandhi Higher Secondary School, Shahi : 292
Gandhiji : 68, 273
Gandhi Statue Park : 354
Ganesa : 38, 83
Ganga : 5, 21, 27, 44, 45, 60, 82, 140, 211
Ganga Ashnan : 333
Ganga Chand Chatterji : 304
Ganga Devi : 336
Ganga Prasad 'Auj' : 309
Gangepur : 322
Ganges : 46, 57
Ganj : 348, 349
Gargi Samhita : 31
Garhi : 129, 241
Garhwal : 5, 195
Garhwali : 76
Gauntara : 19, 320
Gaur : 54
Gaurs : 79
Gaushala Society : 335
Gautam : 79
Gaya : 35
Ghaghra : 364
Ghalib Khan 'Ghalib' : 309
Gharra : 12
Ghat Gaon : 85
Ghazi Khan Taimur : 50
Ghazi Miyan : 84
Ghazi-ud-din : 57
Ghazwat-ul-Hadam : 310
Ghori : 81
Ghulam Haider Khan : 66
Ghulam Hazrat 'Ishqi' : 307
Ghulam Husain Khan : 57, 58
Ghulam Imam : 307

Ghulam Muhammad : 69
Ghulam Muhiuddin 'Ovaisi' : 808
Ghulam Mustafa Khan 'Mast' : 300
Ghulam Ullah 'Bismil' : 309
Ghulupura : 11
Ghuran : 304
Giarahvin Sharif : 87, 88
Gilgit Manuscripts : 38
Girdharpur : 8
Girem : 11, 131
Gita : 83, 306
Goethe : 306
Gokulpur : 6
Gola : 7, 8
Gonda : 145
Good Friday : 87
Gopaladeva : 42
Gopali : 34
Gopalpur : 108
Gopal Rao : 61
Gora : 8
Gorakhpur : 246
Gorkhali : 77
Government Central Wood Working Institute, Bareilly : 149, 29-
Government College : 61
Government Girls' Intermediate College, Bareilly : 294
Government Girls' Normal School, Bareilly : 300
Government Intermediate College, Bareilly 288
Government Intermedia.e College (for boys), Bareilly : 305
Government Irrigation Workshop : 329
Government Normal School, Aonla : 299
Government Normal School, Faridpur : 299
Government Polytechnic, Bareilly : 294 334
Government Refresher Training Centre : 300
Government Rosin and Turpentine Factory Nahan (Punjab) : 141
Government Sports Goods Development Centre : 149
Govindachandra : 42, 49
Govind Ballabh Pant Higher Secondary School, Jugania Abhairajpur : 294
Govind Ballabh Pant Park : 354
Govind Singh : 87
Govishana : 38, 167
Granth : 84, 87
Greek(s) : 33, 306
Gujarat : 44, 160
Gujrati : 76
Gulabnagar : 94
Gulab Rai Inter College, Bareilly : 300
Gulab Rai Junior Training College Bareilly : 300
Gulab Rai Montessori School : 295
Gularia : 8, 33, 86, 329
Gularia Aral : 12
Gul-i-Rahmat : 308
Gulistan-i-Rahmat : 307, 308
Gul-o-Bulbul : 307
Gundhia : 10, 11
Guneya : 11
Gupta(s) : 23, 24, 35, 37, 38, 363
Gurgawan : 29
Gurgawan Mustakil : 361
Gurha : 13
Gurjara Pratiharas : 40, 41, 42, 361
Guru Nanak Higher Secondary School : 76
Guru Nanak Khalsa Intermediate College, Bareilly : 292
Guru Nanak Public Intermediate College, Bareilly : 76, 292
Gwala Prasiddh : 43
Gwalior : 304

H

Habura : 81
Hafizganj : 140, 141, 207, 210, 242, 287.
Hafizganj Minor : 366
Hafiz Rahimul Shah Miyan : 84
Hafiz Rahmat Khan : 59, 60, 61, 64, 279, 307, 308, 309, 310, 348, 353, 354, 360, 367
Hafiz Yar Khan 'Hafiz' : 307, 309
Haft Kaukab : 307
Haider Ali 'Aatish' : 309
Haihaya : 27
Hajib Tughatigin : 43
Haji Durab Khan : 84
Hajjams : 222
Hakim Abdul Samad 'Sarshar' : 310
Hakim Brij Mohan Lal 'Khumar' : 309
Hakim Inayat Husain Barelavi : 309
Hakim Saadat Ali Khan : 312, 348
Haldwani : 66, 145, 160, 171
Hambira(s) : 42

Hamla-i-Haidari : 306
Hanuman : 83
Hanuman Ayurvedic Sanskrit Vidyalaya : 300
Harappa : 22
Harauria : 10
Hardoi : 51, 53, 209, 212
Harharpur : 322
Harijan(s) : 93, 94, 333, 344, 345
Harsha : 38, 39, 167, 363
Har Singh : 47
Harunagra : 322
Hasan Raza Khan 'Hasan' : 310
Hastin : 27
Hastinapur : 27, 28, 29, 278
Hataman : 212
Ha amana : 2, 52
Haveli Bareilly : 252, 253
Hayat-ul-Mawat : 310
Helen Stubbs Child and Maternity Society: 322
Helen Stubbs Maternity Centre : 266
Hidayat Ali Khan : 57, 58
Himalayas : 13, 21, 27, 46, 167
Hinayana : 39
Hindi : 76, 77, 96, 280, 304, 305, 306, 343 344
Hindi : 305
Hind Mazdoor Sabha : 328
Hindu(s) (Hindoo) : 46, 47, 55, 62, 64, 65 67, 68, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88 90, 92, 95, 96, 138, 211, 236, 280, 345 363, 368, 369
Hinduism : 25, 82, 311
Hindu Mahasabha : 338, 339, 342
Hindu Social Service Trust, Bareilly : 383 345
Hindustan : 56
Hindustan : 343
Hindustani : 76, 291
Hiuen Tsang : 38, 39, 167, 278
Hobbyism : 343
Hodgson : 22
Holi : 86, 222, 383
Hori Lal : 64
Hoshiarpur : 35
H. R. Sugar Factory : 142
Hubbe-e-Watan : 343
Humayun : 49, 50
Hurhuri : 6
Husain Bagh : 354
Husaini : 81
Husain Khan Tukariya : 50
Husain Quli Khan : 51
Husam ul-Haramain : 310
Husam-ul-Islam : 310
Huzur Ahmad Khan 'Asim' : 309
Hydel colony : 94

I

Ibrahim : 87
Ibrahim Husain Mirza : 51
Id . 237
Id-ul-Fitr : 82
Id-uz-Zuha : 87.
Ilm-ul-Faraiz-wa-Mulhizat-ul-Hisab : 310
Iltutmish : 45
Imalia : 10, 11
Imambara Hakim Agha Sahab : 337
Imam Husain : 88
Imperial Bank of India : 152
Inayat Khan : 53, 60, 61, 308
Independence Day : 333
Independents : 338, 339, 341
Indh Jagir : 86
India : 21, 22, 23, 27, 30, 32, 35, 39, 54, 63, 68, 74, 96, 147, 167, 246, 297, 299, 334, 342, 353, 355
Indian : 19, 24, 41, 63, 65, 77, 305,
Indian Medical Association : 177
Indian National Congress : 68, 338
Indian National Trade Union Congr 328
Indian Veterinary Research Institute, nagar : 297, 298
Indo-Gangetic : 13
Indo-Greek(s) : 31
Indramitra : 34, 35
Indus : 25
Industrial Training Institute, Ba 299, 334
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bare'
Inglis Memorial School : 280, 288
Iqbal Khan : 48
Irfan Ali Barelavi : 310
Isa Khan : 49
Islam : 54, 63, 81, 84, 87, 279
Islamia Girls' Intermediate C Bareilly : 295
Islamia Intermediate College : 282
Islampur : 369

Islam Shah : 50, 369
Istri Sudhar H. T. C. College, Bareilly : 300
Istri Sudhar Maha Vidyalaya Higher Secondary School, Bareilly : 295
Isvara : 39
Italian Romanesqe : 256
Itr-i-Bahar : 307
Izatnagar : 85, 142, 146, 207, 241, 242, 246, 297, 320, 329
Izatnagar Railway Colony : 75, 81

J

Jadon : 82
Jagat : 352
Jagatpur : 1, 50, 84, 241, 320, 352, 355
Jagat Seths : 151
Jagat Singh : 50
Jagat Singh Barhela : 1, 352
agat Singh Katehriya : 1, 50, 352, 355
ag Jiwan Ram Park : 355
hanabad : 2, 11, 70, 219
ihangir : 52
an Khan : 353
Go evi Kaur : 395
Ba Singh : 66, 67, 361
Gove : 23, 25, 26, 30, 37, 38, 78, 82, 84, 90 37, 88, 90, 278, 306, 363, 365, 366
Go : 82
ism : 25, 39, 84
G. Prakash Narain Inter College, Nawab nj : 290
Go 81
Go ud-din Khalji : 46, 369
Go va Dal : 345
Gov Rizivia-Manzere-Islam : 343
93 ami) Masjid : 52, 358
Gov Thomson : 356
30 q : 309
Gover an *Numa* : 308
Nah 144, 147
Gover osin and Turpentine Factory : 144
Cr Ali Khan : 312
Go a(s) : 53, 54, 62, 63, 221, 361
G tami : 85, 335, 356, 361, 363
angh : 338, 339, 340, 341, 342
G th : 55
G Higher Secondary School : 291
u : 28
anese : 108, 112, 123

Jarpa Mohanpur : 12
Jasainagar : 8, 130
Jat : 54
Jataka : 80, 81
Jatav(s) : 81
Jatavapura : 332
Jatav Basti : 332
Jat War Memorial Higher Secondary School, Bareilly : 291
Jauner : 7
Jawaharlal Nehru : 68, 69
Jawaharlal Nehru Junior High School : 294
Jawahar Park : 68, 354
Jawahar-ut-Tarkib : 307
Jawahir-ul-Bayan-fi-Asrar-ul-Arakan : 310
Jayachand Gahadavala : 44
Jayagupta : 33
Jayamitra : 34
Jazb-ul-Dulub-fi-Dayar-ul-Mahboob : 310
Jerh : 19
Jesus Christ : 84, 87
Jhar Jhunda Shah : 84
Jina : 84
Jiwan Tarang : 343
Jubilee Park : 68
Julaha(s) : 82, 188, 222
Ju-lai : 39
Jyaistha Dasahra : 86

K

Kabar : 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 19, 21, 44, 46, 47, 50, 52, 54, 123, 205, 211, 212, 279, 368, 369
Kadirganj : 102
Kahars : 222
Kailas : 10, 11, 128, 131
Kailas (ferry) : 174
Kakar : 81
Kalagarh : 145
Kakri : 60
Kala Kendra : 284
Kalicharan Anglo-vernacular School : 290
Kalika Prasad 'Shad' : 310
Kalyan Rai : 59
Kampilya : 28, 29, 30
Kamuan : 10
Kamyab : 343
Kanakpuri : 8
Kanaujia : 77, 79
Kandu : 10

Kanhaiya Lal : 312
Kanhaiya Lal 'Dil' : 310
Kanjar Basti : 332
Kankar Tola · 241
Kannad : 77
Kannauj : 38, 40, 41, 42, 167
Kanpur : 147, 160, 298, 392
Kanrawas : 53, 54
Kanvas : 34
Kanyakubja : 79
Kanya Mahavidyalaya Degree College : 294, 297
Kara : 46
Karbala : 38, 337
Kariaon : 367
Karor . 43, 51, 123, 124, 212, 216, 252, 362
Kartavirya Arjuna : 27
Kartiki purnima : 80
Kasganj : 171, 246, 352
Kashi : 54
Kashika : 36
Kashipur : 20, 38, 167, 227 246
Kashmir : 141, 147
Kashmiri Brahmana : 307
Kasturba Municipal Girls' Higher Secondary School, Bareilly : 295
Kasudhan Jagriti : 343
Katehar : 44
Katehr : 21, 39, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 54, 56, 65, 79, 107, 211, 352, 371
Katehriya(s) : 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 62, 79, 211, 221, 347, 349, 352, 359, 361, 367, 368, 369, 370
Katehriya Gaur : 79
Katehriya Rajput(s) : 167
Katharra : 8
Kathgodam : 163, 172, 210, 246, 350, 351, 352
Kathiawar : 44
Katihar : 41
Katori Sanskrit Vidyalaya : 300
Katra : 348, 349
Katra Chand Khan : 149
Katra Pukhta : 355
Kaurava(s) : 28, 29, 278, 361
Kaushambi : 34, 36, 167
Kautilya : 31
Kayasth(s) : 53, 54, 79, 80, 222, 359
Kazmain : 337
Kehar : 39
Keolaria : 242, 356
Kesaripur : 327
Kesarpur : 320, 323
Kesar Sugar Mills Free Hospital : 319
Kesar Sugar Works, Ltd : 142, 143, 319
Kesri : 44
Ketaki : 369
Khadija Sultan Begum Saheba · 337
Khai Khera : 87
Khajuria : 11
Khalis-ul-Eteqad : 310
Khalpur : 10, 43
Khalsa Montessori School : 285
Khalwa : 7, 8
Khamaria Gopa Dandi : 9
Khamaria Mandir : 335
Khamariya : 7
Khan Bahadur Khan : 64, 65, 66, 67, 353
Khandelwal : 79
Khandsari Manufacturers Association : 160
Khan-i-Jahan Lodi : 49
Khanqah-e-Alia Nizamia : 84
Kharak Singh : 47
Khar Singh : 237
Khataula Beni Ram : 8
Khatik : 81
Khatima : 140, 209
Khatri : 79
Khawas Khan : 50, 369
Khawas Tal : 50, 369
Kheri : 2, 145
Khilafat : 68
Khirka : 6, 7
Khizra Khan : 48
Khudaganj : 358
Khulasat-ul-Makatib : 286
Khunni Lal dharmsala : 174
Khushi Ram : 65
Khwaja Hasan : 309
Kiara : 204, 322
Kiara Mustakil : 13, 60, 361
Kichha : 7, 8, 19, 127, 368, 369
Kichha (ferry) : 173
Kichha canal system : 129, 130
Kichha Paha feeder : 129
Kilachand Devchand and Company (Private), Ltd : 143
Kilpuri : 2, 10
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party : 338, 339, 342
Kishli Khan : 46
Kishore Sadan : 248, 318

Kishore Sadan Hospital, Izatnagar : 318
Kishori Chand : 336
Kissan Products Ltd : 357
Kodars : 52, 54
Kohara Pir : 94, 171, 241
Kori(s) : 60, 188
Kot : 1, 50, 352
Kotari Khera : 37, 38, 365
Kot Salbahan : 54
Kotwali : 65, 207, 240, 241, 243
Kr Dhakan Lal Vidya Mandir High School: 336
Krishna : 85, 335
Krishna Autar : 306
Krishna Sudama : 306
Krishnayana : 306
Krivi : 25, 26
Kshatriya(s) : 79, 97, 152
Kshetra Samitis : 98, 201, 252, 272, 274
Kuan Danda : 18, 320, 322, 327
Kuddha : 12
Kuleriya : 322
Kuli : 7, 8
Kuli canal : 130
Kuli canal system : 128
Kulli (ferry) : 173
Kumaramatya : 37
Kumaun : 47, 49, 51, 52, 55, 58, 139, 160, 208, 323
Kumauni : 76
Kumhar : 81
Kundan Lal 'Ashki' : 279
Kundoo : 87
Kundra : 11, 362
Kunj Lal : 301
Kunjra : 82
Kunwar Daya Shankar Edward Memorial Middle School : 290
Kunwar Daya Shankar Intermediate College 289, 304
Kunwar Dhakan Lal Secondary School, Sahora : 293, 336
Kunwarpur : 353, 354
Kureli : 54
Kurka : 8
Kurmi(s) : 62, 80, 221
Kuru(s) : 25, 26
Kuru-Panchala : 25
Kushana(s) : 35, 36, 37, 385
Kutila : 40
Kutub-e-Alam Hazrat Shah Niazia Ahmed: 84
Kutubkhana : 171, 322

L

Labhera Purohit : 6
Ladpur : 301
Lakhanapala : 42, 43
Lakhanganj : 68
Lakhan Jatav : 237
Lakhaura : 9
Lakhimpur Kheri : 77
Lakhnur : 49, 53
Lakshmi : 82, 86
Lakshmi Devi Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Shivpuri : 300
Lakshmi Narain : 65, 83
Lakshmipur : 7, 8
Lalkuan : 210, 216
Lalla : 40 42
Lall Singh : 53
Life Insurance Corporation of India : 158
Lilaur : 29
Lilaur Buzurg : 13
Lion's club : 96
Liyaqat : 343
Lodh : 81
Lodi(s) : 49, 81
Lohar : 81, 82
Lohari : 12
Lohia : 131
Lohri : 87
Lucknow : 59, 62, 67, 77, 138, 151, 159, 169, 200, 234, 235, 243, 246, 249 279, 307, 309, 329, 337, 352, 357, 358, 359
Lucknow Bareilly State Railway : 172
Lucknow rupee : 159
Ludhiana : 147

M

Mackenzie : 326
Madanapala : 42
Madar Ali Khan : 65
Madhkar : 54
Madho Lal : 84
Madhubar : 51
Madhupur : 8
Madhyadesha : 26
Madmi : 7
Madrasa-i-Ashfaqia : 301
Madrasa-i-Ishaat-ul-Ulooma (Bareilly): 302
Madrasa-i-Mazhar-i-Islam : 302

Madrasa-i-Misbah-ul-Uloom, Bareilly: 301
Madrasa-i-Punjabiyan : 302
Magadha : 31, 32, 34
Magrasa : 322
Mahabharata : 22, 26, 278, 303, 363
Mahabharata War : 26, 28, 30, 363
Mahabhashya : 33
Mahabir Prasad Saxena Kanya Higher Secondary School, Bhoor, Bareilly : 294
Mahapadma Nanda : 31
Mahatma Gandhi : 339
Mahatma Gandhi Higher Secondary School, Bareilly : 291
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Intermediate College, Baheri : 291
Mahavira : 31, 86, 87
Maheshpur : 86
Maheshpur Sheo Singh : 9
Maheshpur Attaria : 312
Mahesri : 79
Mahila Mangal Dal : 346
Mahipat Singh : 367
Mahisasuramardini : 38
Mahmud of Ghazni : 41, 42
Maholia Jalalpur : 5, 12
Mahur : 79
Maini : 304
Majhgawan : 133, 149, 203, 320, 322, 323, 327, 362
Majhola : 51
Makrandpur : 358, 355
Makrand Rai : 52, 53
Malgawan : 322
Mali : 81
Malik Khitab Afghan : 17
Malik Maqbool : 17
Malik Muizz-ud-din Darakshi : 45
Malik Razi-ul-Mulk Durmashi : 45
Malukpur : 241, 320, 353, 354
Malwa : 41
Malyalam : 76
Manauna : 55, 322
Mandaiyan : 7
Mandhatri : 27
Mandhinath : 83
Mandir Bansi : 335
Manihar : 82
Manjha : 361
Manohar Bhushan Inter College, Bareilly : 290
Manpur : 6, 7, 263, 359
Manpur Chikati : 102
Manpuria Janki Prasad : 10
Manpur Ojhapur : 18
Manu : 86
Manzoom-i-Haq : 309
Maqsoor Wahid : 312
Maratha(s) : 58, 59, 60, 61, 67
Marathi : 76
Marauri : 63, 212
Martin and Company : 141
Masakin-i-Falsafi : 308
Mashooq Mahal : 337
Mashriqistan-i-Aqdas : 310
Mastan Shah : 84
Masware Tal : 365
Math : 241
Mathura : 31, 33, 36, 37, 77, 167, 169, 173
Matla-ul-Qamarain : 310
Mau Chandpur : 12
Maukharis : 38, 363
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad : 288
Maulana Azad Intermediate College, Bareilly : 288
Maulud Sharif : 87
Maulvi Muhammad Ahsan : 64
Maurya(s) : 25, 32, 278, 363
Mavi : 308
Mawai Qazivan : 322
Mcnair Debidass dispensary : 312
Mecca : 81
Meerut : 63, 151, 169, 263, 370
Mehdi Hasan : 304
Mela Ramlila : 335
Menander : 33
Mental Hospital, Bareilly : 317
Meondi Buzurg : 6
Mera Natak Kal : 306
Merchants Association, Bareilly : 165
Methodist Mission : 290
Methodist Mission Girls' Higher Secondary School, Bareilly : 296
Mewat : 82
Mewati(s) : 82
Mianpur : 11, 291
Mihiravihara : 365
Milak : 246
Milap : 344
Minhaj-i-Siraj : 45
Miranpur Katra : 360
Mirat-ul-Musafirin : 300
Mir Ewas Ali 'Maddah' : 308

Mirganj : 2, 14, 85, 129, 124, 133, 140, 168, 169, 204, 207, 226, 238, 240, 242, 252, 320, 322, 329, 327, 351, 352, 371
Mir Ghulam Ali 'Ishrat' : 308, 309
Mir-i-Atish : 56
Mir Izzat Ullah 'Jazb' : 309
Mir Muhammad Husain 'Farhat' : 309
Mir Muhammad Khan : 60
Mir Saadat Ali 'Aish' : 309
Mir Saadat Ali 'Saadat' : 309
Mir Shujauat Ali 'Khandan' : 309
Mirza Abbas Beg 'Abbas' : 309
Mirza Askari : 49
Mirza Hadi Hasan 'Ruswa' : 309
Mirza Hasan Raza Khan : 359
Mirzai Bagh : 51, 352
Mirzai Masjid : 51, 35, 353
Mirza Mughal 'Jurat' : 308
Mirza Muhammad Jan 'Nalan' : 308
Mirza Rafi 'Sauda' : 308
Mirza Raza Husain Beg 'Raza' : 310
Mirzas : 51
Misbah-ul-Mujarrebat : 307
Mission dispensary : 312
Mission Hospital : 354
Mitra : 34, 35
Mitra Sen, Raja : 49, 50
M. N. Roy : 68
Moaddat Khan : 307, 308
Model Town : 94
Mohalla Kalyan Samitis : 344
Mohammadpur : 11
Mohanpur : 140.
Monthly Engineering Machinery and Mill Stores News : 349
Moodon : 304.
Mool Chand : 304
Moradabad : 2, 9, 12, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 131, 151, 167, 168, 172, 174, 205, 210, 234, 245, 246, 260, 262, 332, 349, 351, 352, 360
Motilal Higher Secondary School, Rethora : 294
Motilal Nehru Higher Secondary School, 294
Moti Lal Nehru Higher Secondary School, Sharifnagar : 294
Mubarak Shah : 48
Mudar Shah : 54
Mudgala : 27
Mufti Inayat Ahmad Barelavi : 310
Mufti Muhammad Aiwaz : 68
Mufti Muhammad Sultan Hasan Khan : 308
Mughal(s) : 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 91, 221, 238, 264, 304
Mughalpur : 322
Muhammad : 84, 87, 88, 308, 310
Muhammad Abdul Aziz Khan 'Aziz' : 309
Muhammad Ahmad Khan 'Ahmad' : 307
Muhammad Aiwaz : 63, 236
Muhammad Akbar Khan : 309
Muhammad Ali : 62
Muhammad Ali Husain Shah 'Talib' : 309
Muhammadan Educational Conference, Aligarh : 289
Muhammadens (Mohammedan) : 68, 251
Muhammad Haider Husain 'Raqim' : 307
Muhammad Hasan Ali Khan 'Doolha' : 309
Muhammad Hasan Khan : 308, 310
Muhammad Hasan Raza Khan : 310
Muhammad Hidayat Ali : 310
Muhammad Husain Khan : 337
Muhammad Khalil 'Hairan' : 309
Muhammad Khan Atqah : 50
Muhammad Liaqat Ali : 310
Muhammad Mustajab Khan : 307, 308
Muhammad Rafi : 53
Muhammad Rafi Khan 'Bazil' : 306
Muhammad Saadat Yar Khan : 308
Muhammad Sadiq Khan : 50
Muhammad Saleh : 55
Muhammad Shah : 56
Muhammad Sharif 'Asi' : 309
Muhammad Yar : 359
Muhammad Yar Khan : 59, 308
Muhammad Yar Khan 'Bismil' : 309
Muhammad Zia Khan 'Zia' : 310
Muharram : 87, 88, 236, 337
Muin-ud-din : 55, 57
Muizz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam : 45
Mujarrebat-i-Auj : 309
Mukand Singh 'Farigh' : 308
Mukesh English School : 284
Mukhtasar-ul-Mizan : 310
Mulla Abdul Ali 'Bahr-ul-Uloom' : 279
Mulla Nizam-ud-din : 279
Multani : 77
Mundia Chaudhari : 11
Mundia Mubarrabpur : 7
Mundia Nabi Bukhsh : 10, 320

Municipal Sarai : 174
Municipal Tailoring School, Bareilly : 299
Murao(s) : 80
Murori : 54
Murtaza : 348
Murtuza Khan : 59, 61
Musapur : 85
Musawat : 313
Mushtaq Ahmad 'Shauq' : 310
Muslim(s) : 21, 25, 43, 44, 46, 49, 53, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 78, 81, 82, 84, 87, 88, 91, 92, 95, 96, 138, 139, 221, 236, 237, 271 279, 300, 311, 344, 355, 359, 361, 371
Muslim League : 68
Mustafa Kamal : 303
Mustafa Khan Qadri : 310
Mysore : 37

N

Naat : 310
Nadir Shah : 56
Naga(s) : 21, 26, 30, 31, 35, 37, 363
Nagabhata II : 40
Nagaria : 171
Nagaria Kalan : 86
Nagaria Sadat : 351
Nagaria Satan : 18
Nagar Samaj Kalyan Samiti : 314
Nagasena : 37
Nag Deo : 1, 50, 352
Nagla : 129
Nag Panchmi : 85
Nai : 82
Nai Basti : 331
Naini Tal : 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 19, 38, 64, 66, 77, 101, 129, 135, 140, 159, 167, 168, 209, 231, 234, 237, 243 247, 262, 263, 352, 353
Nainital Brewery Co., Ltd : 139
Najaf Khan : 61
Nakatia : 5, 9, 43, 67, 136, 137, 261 270
Nakatia (ferry) : 173
Nana Dhondu Pant (Nana Saheb) : 67
Nanak : 87
Nanak Matoa : 2
Nanak Sagar : 132
Nanda(s) : 30, 31, 278
Nandan Goswami : 304
Nandhar Deo : 54
Naim Ullah Khan 'Naim' : 308
Najibabad rupee : 158
Najib Khan : 360
Naoha-i-Bismil : 309
Naqi Ali Khan Barelavi : 310
Narain Rao Vyas : 304
Narak Chaturdashi : 86
Narharpur Gauri Khera : 18
Nariawal Devi : 89
Narswa : 7
Naryawal : 333, 358
Nasir-ud-din Mahmud : 45
Nasratganj : 365
Nar(s) : 304
National Agricultural and Industrial Higher Secondary School, Sirauli : 293
National Cadet Corps : 248, 326
National Children Academy : 285
National English School : 284
National Herald : 343
National Savings Organisation : 156
Naubat Ram : 64
Naugawan : 360
Naumahla : 64, 65
Nav Bharat Times : 343
Navneet : 344
Navodaya : 343
Nav Yavak Mandal : 304
Nawab Abdul Aziz 'Aziz' : 310
Nawabganj : 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 71, 73, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 115, 123, 124, 125, 127, 131, 133, 136, 137, 140, 141, 147, 155, 159, 160, 164, 166, 168, 169, 173, 175, 204, 205, 206, 207, 212, 215, 220, 224, 226, 227, 230, 231, 233, 240, 242, 252, 255, 271, 277, 280, 287, 290, 312, 319, 322, 323, 327, 332, 356, 362, 363, 367
Nawab Ismail Khan 'Zabih' : 310
Nawab Kabir Hussain Khan : 344
Nawab Mashooq Mahal : 337
Nawab Mohabbat Khan 'Mohabbat' : 309
Nawab Muhammad Husain Khan : 337
Nawab Muhammad Yar Khan 'Amir' : 208
Nawab Nadi : 12, 13, 186
Nawab of Banda : 309
Nawada : 62
Nawadia Qassab : 11
Naziruddin : 312
Nazir-ud-din Hasan 'Shaiq' Barelavi : 307, 308

Nekpur : 241, 333
Neminatha : 37, 306
Nemi-nirvana-kavya : 41, 306
Neoria : 362, 367
Nepal : 67, 74, 142, 145, 159
Nepali : 62, 76
Net Ram : 335
New Delhi : 160
Ngo-hi-chi-ta-lo : 38, 39, 167
Niaz Muhammad Khan : 65, 67
Nila : 27
Nirgani Shah : 371
Nisar Ahmad 'Nami' : 307
Nisar Ali : 337
Niyabat Khan : 51
Nizami's *Sharafnama* : 307
Nizam-ul-mulk : 57
Noori Kiran : 343
North America : 142
North Eastern Railway : 9, 10, 11, 96, 139, 143, 172, 173, 210, 347, 350, 357, 366, 367.
North Eastern Railway Hospital, Izatnagar : 318
Northern India Patrika : 343
Northern India Timber, Ltd : 130
Northern Railway : 9, 10, 96, 172, 173, 174, 210, 293, 347, 351, 352, 359
Northern Railway Colony : 75
Northern Railway Hospital, Bareilly : 319
North Panchala : 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 38, 39, 167, 211, 278, 363
North-Western Provinces : 356
Vudrat : 343
Nuzhat-un-Nazir : 279

O

Oganpur : 129
O-hi-chi-ta-lo : 38, 167
Oriya : 76
Other Backward Classes : 80, 90, 92, 291, 296, 333, 334, 335
Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway : 159, 172
Oudh Tirhut Railway : 172

P

Pabhosa : 39
Pachomi (Pancha-bhumi) : 43
Pachomi Bhagwanpur : 83, 86
P. A. C. Hospital, Bareilly : 319
Pachpera : 241
Padmavati : 30
Padshahi Masjid : 51
Paha : 128, 129
Paha Canal System : 128, 129
Pahalwan Shah : 84
Pahari : 76
Paigham-e-watan : 343
Pairiya : 12, 13
Pakistan : 74, 75, 142
Paltha : 7
Panchala : 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 41, 43, 167, 211, 278, 363
Panchala-parishat : 26, 278
Panchalas : 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32
Panchali : 41
Panchalikas : 36
Pandava(s) : 28, 29, 278, 361
Pandhera : 14
Pandit Bakht Mal 'Tamkin' : 308
Pandu : 28
Pandu's Fort : 364
Pangaila : 362
Pangaili : 11, 136
Panini : 36
Panwar Rajputs : 367
Parbatpur : 2
Parewa : 322
Parewain : 131
Parichakra : 26
Parshvanatha : 30, 37, 38, 84, 363, 365, 366
Parsua Kot : 22
Parvati : 82
Paryushan : 87
Pashto : 96, 309
Pasupatas : 39
Pataliputra : 33, 36, 167
Patanjali : 33
Patel Intermediate College, Dhaunra : 291
Pathan(s) : 81, 96, 286
Pathanpur : 2
Patna : 35
Paurava : 27, 28
Peparia : 322
Persian : 77, 78, 96, 279, 280, 301, 306, 307, 308, 309, 333, 366, 370
Peshkash : 343
Phalgunimitra : 34

Pharagula Vihara : 36
Phulasi : 12, 18
Pias : 371
Pihani : 58
Pila : 6
Pilibhit : 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 19, 22, 40, 58, 60, 61, 70, 71, 120, 131, 135, 145, 150, 160, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 205, 207, 209, 210, 212, 227, 233, 234, 237, 246, 252, 260, 263, 316, 328, 340, 352, 362, 366, 367
Pindaris : 63
Piparia Ganesh : 9
Pipar Sana Chaudhari : 357
Pipoli : 54
Pipra : 130
Pir Ahmad Khan : 57
Piria Nala : 364
Pisanhari-ka-chhatar : 31
Pitambarpur : 175, 358
Pitam Rai : 312
Pithoragarh : 209, 234
Pithupura : 8
Piyare Lal : 304
Police Hospital, Bareilly : 319
Post-graduate College of Animal Sciences : 297
Prabhu Lal : 68
Prachya : 36
Pradeshik Armed Constabulary : 263
Prajapadmitra : 34
Praja Socialist Party : 338, 339, 341, 342,
Prantiya Rakshak Dal : 97, 203, 244, 346
Prantiya Shiksha Dal : 303
Prasiake : 36
Pratap Singh : 367
Pratap : 344
Prishata : 28, 278
Prithviraja : 44
Prithviraja Raso : 39, 44
Protestant : 82
Ptolemy : 35, 36
Punjab : 35, 57, 74, 138, 144, 149, 151, 159, 161
Punjabi : 76, 77, 96, 292
Punjab National Bank, Ltd : 152, 155
Pura : 358
Purana(s) : 26, 30
Puranpur : 2, 70, 212
Puroli : 54
Puru : 17
Pururavas Aila : 26
Purushottam Das Tandon : 68, 69
Purvi Bhasha : 77
Purwar : 79
Pushyamitra Sunga : 33

Q

Qaderchowk : 171
Qadirganj : 320
Qaim Khan : 58
Qamar-ud-din Khan : 54, 55, 56
Qanungoyan : 241
Qasab : 82
Qasim Sambhali : 49
Qaumi-Hamdard : 343
Qazi Abdul Jalil 'Junun' : 309
Qazi Nur-ul-Haq : 307
Qazi Tola : 84
Qila : 207, 240, 241, 348
Qila-ki-Chauki : 52
Qissa-i-Sahr-ul-Bayan : 308
Qudrat Ullah 'Shauq' : 308
'Quit India' Movement : 66
Quraishi : 81
Quran : 51, 307, 337
Qutb-ud-din : 57
Qutb-ud-din Aibak : 43
Qutub-Ali Barelavi : 307

R

R. A. Bazar Primary School : 270
Radhey Shiam Bhajanawali : 306
Radhey Shiam Bhajan Mala : 306
Radhey Shiam Kathawachak : 306
Radhey Shiam Ramayana : 306
Rae Bareli : 63, 352
Rafi Ahmad Kidwai : 68, 69
Raghib : 307
Raghunandan Goswami : 304
Raghupur : 8
Rahab : 45
Rahat-ul-Qutub : 310
Raidas : 81, 87
Raidasi(s) : 81
Rai Har Singh : 48
Railway Higher Secondary School, Bareilly : 293
Rai Man : 45
Rai Munna Lal 'Falsafi' : 308

Rai Sikhs : 287
Raja Ben : 369
Raja Deb Chand : 51
Raja Debi Chand : 54, 55
Raja Harnand Arora : 56
Raja Kesari Singh : 53
Raja Makrand Rai Khatri : 352, 354, 355
Raja Manik Chand Khatri : 52
Raja Nahlas Rai 'Mahraj' : 308
Raja Ram Mohan Roy Junior High School: 294
Rajashekhara : 41
Rajasthan : 47
Rajan : 322
Rajendra Goswami : 304
Rajendra Inter College : 351
Rajendra Prasad : 355
Rajendra Prasad Intermediate College, Mirganj : 291, 351
Rajpur Kalan : 320
Rajput(s) : 39, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 65, 66, 82, 221, 222, 361, 366, 369
Rajputana : 159
Rala : 63, 86
Rama : 85
Ramacharitmanasa : 80
Rama Pramara : 39
Ramayana : 83, 85
Ram Bharosey Lal Girls' Inter College, Bareilly : 295
Ram Charan Lodh : 237
Ramganga : 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 41, 44, 45, 54, 60, 62, 86, 102, 136, 159, 172, 173, 263, 266, 354, 359, 361, 364, 367, 371
Ramganga (ferry) : 178
Ramlila : 85, 335, 350, 357
Ramnagar : 21, 22, 84, 133, 145, 208, 246, 302, 320, 322, 323, 349, 363, 365, 371
Ram Navami : 85, 236
Rampur : 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 62, 64, 77, 130, 149, 205, 215, 227, 234, 260, 262, 263, 297, 304, 349, 354, 360, 369
Rampura : 370
Rampura Ratan : 322
Rampur Bhur : 322
Rampur Garden : 94
Ram Rajya Parishad : 338, 339, 342
Ram Tal : 369
Rang Manch : 348
Rang-o-Noor : 343
Rangoon : 160
Rani Tal : 369
Ranthambhor : 49
Rao Mahroop Sah : 34
Ras : 130
Rashtrakuta(s) : 41, 43, 364
Rasula : 131
Ratan : 323
Rathor : 79
Ravana : 85
Rawatpur : 246
Raza-ud-daulah : 65, 67
Raz-o-Neyaz : 307
Reader's Digest : 344
Red Cross Society : 326
Reena Model Academy : 284
Reeta English School : 284
Refugee Colony : 354
Republican Party : 338, 339, 341, 342
Rewti Khera Bahora : 327
Riaz-i-Sukhan : 307, 309
Richha : 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 13, 52, 70, 85, 113, 123, 129, 131, 140, 141, 168, 203, 205, 212, 271, 312, 322, 323, 327, 366, 371
Richha Road : 366
Rifle Club : 96
Right Churaili : 131
Rigveda : 25
Rigvedic tribe(s) : 25, 26
Rikhi Singh Girls' Intermediate College : 76
Riksha : 27
Risala : 241
Rishikul Sanskrit Pathshala : 300
Rithura : 138, 140, 141, 168, 320, 322
Rizvi : 61
Roh : 54
Rohilkhand : 1, 21, 27, 39, 43, 44, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 66, 79, 94, 124, 127, 135, 138, 139, 159, 168, 205, 208, 209, 211, 234, 247, 252, 262, 279, 280, 297, 310, 316, 340
Rohilkhand Akhbar : 343
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway : 100, 172
Rohilkhand Gazette : 342
Rohilkhand Patrika : 348
Rohilkhand Times : 348
Rohilla(s) : 18, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 78, 83, 167, 212, 226,

279, 301, 306, 307, 308, 347, 348, 351, 353, 354, 357, 358, 360, 364, 367
Roman Catholic : 82
Rook's Higher Secondary School, Bareilly : 289
Rook's High School : 270
Rook's Primary School : 270
Rotary Club : 96
Royal hotel : 174
Rudragupta : 38
Rudrapur : 2, 129, 350
Rukampur : 131
Rukmani Krishna : 306
Russian War : 190
Rustam Khan : 52
Rustamnagar : 7

S

Saadat Ali Khan : 61, 62, 359
'Saadi' : 280
Sadar : 356
Sadar Dispensary : 312
Sadar Jaban : 53
Sadiq Ali 'Sadiq' : 310
Sodiq Miyan : 84
Saduliganj : 350
Sadullah Khan : 58, 59, 349, 350
Safdar Jang : 57, 58
Sahadeva : 28
Saharanpur : 302
Sahet-Mahet : 42
Sahitya Kala Academy : 96, 305
Sahitya Sangit Kala Vidyalaya : 303
Sahmi-ul-Ghaib : 310
Sahu Gopinath Girls' Intermediate College Bareilly : 295
Sahukara : 94
Saidpur : 6
Saidpur Hakins : 18
Saidpur Khajuria : 9
Saidupur Lashkariganj : 18
Saif-ud-din Kichlu : 68
Saif Ullah 'Sabiq' : 307
Saiva (s) : 23, 25, 83, 364
Saiyid (s) : 47, 65, 81
Saiyid Ahmad : 63, 348
Saiyid Aman-ullah : 367
Saiyid Saif-ud-din Ali Khan : 55
Saiyids of Nau Mahalla : 65
Saka-Kushana : 36
Saketa : 39
Saksena : 80
Sakti : 82
Salebnagar : 149
Sali Jagir : 11,76
Salimpur : 60
Samay Vani : 343
Sambhal : 2, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 167, 211, 212, 238
Sammitiya : 39
Samudragupta : 37
Samvarana : 28
Sanadhya : 79
Sanaiya : 304
Sanha : 2, 3, 51, 52, 123, 124, 205, 212, 347, 357, 362
Sankha : 5, 8, 62, 136, 137
Sankha Bund : 131
Sanskrit : 279, 280, 300, 301, 306, 335
Sanskrit : 26, 36, 40, 41, 77, 289, 292, 343
Santur : 45
Saptahik Hindustan : 344
Sarai : 241
Saraogi (s) : 82
Sarasvati Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Bareilly : 289, 335
Saraswati Vidyalaya : 355
Sarda : 208
Sarda canal : 125, 128, 131, 132, 140, 357
Sarda-Desha feeder : 131
Sarda Hydro-electric Scheme : 140
Sardar Ahmad : 312
Sardar Ali Khan 'Raffat' : 310
Sardar Khan : 59, 60, 348
Sardarnagar : 60, 367
Sarda Sagar : 132
Sarhind : 57
Sarsawan : 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 52, 53, 62, 123, 205, 212, 370
Satpokari : 342
Satopkari Sabha : 342
Saturday Club : 305
Satwal : 79
Satyam : 343
Satya Vrata : 335
Sayyid Abdul Wadood : 310
Sayiid Akbar Ali 'Tamiz' : 309
Sayyid Ali Ahmad Shah 'Azhar' : 309
Sayyid Mehraban Ali 'Mehr' : 309
Sayyid Bhikari 'Jazb' : 309

Sayyid Qasim Ali 'Khwahan' : 310
Sayyid Rahmat Ali 'Junun' : 309
Sayyid Shah Husain 'Haqiqat' : 309
Scheduled Castes : 80, 87, 90, 92, 201, 269, 271, 274, 275, 291, 296, 333, 334, 338, 345
Scheduled Castes Federation : 333, 339, 342
Second Five-year Plan : 99, 103, 105, 106, 108, 114, 123, 127, 128, 133, 170, 173, 273, 323
Second World War : 153, 154, 157, 160, 222
Sami Khera : 86
Sandha : 12
Senthal : 18, 84, 140, 141, 242, 271, 320, 322, 333, 367, 368
Seramau : 246
Serohi : 12
Seth Girdhari Lal Bal Vidyalaya : 284
Sewa Ram 'Jauhar' : 307
Sewa Samiti : 345
Shab-e-Barat : 87
Shahabad : 6, 94
Shah Alam Khan : 54, 59
Shahamatganj : 246, 322
Shahdana : 51, 84, 94, 353
Shahdana Sahib : 84
Shah 'Hatim' : 308
Shahi : 3, 5, 8, 51, 52, 64, 65, 68, 85, 115, 131, 140, 141, 168, 171 205, 207, 212, 240, 242, 271, 279, 320, 327, 360, 368, 370
Shahjahan: 52, 53, 306, 352, 353
Shahjahanpur : 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 51, 61, 151, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 206, 209, 212, 227, 346, 260, 262, 263, 356, 358, 360
Shahji Miyan : 348
Shahmatganj and Quilla market : 162, 165
Shah Niyaz Ahmad Chishti 'Niyaz' : 307
Shahpur : 371
Shah Wali Ullah : 279
Shaikh (s) : 81
Shaikh Ali Bakhsh 'Bimar' : 309
Shaikhapur : 12, 18
Shaikh Hamid Hasan 'Hamid' : 310
Shama : 343
Shamadan : 343
Shambhunath : 62
Shamshpur : 6
Shamsi Girls' School : 302
Shaniwar Club : 305
Shanti Niketan : 284
Sharaf Qai : 47, 211
Sharah-i-Sharafnama : 307
Sharme Devi : 335
Shaikh Farid : 358
Sheopuri : 5, 62
Shergarh : 50, 140, 171, 204, 242, 320, 322, 323, 327, 368, 369, 370
Sher Shah : 49, 50, 211, 221, 369
Sher Shahi rupee : 159
Shia (s) : 88, 91, 337, 353, 368
Shia Central Board of Waqfs : 337
Shiam Mohan Lal 'Jigar' Barelavi : 310
Shiksha Dalit Sangh : 333, 345
Shiraz : 280
Shishgarh : 85, 101, 168, 207, 240, 242, 271, 320, 360, 368, 370
Shishu Bihar : 284
Shishu Niketan : 284
Shivanandi : 35
Shonakayana : 33
Shri Dhar Pant : 306
Shri Gulab Rai Inter College, Bareilly : 290
Shri Gurunanak Rikhi Singh Khalsa Girls' Intermediate College, Bareilly: 296
Shri Subhash Intermediate College, Aonla : 290
Shri Vishnu Mandir Samiti : 301
Shudra (s) : 79, 80
Shujaat Ali : 304
Shuja-ud-daula : 59, 60, 61, 62, 353, 359
Shyam Ganj : 241
Shyam Sunder Girls' Higher Secondary School, Faridpur : 296
Shyam Swaroop : 335, 344
Sialkot : 149
Sia Theri : 322
Siddha : 5,6
Siddiqi : 81
Sikandar Khan Uzbeg : 50
Sikandar Lodi : 49
Sikh (s): 62, 78, 82, 84, 87, 88, 90, 95
Sikhism : 84
Sila : 6
Simla : 147
Simra Boripur : 320
Simra Rampur : 43
Sindhauli : 322
Sindhaura : 366

Sindhi : 76
Sindhia : 289, 251
Singhayanala : 137
Singtra : 9
Sipahia : 5
Siraj-ul-Harmain : 310
Sirauli : 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, 21, 52, 71, 123, 124, 186, 167, 170, 171, 205, 207, 212, 287, 240, 242, 271, 279, 312, 320, 322, 347, 351, 357, 361, 362, 363, 370, 371
Sirsa : 320
Sitapur : 77
Sitapur Eye Hospital : 318, 327
Sitaraganj : 128
Sithaura : 93, 304
Sitkantha : 306
Siva : 23, 38, 39, 43, 82, 83, 86, 335
Sivaratri : 88, 86
Siwaliks : 13
Smritis : 211
Sobha Ram Diwan : 65, 66, 67
Socialist Party : 338, 339, 341, 342
Sohania : 11
Sohara : 336
Somaka : 28
Sombansi : 79, 82
South America : 142
South Panchala : 26, 27, 28, 29
Sports Goods Centre, Bareilly : 298
Sri Damodar Swaroop Park : 354
Sri Lakshmi Narain : 355
Sri Radha Krishnaji Maharaj Birtman Mandir : 335
State Bank of India : 152, 155, 156
St John Ambulance Association : 326, 345
Strla (Ferry) : 174
Subhas Bal Vidyalaya : 284
Subhashnagar : 94
Sudasa : 27, 28
Sultan Ahmad Khan : 310
Sultan Ali Khan : 52
Sultanat-ul-Mustafa : 310
Sundari : 322, 369
Sunga (s) : 24, 32, 33, 34
Sunni (s) : 88, 310, 337, 353
Surajbansi : 44
Surat Singh : 62
Suri : 50
Surji : 371
Surkha : 85
Surla : 13
Surnam Singh : 66
Surur-ul-Qulub-fi-Zikr-ul-Mahboob : 310
Surya : 34
Suryamitra : 34
Surya Prakash : 336
Swami Narayan : 304
Swarajya : 342
Syed Ahmed Gailani : 312
Syed Muhammad : 47
Synthetics and Chemicals Limited : 96, 145, 150, 160, 173, 361
Synthetic Rubber Factory : 227

T

Tabaqat-ush-Shaora : 308
Tajalli-ul-Yaqin : 310
Tajammul Husain Barelavi : 310
Taj-ul-Mulk : 48
Takia and Maqbara Nawab Hafiz Rahmat Khan : 337
Taklabani : 45
Takmila-ush-Shoara : 308
Takshashila : 36, 167
Tamil : 76
Tanakpur : 209, 246, 263
Tanda Changa : 84
Tanda Eight Biswa : 366
Tanda Two Biswa : 366
Tapeshwaranath : 83
Taqvi : 81
Tarai : 2, 7, 46, 70, 101, 126, 127, 128, 129, 142, 143, 150, 369
Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi : 47
Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi : 45
Tatv-muktavali : 306
Tazkirat-ush-Shoara : 310
Tejnagar Minor : 366
Teli : 82
Telugu : 76
Thakur (s) : 79
Thakurgarh : 349
The Hindustan Times : 343
The Illustrated Weekly of India : 344
The Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co. : 96, 142, 144
The Indian Wood Products, Ltd. : 142, 160
The Intermediate College, Clutterbuck ganj : 293
The Leader : 343
The Pioneer : 343

The R. R. Engineering Co., Ltd : 143, 150
The Statesman : 343
The Times of India : 343
Third Five-year Plan : 97, 103, 106 108, 114, 123, 132, 135, 148, 170, 244, 273, 323, 334
Thiria : 130
Thiria Nazabatkhan : 140
Thumri : 304
Tikonia Park : 354
Tilak Intermediate College, Bareilly : 288
Tilism-i-Baiza : 309
Timur : 47
Tirose hotel : 174
Tiswa : 18, 322, 323
Todar Mal : 221
Tomara : 79
Tuberculosis Association of India : 325, 327,
Tughluq (s) : 48, 364
Turkish : 44, 45, 53, 167, 221
Turks : 45

U

Udaibhanpur : 312
Udaipur Jasrathpur : 10
Ugrayudha : 28
Ulugh Khan Balban : 45
Umdah-ush-Shoara : 307
Umedpur Bhuta : 358, 371
Union Gazette : 342
United Kingdom : 142
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund : 324
United States of America : 143, 144, 317
U. P. : 112, 122, 144, 298, 326, 332
U. P. Co-operative Federation : 157..
U. P. E. S. A. Engineering Journal : 306
U. P. E. S. A. Engineering Library : 305
U. P. Government Roadways : 171, 366, 368, 370
U. P. Gur and Khandsari Association : 166
Upper Bahgul Canal System : 128, 129
Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur : 167
U. P. State Industrial Corporation, Limited : 148
U. P. Sunni Central Board of Waqfs : 337
Urdu : 76, 77, 96, 287, 304, 305, 307, 308, 309, 310, 342, 343
Urdu Akhbar : 342
Urla : 320, 322
Usawan : 171
Usmani : 81
Usul-ur-Rishad : 310
Uttar Pradesh : 25, 27, 140, 161, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 205, 210, 263, 316, 332, 352
Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank, Ltd : 156
Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation : 158
Uttar Pradesh Praja Party : 338, 339, 342
Uttar Pradesh State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd : 157
Uttar Pradesh Tuberculosis Association : 327
Uttarsia Samkhiya : 76

V

Vadhrayashva : 27
Vagbhata : 41, 306
Vaish (s) : 79, 82, 151
Vaishnava (s) : 25, 83
Valmiki : 87
Vamanacharya : 304
Van Mahotsava : 114
Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya : 301
Varanasi : 36, 44, 167
Varunamitra : 34
Vasudeva : 35
Vasusena : 34
Veer Abhimanyu : 306
Vena, Raja : 21
Veterinary Hospital, Bareilly : 133
Vidya Pracharni Sabha : 300
Vigraha : 40, 42
Vigrahapala : 42
Vijai Lakshmi : 284
Vimukti Jatis : 333
Vinayak Rao Patwardhan : 304
Vinoba Bhave : 225
Viravarmma : 40
Vishnu : 38, 82, 83
Vishnu Bal Sadan : 284
Vishnu Intermediate College, Bareilly : 292
Vishnumitra : 34
Vishnu Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya : 300, 301
Vishvapala : 33
Vodamayuta : 42, 43
Vrihaspatimitra : 34

W

Wahabi : 68
Wajid Ali Shah : 307
Wardha : 285
Wasilat-un-Najat : 310
Wazir Ali : 69
Western Bahgul : 130
Western Gangas : 37
Western India Match Company : 96, 142
West Pakistan : 75, 94, 237
West Punjab : 237
Women's Hospital : 318, 319
Wood-working Institute : 334

Y

Yad-i-Raftagan : 310
Yahiya : 45
Yajnapala : 39
Yaksha : 36
Yamuna : 25, 83
Yaqin-ud-din Qadri : 310
Yashovarman : 39
Yavanas : 31
Yavati : 26
Yug Path : 343
Yug Purana : 31, 33
Yug Sandesh : 343
Yugvarta : 342
Yusufzai : 81

Z

Zaidi : 81
Zaiqa-i-Ishq : 309
Zakati : 94
Zia Khan 'Yas' : 309
Zila Board Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Aonla : 300
Zoroastrian (s) : 78

PSUP—31 Genl. (R)—1987—1,000. (I..)